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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Dec. 15; Madras and Allahabad, Dec. 13; Calcutta, Dec. 12.

THE reports on the season and crops for the week ending Dec. 2, 1879, are :—Slight rain fell in most of the districts of the Madras Presidency. In Bombay, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab, unusually cold weather has caused some slight damage to crops. The cold is also noticeable in Bengal, Central India, and Rajputana. Rain is wanted in Orissa, and the crops on high unirrigated lands in Cuttack have begun to suffer. On the whole the prospects of the winter harvest are good, while the spring crops also promise very well. Fever is still prevalent, except in Madras, British Burma, and Assam.

THE health reports for the same week are as follow :—Bombay: Fever abating in Gujerat; prevalent in Hyderabad, Sind, and Kanara. Bengal: Cholera severe in cyclone districts of Chittagong; some cholera and small-pox also reported in places; fever still prevalent in parts of Orissa and some other places. North West Provinces and Oudh: Health improving and fever abating. Punjaub: Delhi and Hissar, fever decreasing; prevalent in Jullundur, Lahore, and Rawul Pindi. Central Provinces : Fever continues in Hoshangabad. British Burma: General health good. Assam: Healthy. Rajputana: Malarious fever very prevalent in Serohi; elsewhere fever abating.

THE following telegrams have been sent to us from the India-office for publication :—

"FROM THE VICEROY, DEC. 30.—Bright reports Norman attacked at Gandamak yesterday by Azmatullah Khan and Lughman Chiefs, with about 2,000 followers; enemy driven off. Our loss, Lieutenant Wright, R.A., and one man killed, one man wounded. Norman advances to-day to reoccupy Seh Baba and Lataband. Roberts telegraphs, Cabul, 27th.—Baker marched for Kohistan with 1,700 infantry, Guides cavalry, and four guns. All walled enclosures around Sherpur are being levelled, and position otherwise strengthened. Mahomed Jan has taken Musa Khan to Wardak. Country round Cabul rapidly quieting down."

"FROM VICEROY, JAN. 1. 1880.—News from Roberts to 30th reports Baker returning from Kohistan, having reached and destroyed Mir Batcha's fort without opposition. Several headmen of Kohistan and Logar have sent to ask if they may come in. "Enemy's losses estimated at nearly 3,000. Seh Baba and Lataband being reoccupied. Weather fine, but very cold. Telegraph restored between Peizeran and Jagdalak."

"FROM VICEROY, JAN. 2.—Roberts reports, 31st, headmen of Kohistan villages and districts revisited by General Baker have come in. Squadron 12th Bengal Cavalry reached Lataband 29th. Country quiet. Communications restored. People returning to Cabul in numbers, and supplies coming in."

THE telegrams received this morning from Calcutta contain only the following items of interest :—

"On the 29th ult, Azmatullah Khan, Mahomed Hussein, late Governor of Jellalabad, and other Lughman chiefs, with about 2,000 men, attacked Colonel Norman at Jagdalak. The enemy were driven off. Our loss was Lieut. Wright, of the Royal Artillery, and one man killed and one man wounded. The State prisoners Yahiya Khan and Zaharia Khan have been removed from Lahore. Their destination is unknown, but it will probably be somewhere down the couutry.

"At a State banquet given on New Year's Day to commemorate the proclamation of the Imperial title the Viceroy made a long speech, in which he reviewed last year's events. The year, he said, had given to India, on her most exposed frontier, an established military line of defence, which he trusted she would never surrender, for its value had been severely tested and clearly recognised. After alluding to the irreparable national loss sustained by the death of Sir Louis Cavagnari, he went on to speak of the recent crisis at Cabul. The anxiety felt here and at home was, he admitted, natural, but was not altogether reasonable. The Indian Government had been charged with want of foresight in not doubling the strength of Sir Frederick Roberts's force, but they would have wanted even sight had they done anything so unwise. Such an error would have quadrupled all the difficulties and delays in reaching Cabul, and would have left the troops there exposed to infinitely greater perils. He had been favoured by the Duke of Wellington with a memorandum written by the late Duke on the conditions of Afghan warfare. What had impressed him most in that paper was the supreme importance attached by its experienced and illustrious writer to the fact that the numbers of a force operating in Afghanistan must always be strictly limited in exact relations to the carefully ascertained means and conditions of supply. Sir F. Roberts had succeeded in collecting supplies sufficient to place his entire force beyond the risk of danger—an achievement which marked his military capacity even more unmistakably than did his victories in the field. That skilful general well knew wherein his real strength lay, and neither he nor his garrison ever felt the slightest anxiety. Every telegram and every letter received from its officers breathed the same proud, but not irrational, confidence which finally justified the dauntless action of its commander when, disdaining to remain any longer on the defensive, he issued forth without awaiting reinforcements, and completely defeated and dispersed an enormous force by which he was surrounded. The new year, his Excellency went on to say, opens under happier auspices and with more hopeful auguries than the old; but our soldiers' work in Afghanistan is not yet over, nor could it be relinquished or relaxed till its object was completely attained. That object was not the acquisition of territory, but the firm establishment of durable foundations for the future peace of India, and solid, self-acting guarantees for the future good behaviour of India's Afghan neighbours. The power of this empire must be sensibly felt and adequately recognised by those on whose lasting appreciation of it its peaceful maintenance depended. Not till then could we sheath the sword or hang up the shield. But it would not be sufficient for the Afghans to recognise the power of the empire; it would be a longer, more difficult, and more trying, but not, he hoped, an impossible undertaking to ensure their eventual recognition also of its justice and generosity. The old year's task of retribution was over, and in Afghanistan our new year's task would, he trusted, be mainly one of reassurance and reconciliation."

From Candahar we hear that Fazullah Khan, the leader of the Herati troops, escaped after their defeat to Ghorian, where he is collecting a force to attack the Cabulis, who are virtually besieged in Herat. The country people are said to be bitterly excited and to attack them whenever they venture out in small parties. Fifty men of the regular cavalry, who had gone out to forage, were killed to a man by the villagers. Ayoob Khan seems to have first incited the Heratis to attack the Cabulis, and then taken part with them when the Heratis were getting the worst of it. He is a mere puppet in the hands of Abdullah Khan and the leaders of the troops. On hearing of the abandonment of Ayoob's projected march on Candahar, Sirdar Mir Afzul Khan left Farah and went to Lash Juwain with his family, intending to take refuge in Persia. The fort of Farah is now abandoned. The famine is very severe in Seistan, and the people are said to be selling their children to obtain food. The great bund across the Helmand, the destruction of which by a flood last winter caused the loss of the crops, is being repaired by the new Persian governor, who replaced the Ameer of Ghayn some months ago. He is said to be conciliating the people on both sides of the frontier.

THE *Daily News* correspondent at Cabul telegraphs that the military commission has reassembled to try the prisoners. Ten were hanged on Dec. 30. One is said to have killed Mr. Jenkyns, the secretary of the Embassy. The Lahore correspondent of the same paper says that the total killed in the recent fighting was ninety, including twenty officers; the wounded 280. The bodies of Capt. Spens, of the 72nd, and Capt. Hardy, of the Artillery, and Lieut. Forbes, of the 14th Bengal Cavalry, have been recovered.

THE Queen has telegraphed to Lady Roberts, who resides at Hampton-court Palace, her congratulations upon the recent victories of her son, Lieut. General Sir Frederick Roberts, at Cabul.

THE *Invalide Russe* of Wednesday last publishes a telegram from Tashkend reporting the arrival there on Nov. 25 of the Afghan sirdars Neik Mahomet Khan, brother to the late Shere Ali, and his cousin, the Ulema Hussein Khan, accompanied by a suite of eight persons. They fled from Cabul after the fighting which preceded General Roberts' entry into the city and solicited Russian hospitality. Another despatch of Dec. 14 states that the Afghan sirdar Abderahman Khan, who obtained leave to

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visit his relatives in Fergana, has fled from that province. These retreats are a natural sequel to the correspondence, the existence of which, as detected in Cabul, is elsewhere asserted. Like the presentation piece of plate, the Russian letters will presently become British property.

ON hearing of the Queen's recent indisposition the Maharaja of Benares caused telegraphic inquiries to be made which elicited a telegraphic reply from the Prince of Wales—"Queen quite well."

THE *Times of India* deprecates a ..y exhibition of ill-timed leniency in dealing with De Sa, the Eurasian, who recently attempted Lord Lytton's life. Our contemporary points out that the position of the Viceroy in India, where he stands as the symbol of our rule among an alien population abounding in fanatics, is very different to that of the Queen-Empress at home, and while her Majesty only gained a fresh claim to the affection of her people by the mercy she has extended from time to time to the weak-headed people who have attempted her life, the same clemency on the part of the Viceroy would be regarded as weakness. The punishment must be of such a nature as to best prove to all India the enormity of the attempt.

THERE is only one feeling of thankfulness throughout India that Lord Lytton has escaped a danger to which the rulers of great empires are, with all our growing civilisation, being more and more subjected. Lord Lytton has always mixed frankly with the crowd wherever his lot has been cast, and, though we would not have him forego this important cause of popularity, it now behoves those about him to see that he is properly protected. He is, of course, in no more danger than before this ludicrous attempt, but the ease with which De Sa might have effected his purpose calls the attention of the public to an actual peril.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Observer* states that an expedition against Merv has been decided upon, to take place in the course of next spring. General Kauffman will command the expedition, which will be accompanied by the Emir of Bokhara and the Khan of Khiva.

THE *Golos*, referring to the flight of Abdul Rahman Khan, lays the blame on English policy, which, by destroying the power of Shere Ali, revived the old state of anarchy and gave room for the pretensions of various claimants. Russia, the *Golos* says, could not forcibly restrain her guest, who came voluntarily and lived so long peaceably on Russian soil.

IN an eloquent and forcible address to the young Rajput nobles at the Mayo College, Lord Lytton drew a parallel between the great Rajput class and the great English houses founded by our northern ancestors. "Both of them owe to the same characteristics the positions they have made, and still maintain, for themselves in the political hierarchy of an ancient race. Those characteristics are energy, fearlessness, the love of heathful exercise, an instinctive aptitude for active life, an instinctive scorn of all unmanly ease." His Excellency referred to Col. Walker's report, which pointed out that what was then most needed for the education of India's young rulers and nobles was an Indian Eton, and added, "Well, young gentlemen, that need is now supplied. Ajmere is India's Eton, and you are India's Eton boys."

IT it officially notified that, with the sanction of her Majesty's Government, as many of the retirements under the provisions of Government General Order No. 1 of Jan. 1, 1879, as remain unallotted on Dec. 31, 1879, will be held available for officers of all three presidencies up to March 31, 1880. This offer is restricted to officers who are qualified under Clause II. of the Government General Orders of Jan. 1, 1877, and who may have completed twenty-eight years' service on or before Dec. 31, 1879. Applications will be disposed of by the Government of India according to priority of proposed dates of retirement, preference being given, if necessary, to the senior applicant, should there be more than one for retirement on the same day. Officers of the Madras and Bombay armies should submit their applications in the usual manner to their respective Governments for communication to the Government of India.

THE army commission report was signed, the Allahabad paper believes, shortly before Sir Ashley Eden left Simla. Nothing will probably be definitely known of its recommendations until they have been considered by the authorities at home, but there appears to be a general belief in well-informed quarters that these include the retention of the post of Military Member of Council, or Minister for War; the abolition of the Madras and Bombay separate commands; the partition of all India into four large military divisions, each under a lieutenant general—viz., one for Bengal and the North West Provinces with headquarters at Allahabad or Lucknow; another for the Punjab, headquarters Rawul Pindi; a third for Bombay, including Sind, headquarters Puna; and a fourth for Madras, with Burma, headquarters Bangalore.

A CURIOUS charge of defamation has been brought against the *Times of India* by a Parsee undergraduate of Cambridge, who considers himself to be pointed at in a parody of the Heathen Chinee as having been not quite successful at Cambridge. The magistrate who tried the case ventured to be astonished at such lines appearing in a grave paper. Eventually the feelings of the complainant were soothed by an assurance that the editor was ignorant even of his existence, and the obnoxious headnote was formally withdrawn, *solvuntur risu tabulæ*.

THE results of Archdeacon Baly's inquiries as to the educational position of the Eurasian population have been made known to the Government without waiting on the report of his two fellow commissioners. He recommends training colleges in Bengal, extension of the free schools at Allahabad and Lahore, the imposition of a local rate, and compulsory education. Madras, Bombay, and British Burma have not been included in his inquiry. The archidiaconal functions in India will include a thorough visitation of the various stations in the Bengal Presidency. The local governments are asked to consult educational officers, railway managers, and catholic prelates on the same subject.

THE returns of the trade and navigation for British India for the first seven months of the current financial year, as compared with those for the corresponding period of last year, show that the value of merchandise imported was Rs.21,27,41,912, as against Rs.21,88,38,892, and that of merchandise exported Rs.35,18,03,577, as against Rs.32,84,03,692. The value of treasure imported was Rs.5,93,28,285, as against Rs.3,21,50,848, and that of treasure exported Rs.1,36,75,288, as against Rs.1,52,70,594. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs.2,28,63,396, as against Rs.2,39,99,911, and of export duty Rs.27,62,794, as against Rs.26,57,162.

IN the first ten months of the bygone year the value of gold imported into India was Rs.1,25,25,918, and of that exported Rs.1,24,04,186; whilst the value of silver imported was Rs.7,74,15,154, and of that exported Rs.1,70,78,115. This leaves a balance of both metals, in favour of imports, of Rs.6,04,58,771.

THE assay value of silver coins and bullion received at the Indian mints during the first ten months of the bygone year was Rs.7,36,76,878, of which Rs.1,25,48,092 was received in Calcutta, and Rs 6,11,28,786 in Bombay. During the same period the amount coined and examined was Rs.7,53,17,521, of which Rs.1,31,25,711 was at Calcutta, and Rs.6,21,91,810 at Bombay.

ON Oct. 31 the whole amount of currency notes in circulation is given at Rs.13,58,91,970, against which the State held in coin Rs.6,54,85,489 in bullion Rs.1,16,29,095, and in Government paper, Rs.5,99,97,256.

THE Hon. Syed Ahmed Khan is about to introduce a bill into the Viceregal Council the object of which is to

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enable Mahomedan gentlemen to place their estates in the charge of Government with a view to securing the property against the extravagance of reckless heirs.

THE proposal recently made by his Excellency Sir F. Haines that officers of the British service employed in the Garrison Instruction Staff should be permitted to retain their appointments for five years, whether the regiments to which they belong continue to remain in India or not, and that officers of the Garrison Instruction Staff, whether belonging to the British or Indian service, should vacate their appointments if proceeding on furlough on medical certificate out of India for more than six months, has received the sanction of Lord Cranbrook as Secretary of State for India and the Duke of Cambridge as Commander in Chief.

IN a farewell general order, eulogising General Sir Peter Lumsden, the Commander in Chief sketches the character of that distinguished officer. He is described as an accomplished soldier, of discretion and judgment, sagacious in council and fertile in resource, straightforward and honest in purpose, uniformly kindly in demeanour, and strictly impartial. His Excellency considers that the genius of Sir Peter Lumsden goes far to explain the excellent manner in which he himself has administered military affairs during the late war, and feels quite sure that in all praises he bestows on Sir Peter "he is joined by the assenting voice of the army in all its branches and departments." The *Pioneer* feels that it must be a comfort to the army, not being able to give utterance to its own feelings on the subject, to find the Commander in Chief thus accurately interpreting its sentiments.

A VERY useful map, giving a bird's-eye view of Sherpur Camp and neighbourhood from the hills to the north, has been issued by the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's office. The view includes the names and positions of fourteen villages and some rivers in the vicinity of Cabul.

THE railway administration has sustained a great loss in Egypt in the death of its president, General Marriott, C.S.I., who was buried on Dec. 18 at Cairo with military honours and in the presence of all the leading functionaries of Egypt and a vast crowd of private friends. His name will be familiar to all Anglo-Indians. He fulfilled various offices in India, and was for many years military secretary to the Government of the Bombay Presidency. In Egypt he won the respect and esteem of Europeans and Egyptians alike; both in private life as a man of high culture, a keen sense of honour, and a very kindly nature; and in public life, as a man of broad views and of a definite policy as regards the railways, which time, he always maintained, would be sure to prove the true one for Egypt. It is said that no successor will be appointed to the vacancy, the salary of which is £3,000 a-year.

THE Government of India has decided that warrant and non-commissioned officers and privates are to be considered eligible for examination in the degrees of honour in the native languages in the same manner as they are for the high proficiency tests, receiving the usual rewards.

THE *Broad Arrow* says that the practical abolition of the dua administrative system of the Army Medical Staff in India will date from Jan. 1. Orders have been issued for some of the executive officers of the "Imperial" Department to place themselves under the orders of the surgeons-general of the Indian medical services, and in the same way surgeons-major and surgeons of the latter will, in some of the circles, be at the disposal of administrative officers, who report direct to Sir William Muir. The dual set of principal medical officers will thus be gradually abolished, and the two services amalgamated, to the great advantage, not only of the Indian treasury, but of the public service.

THE ATTACK ON KONOMA.—NAGA HILLS.

THE terrace was carried along the entire front. In its centre there was a square tower some fifteen feet high, which afforded an excellent vantage-ground to our marksmen from which to direct their fire on the fortification still before us. Each terrace formed a separate fortification defensible from either side. The whole place was a series of forts within forts, and small towers and barricades and all manner of defences. Before us, on the right, lay a wall of stone and wood about twelve feet high; on the left was a portion of the hill cut almost straight down with a stone wall some six feet high on the top, and stone barricades wherever the ascent was practicable. The whole was surmounted by a palisade. Through the loop-holes of these fortifications the Nagas directed a steady fire upon us whenever we showed a face. But now we were in comparative safety, for, as their defences were meant to meet an attack from either side, we found ourselves in possession of a line of stone walls from behind which we could fire from in safety. For some time a brisk exchange of rifle shots was maintained, but the enemy showed no signs of submission or retreat. Meanwhile, the general, who was on the hills on our right with the guns, seeing that the enemy did not evacuate the village, hastened down and brought up the guns to our assistance. About 3.30 we got one position at a distance of about fifty yards from the citadel. The gun escort and the skirmishers of the 44th, who had been protecting them during the day, were also a most welcome reinforcement. After the guns had fired a few rounds of case shot and shell into the citadel the advance was sounded. The men, headed by all the officers of the 44th who were present, and by Major Cock, the deputy assistant adjutant general, dashed out from behind their cover with a shout, and tried to effect an entry, but in vain. They were met by a well-directed fire of musketry at all points from the loopholes and by a shower of rocks, stones, spears, and darts of all kinds. Two or three men were killed and several wounded in this charge. The general, seeing the futility of the attempt, sounded the retreat, so such of the men as escaped quickly rushed back into cover. The smallness of the number killed and wounded in this charge, considering the number of missiles directed against them, was due to the fact that as soon as they reached the foot of the enemy's barricades our men were in comparative shelter, for there was no flank fire covering the front of the position. Once more the guns opened fire, and shot and shell were poured in through the woodwork forming the parapet of the barricades as fast as the guns could be loaded; but Lieut. Mansel had to announce that his ammunition was expended, and there was no chance of getting a fresh supply for two days. By this time it was near five o'clock p.m. We had been fighting since ten a.m. Everyone was tired out. Still, if possible, Konoma was to be taken, so the general ordered a fresh charge. It was explained to the men that the place must be taken before night, so a rapid survey was taken of the walls in front, and the weakest-looking points selected by different parties. Col. Nuttall and some men made a *sortie* towards the left, and Major Cock and Lieuts. Forbes and Ridgeway towards the centre, Major Walker and Lieut. Boileau to the right. The men rushed with the greatest resolution against the walls and barricades and tried to help each other over. Col. Nuttall found the point which he tried on the left perfectly unassailable, so he remained close under the wall with his men. In the centre attack Major Cock and Lieuts. Ridgeway and Forbes fell, the former mortally wounded in the chest, the two latter dangerously injured. Lieut. Ridgeway was shot through the shoulder by an Enfield bullet, and Lieut. Forbes speared most severely by a javelin which was hurled into the air and fell into his back. The subadar major of the regiment was shot dead, and about six sepoys killed and several wounded. One man, who was pushed up the barricade by his friends behind, was dragged over and killed. Seeing the absolute hopelessness of their attack and that three of their officers were carried back wounded, the men had no alternative but to hasten back into cover. By this time it was almost quite dark. So, through downright fatigue and the uselessness of further efforts from the same point of attack, we had to desist from hostilities. We had done all that we could do, stormed the position three times, sixteen men were killed, and thirty wounded out of our small force; still the enemy remained in possession of their strongest fort, the citadel of the place. After the action some Hindustani and Assamese Nagas began to address us from behind their walls. They said they had killed two of the sahibs to-day, and that they would kill the remainder to-morrow. They also said, "We won't waste any more powder on you to-night. We will reserve it for to-morrow, and then we will attack you and kill you all." But about eight o'clock there was almost a complete silence. At nine the wooden parapet of the citadel and the houses in the upper part of the village were in flames. We found next morning that the whole place had been evacuated in the night, so we quietly took possession of it, and thus did we become masters of Konoma. —*Pioneer.*

IMPORTATION OF ARMS, &C.—A return has been published of arms and ammunition imported into the ports of British Burma during the months of July, August, and September last. Government imported into Rangoon 219,600cwt. of cartridges and 9,375lb. of gunpowder. "Private parties" as they are called officially, only imported into Rangoon, during the same period, 6,925lb. of gunpowder, 3,400 cartridges, and 30,000 cartridge cases.—*Pioneer.*

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.*

WE are reminded by the opening notice in the January number of the *Journal* that the association has entered on its tenth year. That there is no flagging in the pursuit of the objects proposed to to be attained the pages before us bear ample testimony. No one can read the simple but earnest exposition of the endeavour made to extend an interest in Indian topics, as well as to co-operate in works of educational improvement, and "to promote goodwill between English and Indians," without wishing that the coming year may witness a large increase of power and success to cheer the indefatigable labourers. The contents of this month's number include a thoughtful and suggestive paper on the forthcoming census, and the contrasts which will be brought out strongly by the survey of the Indian and English populations. A clever sketch, entitled a "Great Indian Street," presents graphic pictures of the Bombay community. The exercitations on British rule in India do not strike us as particularly profitable, but it is doubtless useful that an arena be given for such harmless polemics. To our thinking the most valuable contribution is the account of the life and manner of the Kunbis, which has been extracted from a report made to his Highness the Nizam's Government. A touching tribute of Sanskrit song paid to the memory of Mr. Woodrow by Raja Surendro M. Tagore, and presented in an English form by Mrs. Nesfield, finds an appropriate place in the records of the association, witnessing at once to the spread of education and the growth of warm attachments between Englishmen and their Indian fellow-subjects, engendered by co-operation in the great work of social improvement.

*"*Journal* of the National Indian Association." January, 1880. London: C. Kegan Paul and Co.

ARCHÆOLOGY.*

THE first number of "The Antiquary," a magazine "devoted to the study of the past," gives good ground for expecting a prosperous future. Mr. Walford is known as one of the foremost among the "gleaners after Time," and varied contributions given in this, or promised in the next, number attest the strength of the corps of fellow-workers who support him. We note with much interest a communication by Mr. Borlase, who describes the discovery of an "Indian Money-cowrie" discovered in a British barrow a few miles from the Land's-End. Mr. Borlase desires to know of any parallel instance of Eastern objects occurring in our British tombs, and pertinently asks—"Is archæology at last coming to the assistance of philology in throwing light on our Aryan origin?" The contribution as yet, of a cowrie, is small and will be perhaps classed with the jade axes. The "Antiquary Exchange" offers special facilities for mutual barter or transfer of antiquarian objects among collectors, as the pages of the magazine does for the exchange of facts or opinions. We must say a word in praise of the publisher's part in the furnishing forth of the "Antiquary," whose appearance is, as it should be, old-fashioned, but most substantial and well lettered.

We have received the quarterly issue of the "American Antiquarian," published at Chicago, an excellent aid to all concerned in the elucidation of the antiquities of what Western conceit is apt to call the New World. The number before us is the first of the second year, and the learned editor informs us that much new material has accumulated, especially on the mound builders, the Indian languages, and the religious traditions and customs of the native races. Students of the correlation of the Mongolian races of Asia and America, as well as the instructive study of the comparative cultus of the so-called aboriginal races, will find valuable information in the pages edited by Dr. Peet.

* The "Antiquary." No. 1. January, 1880. London: Elliot Stock, Paternoster-row.

"The American Antiquarian." Edited by Rev. S. D. PEET. Jameson and Morse, Chicago. 1879.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FAMINES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is time that the House of Commons should investigate the causes of recent famines in India. If it can be proved that these famines have been intensified, if not caused, by the blunders of British statesmen in India, it is desirable that the public voice in England should protest against the continuance of an Administration which would perpetuate these errors. Of late years two great impediments have been placed in the way of supplying food to the various provinces of the British Empire inhabited by 240 millions of human beings. 1. Large tracts of the most fertile land have been devoted to the cultivation of products which cannot be used as food. For instance, opium cannot be used as food, and a vast area of the best land in the Gangetic valley is devoted to the cultivation of opium. The influence and power of the British Government is exerted to maintain and extend the production of opium to the exclusion of corn cultivation. The peasantry are bribed to convert arable land into poppy land by the offer of advances in hard rupees. In other parts of India private speculators lend money to the peasants in order to induce them to cultivate cotton, indigo, jute, oilseeds, and sugar, to the exclusion of corn crops. A statement should be placed before Parliament showing the area of excellent land in each district cultivated for produce useless as food, and displaying the power which both Government and speculators and usurers exert to prevent these lands from being sown with corn. The peasantry who are employed in the servitude of growing opium and cotton crops must be fed. To feed them it is necessary that there should be good roads and water communication, and that there should be granaries at convenient distances. Now the second great impediment to which I allude has taken place in India since 1868 owing to the blundering measures of the Government. There has been a terrible check given to the formation of granaries. Capitalists will not establish large granaries unless they be secure of protection, and unless there exist good roads to and from the places where grain is to be stored. Now it is just in those places where the British Government gives protection, and to which it has made good roads, that grain cannot be stored. It does not pay to store grain in expectation of future famines if the owner of the grain is liable to be plundered by municipal *chupprassies*. It does not pay to store grain in towns afflicted with the octroi tax. It does not pay to prepay even 3 per cent. on the value of corn when years may elapse before the merchant can sell at a profit. I beg to call your attention to Sir John Strachey's speech published in page 21 of the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 29th ult., in which the Finance Minister for India confesses that during the past eleven years the power of the Executive Government has been insufficient to check foolish taxation by municipalities so called:—

"The Government of India having, as I have said, not succeeded in its efforts to reform all this by executive orders, has come to the conclusion that the only certain remedy is to be found in legislation which will place on all local authorities obligations impossible to be disregarded; which will prevent these duties operating as transit duties or interfering with the general interests of trade; and which will guard against collision with imperial taxation or with the general principles of our commercial policy."

But Sir John Strachey is, notwithstanding, a strenuous advocate for an octroi tax on grain and other articles of consumption, and, as long as the Government of India tolerates and admires this octroi, the storage of grain for future famines, becomes impossible, and the peasantry, who are forced to cultivate opium, cotton, indigo, &c., must, with their families every now and then die of starvation. No doubt there are considerable stores of grain in many villages not yet afflicted with octroi, but the Indian farmers and cultivators are usually very ignorant of the fluctuations in prices of corn, and are apt to sell when food is comparatively cheap to speculators who engross and monopolise the markets in times of scarcity and famine.—Your obedient servant,

Dec. 29, 1879. T.

THE LATE MAJOR HAY.

AMONG the deaths recorded last month was that of Major W. E. Hay, retired H.M. Indian Army, of whose career a correspondent has furnished us with some particulars. The only son of the late James Hay, Esq., of Collie Forest, Devon, and his wife, Lady Mary, youngest daughter of George, eighth Earl of Dalhousie, he entered the service in 1821, joining the Bengal European Regiment now known as 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers. He was subsequently appointed brigade major of Agra, and in the Afghan campaign of 1839-41 commanded a Goorkha regiment raised for the service of Shah Shuja. In 1844 failing health obliged him to retire from actice service. He spent some time in South Africa, and made an unrivalled collection of the fauna of that country; subsequently resided at Marhobra, in the Himalaya, and at a later period was appointed assistant commissioner in Kulu. During his residence in the mountain region he devoted himself to ornithological and entomological pursuits. He was also made an honorary fellow of the Zoological Society in recognition of his unique presentation of the only specimen of the kyang, or wild ass, which has been brought alive to England. After his return to England, in 1859, Major Hay was well known for his interest in scientific pursuits, including, besides, numismatology. After a long illness, borne with characteristic patience, he died at Upper Norwood on December 12, and was interred in the family burying-ground at Cockpen, near Dalhousie Castle.

THE *Englishman* learns that Mr. C. D. Field, judge of Burdwan, is to be appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, for the purpose of bringing in the proposed bill to amend the Rent Law in Bengal.

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SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

COUNCIL BILLS.

THE continued large weekly drawings of Council bills would seem to imply either that Government had but little faith in the continuance of the improved rate of exchange, or that the payments in England were to be made to exceed the amount anticipated for the year. We were told in the budget that it was proposed to draw only the equivalent of £15,000,000 during the financial year on account of the unfavourable rate of exchange, though £16,500,000 were needed to reimburse the Home Treasury for the expenses there. As Government had on Nov. 1 drawn sufficient to give them in London £8,111,284, and have drawn 120 lakhs since, it is evident that they need tender for only £308,000 per week to make up the amount estimated in the budget. In case the present unexpected rate of exchange induces Government to draw the whole £16,500,000, they will need to tender £387,000 per week; of course in this case they will not need to make use of the sterling credit voted during the last sitting of Parliament. If they confine themselves to the £15,000,000 and exchange is maintained at its present rate, there will be a saving of something over a crore of rupees from the estimated loss by exchange of Rs.3,95,20,000. If, however, they draw to the extent of £16,500,000, the loss, if the present rate of exchange continues, will be Rs.3,18,12,000; still three-quarters of a crore less than the estimate. It will be seen that Sir John Strachey will have a pleasanter duty in preparing this year's budget than last. Not only is exchange better, and promises to continue so, but there is a gain of about sixty-five lakhs in opium, and the loss in import duties, from the extension of the limit of free cotton goods and reduction of valuations, will probably be considerably less than was anticipated. For the first six months of the financial year the total revenue from customs, excluding salt, is only Rs.3,90,000 less than last year, though there was an anticipated loss for the year of Rs.19,20,000. The import duty on cotton goods, on which the anticipated loss was fifteen lakhs for the year, shows for the six months a loss of only Rs.2,90,000. It is clear, therefore, that, had it not been for the second edition of the Afghan War, Government would have been in a very strong position as to its finances, and even now, with the restriction of loans for public works recommended by the Parliamentary Committee and confirmed by the Secretary of State, the position of Government paper is strong. With prudent financial management Indian Four per Cents. ought soon to be at par again. It is satisfactory to note that the foreign trade of the country has increased, if not improved in the shape of profits, since the beginning of the financial year as compared with 1878. The total value of imports and exports of merchandise amounts for the six months ending Sept. 30 last to Rs.47,82,00,000, against Rs.45,72,00,000 in 1878; while the combined value of merchandise and treasure amounted to Rs.54,08,00,000, against Rs.49,69,00,000 for 1878. With large crops now ripening for export and signs of improved trade at home we hope that the result of the coming season may be to show not only a large increase of business done, but one profitable to the mercantile community; it is quite time that the tide should turn.—*Times of India.*

THE OPIUM TRADE OF INDIA.

SOME portions of the English Press are again endeavouring to raise a cry against the opium trade of India. We are told for the hundredth, if not the thousandth, time that the late Emperor of China, in a moment of spasmodic virtue, grandiloquently said, "My people may be weak enough to use the poison, but it shall never be said that the State derived a revenue from what is the source of so much misery and vice." It would perhaps be well if the English newspapers who pin their faith to this epigram would look at home and remember that the very same doctrine applies to the liquor traffic of Britain. We are the last people in the world to defend a trade that can in any way be described as nefarious, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the opium trade provides six-and-a-quarter millions sterling to the Indian Budget, and we feel bound to ask those who object to the trade how they propose to find the money they are so eager to take from us. It must be remembered that we did not invent the system. We found it here at a time when we were obliged to keep things much as we found them, and until a better mode of finding revenue be pointed out, we are afraid we must stick to the old sources. In spite of Exeter-hall orators and philanthropic friends, we certainly cannot afford to do without that one-seventh portion of our total income which opium brings in. We certainly cannot force upwards of six millions sterling of additional imposts upon a people already highly taxed—either for scientific frontier or anything else, however desirable. Such would be scientific effrontery with a vengeance. The simple fact is that, as matters go at present, we can literally do nothing but continue to send as much opium to China as the Chinamen are willing to pay for, and to derive as much pecuniary profit as possible from the transaction. The speeches and writings of those who advocate the immediate abolition of the traffic show that the authors can hardly have studied the question in detail. There are, as is well known in this country, two sources of opium supply. In British India, or virtually in Bengal, the Government monopolises the growth, manufacture, and sale of opium. A certain amount of land is set aside, the cultivator is entitled to advances of money to meet his requirements, and he knows that the drug will be purchaed in its raw state at the fixed rate of five rupees a seer. It is then made up into balls and packed in chests, weighing about seventy seers each. These are sold by auction. The annual number of chests sold for the last ten years averages about 46,000, and the average price per chest may be taken at Rs.1,400 Each chest has cost the Government about Rs.400, so that the profit may be estimated at £100 a chest, and the nett revenue, leaving a margin for current expenses, at four millions sterling. In the Native States the system is entirely different. The opium grown there is known as Malwa opium, for at Malwa all the returns eventually come under the direct supervision of the opium department. By far the greater part of it, however, is grown in the territories of the Maharajas Holkar and Scindia, and other chiefs in Central India. It is estimated that the cultivation of opium has more than doubled the land revenue of the two Maharajas just mentioned. They impose a heavy duty upon its cultivation. Not only that, but they find it a very profitable product, for they are, to a very great extent, the landowners of their territories, and it is found that land, which under wheat and other grains bring in srom twelve annas to two rupees per beegah, is worth, when irrigated for opium, from five to thirty rupees per beegah. It should not be forgotten, too, that opium is the proper rotary crop for Indian corn; and demands, moreover, a system of irrigation which cannot fail to have excellent results in the future. The opium when prepared is then sent to a port for shipment, and is subjected to a duty of Rs.600 a chest. It appears, therefore, that the profit on Government-grown opium is £100 a chest, while on native grown opium it is only £60 a chest; but in the former case the cost of collection amounts to two millions sterling, while with regard to Malwa opium our cost of collection is only Rs.14,580, and the total revenue from opium is, as we have said, six-and-a-quarter millions sterling. If, therefore, the Indian Government were to regard those who desire the abolition of the traffic, they would only have to find that vast amount elsewhere; they would not only have to deprive the Bengal growers and manufacturers of their profit, and their own collecting staff of some two millions sterling of wages per annum, but, unless they were prepared to ruin the principal native States they would have to compensate the chief and people of the Malwa Union to the extent of four or five millions of pounds per annum. The philanthropic world may grumble if it will, but India and its natives have certainly reason to be thankful for the benefits which the cultivation of opium confers upon them. We are inclined, too, to believe that the injurious effects of opium on the Chinese are much exaggerated. The Chinese are as good colonists, as hard workers, as regular livers as any of the world's citizens. There are, of course, unfortunate exceptions, but so there are among the spirit-drinkers of England and the absinthe drinkers in France. Every nation has its peculiar vices. We, English, were able to say a few years ago that we drank ourselves out of the Alabama difficulty; while on the other hand we can point to the Rajpoots and Sikhs who, as good men as any in this country, are yet descended from a long line of opium eaters.—*Madras Times.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

H.M. INDIAN MARINE.—Mr. J. A. Bolton, who has lately retired on a pension of five shillings a day from H.M.'s Indian Marine, after a service of twenty-one years, was entertained at dinner and presented with a silver cup by the commander, officers. and engineers of the Indian Government troopship *Tenasserim* (of which he had been chief engineer), on Nov. 26. Mr. Bolton carries into private life the good wishes and esteem of all who know him.—*Englishman.*

ARMY REMOUNTS AND HARNESS FACTORY.—General Sir Edwin Johnson, military member of council, on his way from Simla. inspected the army remount depot at Saharanpur and the harness and saddlery factory at Kanhpur. General Johnson's chief object in visiting the remount depot was to inspect the country bred stock, of which a small number, some 200, have been purchased by Col. Smith, the superintendent of the depot, for the mounted branches of the British service. General Johnson satisfied himself that the efforts which, for the past few years, have been made by the State for improving the breed of horses in this country, by the importation yearly of thirty to fifty thoroughbreds and Norfolk trotters for gratuitous use in the horse breeding districts, are fully justified. The country bred remounts purchased by Col. Smith, and now in the Saharanpur depot, are, with very few exceptions, sound, strong, handsome animals, thoroughly fit for the several branches of the service—artillery, medium cavalry, or hussars—to which a large proportion of them have been already allotted. The prospect is most encouraging, and there is good reason for anticipating that in a short time the local supply of sound, hardy, acclimatised horses will be more than sufficient to meet all the demands of the State, at a far less cost than is now incurred, with a certainty that they will be at hand when wanted, and with this further advantage that their price will go to the Indian agriculturist, instead of being, as now, sent out of the country. The great difficulty now experienced in getting from England good

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boots in sufficient quantities for the use of the British troops serving in this country has led the Military Depastment to consider whether the want cannot be adequately met locally by an extension of the important Government raddlery and harness factory at Kanhpur. Sir Edwin Johnson visited that establishment, therefore, to see how far it was possible to give effect to this measure, and he expressed himself satisfied that the scheme is feasible. Col. Stewart, R.A., of the Ordnance Department, to whose zeal and energy the credit of the admirably organised and conducted harness factory is mainly due, has shown that harness, saddlery, and, indeed, almost every article of leather military equipment, equal, and in some respects superior, to English, can be, and for some time past has been, turned out in India. At present, only a portion of the troops are thus supplied, but both the labour and the materials for all the work required by the Indian army are at hand and readily obtainable. All that is needed is an extension of the present establishment. There is ample space for more than is likely to be required, and, though the complete supply of boots to the army would necessitate the present tannery being trebled in size, no difficulty would be found in doing this. By thus making India independent of England for much of its military equipment it is certain that there would be a considerable financial gain to the Indian Government, while, again, as in the case of the country-bred remounts, the money would remain to fructify in India instead of being sent at heavy loss to England.—*Englishman.*

MORE COALFIELDS.—If Lord Tweeddale's company, instead of proposing to work the non-existent coalfields of the Punjab, would undertake to open out those of Palamow, Sirgujah, and South Rewah, the advantage to the railways of Northern India would be immense, and the speculation would doubtless be a paying one, provided the company were prepared to sink a sufficient amount of capital at starting. The coalfields of South Rewah and Sirgujah are nearly equal in area to all the others known in India, but they have not yet been properly surveyed. They are known, however, to contain thick seams of good coal in many places, and they will doubtless be opened out some day. North east of the Sirgujah area, and separated from it by some forty or fifty miles of crystalline rock, is the coalfield of Daltonganj in the Palamow district, two hundred square miles in area, and containing at least one seam of good coal five or six feet thick. Some years ago an attempt was made to work this coal and send it down to Patna by the River Sone; but, owing to the difficulty of transporting it from the mines to the river, it was unable to compete with the coal brought by the East India Railway from Karharbari. It has now been proposed, as we remarked a few days ago, to extend the Patna-Gya Railway through this coalfield; and that of southern Sirgujah towards Belaspur and Nagpur in the Central Provinces. By doing so a way would be opened for the distribution of the coal of these fields towards both north and south. If the home Government had not foolishly insisted on the curtailment of public works in this country at a time when money might have been borrowed on easy terms, either this railway extension or the proposed connecting link between Nagpur and Calcutta through Hazaribagh might have been taken in hand ere now. The latter line, which is sure to be constructed as soon as an active public works policy is again adopted, will open up the southern part of the Sirgujah basin and several minor coalfields on the Hazaribagh plateau, but would not touch that of Daltonganj, which is nearest of all to the places where coal is required. To tap this, either the Gya extension or a short line down to the Sone should be constructed. If the latter plan were adopted the new Sone Canals in the Shahabad district might be used for bringing down to the Ganges the coal intended to be sent up-country. This plan would doubtless be cheaper than sending the coal by rail round by Gya and Patna, and transferring it from narrow into broad gauge wagons at the latter station.—*Pioneer.*

FEMALE EDUCATION.—It is gratifying to see the wholesome emulation which the success of Miss Chundra Mukhi Bose and Miss Kadumbini Bose at the University Entrance Examination has excited. In Bengal several institutions are sending up girls for the entrance. We hear that there are two ladies going up from Bombay and two from Hyderabad. A college for the higher education of our ladies has now become an absolute necessity. Miss Chundra Mukhi is this time going up from the First Arts.—*Brahmo Public Opinion.*

OPIUM SALE.—The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government sale room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on the 3rd December, 1879:—Behar, 2,500 chests; proceeds, 30,22,000; Benares, 2,500 chests; proceeds, 28,83,375.—*Englishman.*

NORTHERN ARAKAN.—The resolution of the Chief Commissioner of Burma on the administration of the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan goes far to confirm the old saying that happy is a country which has no history. Under the able administration of Major W. G. Hughes, for two years in succession, there have been no raids within our boundary, and our relations with the transfrontier tribes have continued satisfactory. The only exception was the estrangement of the Baukyee Chief, Leipboh, which was unavoidable, and it may reasonably be hoped that it will not prove of long duration. It is satisfactory to find that the Khongsow tribe, though requiring continual watching, have not been guilty of any active aggression. The durbar held at Dalekmay in February last was an event of some importance in the history of the district; and the periodical repetition of such meetings will, no doubt, prove of assistance in that general pacification of the hill tribes which is the primary object of our administration to secure. The number of houses having been carefully enumerated, and five souls being taken as the number of residents in each house, the estimated population is now 18,329, as compared with 13,161 in 1877-78. It is reasonable to suppose that, with the introduction of peace and good order, the population of the hills is increasing; but, under the present system of enumeration, no certain conclusions can be arrived at on this point. Some explanation seems to be required as to how the numbers given for the male and female population, respectively, have been arrived at under the system of calculation at present employed. There has again been an increase in the revenue derived from the Hill Tracts. The increase is mainly due to the more careful enumeration of the houses upon which tribute is assessed. The trade returns show an increase of both exports and imports—the value of the exports having advanced from Rs.95,939 to Rs.1,42,689, and that of the imports from Rs.1,55,144 to Rs.2,36,432. The principal imports are silk and cotton goods and paddy; and the principal exports are tobacco, sessamum, timber, and ivory. It is impossible to say how far the apparent increase of trade is real, or how far it may be merely due to more accurate registration. Important improvements in the communications of the district have been made by the establishment of weekly steamboat communication with Akyab, and of the patrol between Kolawah and Police Tye in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Taken as a whole, the report appears to indicate an increasing prosperity among the hill tribes, and an administration advancing in regularity and efficiency.—*Englishman.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, held November 29, an interim dividend of 2 per cent. or Rs.5 per share for the six months ended Auguast 31 was declared.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, held December 1, the following gentlemen were elected directors:—John Morrison, A. B. Sutherland, and Babou Tareingchurn Bhose.—At the general meeting of the Bowreah Cotton Mills, held December 2, the report showed a loss of Rs.78,845. After a prolonged discussion the chairman undertook to draw up a scheme to raise money for new machinery, for which, according to the manager, Rs.50,000 would be required.—*Englishman.*

OPIUM SMUGGLING IN BURMA.—Large quantities of opium are constantly being smuggled into Burma from the Madras coast, and some of the methods employed by the smugglers are probably unknown to their Indian brethren. The excise report of British Burma for the past year mentions the following clever devices that have been discovered by the excise officers:—"Opium was found in one case placed between slices of sheepskin cut in the shape and size of salt fish, amongst which it was distributed in the basket. In another instance it was found in a bamboo basket which had double sides. In a third, as a ball of hooka mixture (goorakoo) shaped like a Dutch cheese (the sides of which were hollow and filled with opium), and placed alongside three cheeses. In a fourth, a cocoanut shell was found filled with opium. In a fifth, a Madrassee ghee-bottle was detected filled with ghee in the centre, with opium in the hollow side, and the ghee leaking freely from the neck of the bottle."—*Pioneer.*

THE KANGRA VALLEY.—A correspondent, writing from the Kangra Valley on the 2nd instant, gives the following items of news:—"There was a tolerably thick flight of locusts at Palampore on Nov. 27, going southwards between that place and Bhawarna. The Tehsildar of Palampore, Akbar Khan, has been sentenced for embezzlement to seven years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs.1,000. No reliable news has transpired about the Hamipore sub-treasury defalcation." A letter from Dharmsala says:—"On Friday, Nov. 28, a Goorkha shot the thannadar in the hand, killed a ghirth cultivator, and wounded sundry other people; the cause being the suspected unfaithfulness of his wife. The license tax on tea planters in the Kangra Valley has been repealed, and the monies paid on this account have been refunded, it having been decided that tea planters are agriculturists *pur et simple.*"—*Ibid.*

THE LAW CLASS AT THE DACCA COLLEGE.—Government has withdrawn its grant to the law classes attached to the Dacca College.—*Ibid.*

ON the nomination of the Chief Justice, his Excellency the Governor General in Council has appointed Mr. Robert Steel to be sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year. Mr. E. T. Roberts will be deputy sheriff, it is thought.—*Ibid.*

THE PRINCESS ALICE MEMORIAL.—The Nawab Abdul Ghani of Dacca and the Nawab Ahsanulla of Dacca have each forwarded Rs.1,000, and the Maharaja of Hutwa has forwarded Rs.500, to the secretary of the Princess Alice (Darmstadt) Memorial Fund.—*Ibid.*

DURBHUNGA.—The Maharaja of Durbhunga has raised the Anglo-Vernacular School at Durbhunga to the standard of a higher class English zillah school, and has started a Sanskrit school after the model of the Sanskrit College at Benares.—*Ibid.*

A FIRE broke out the other day in the military lines at Torawatti, Jeypore. A magazine exploded, but fortunately no lives were lost.—*Ibid.*

COUPERGUNGE.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new market at Cawnpore, to be called Coupergunge, after the present lieutenant governor of these provinces, is interesting as

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bringing into greater prominence the position of that city as the great emporium of commerce for Northern India. As pointed out by the officiating magistrate in his opening address, it is only since the mutiny, and especially since the American war, that Cawnpore has asserted itself as the great collecting and exporting centre anywhere out of Bombay or Calcutta. Its previous history as a frontier cantonment and the sad memories of the mutiny are forgotten in the constant toil of a business life; all interest centres in the large market known as Collectorgunge (built *consule* Halsey), where after harvest time produce-laden carts throng every available inch of ground, and are visited regularly by numbers of European as well as native merchants on the look out for a "transaction."—*Ibid.*

THE MAYO COLLEGE.—During his recent tour the Viceroy attended the distribution of prizes, at the Mayo College, Ajmere. The Indian Eton, as Lord Mayo intended this institution to be, presents a striking addition to the picturesque features of the capital of Ajmere. Besides the house of the principal, Captain W. Loch, there are some eight or nine handsome stone buildings where the pupils from the different Rajputana States are lodged. Ajmere itself, Udaipur, Johdpur, Bikanir, Jaipur, Alwar, Bhartpur, Tonk, Jhalawar, and Kota are each represented, and a college is being constructed from the designs of Major Mant, R.E., at the expense of the British Government, in which white marble is the principal material employed. This building will be a worthy monument of the noble Viceroy, to whose warm interest in the welfare of the princes and chiefs of Rajputana the establishment of the institution is due. His Excellency, in his address to the students, said :—

"I must congratulate you on the beautiful buildings already completed by the chief States of Rajputana, and the noble edifice now in process of completion by the Government of India. Still more encouraging is the large number of leading Rajpoot families represented on this occasion by you, the pupils of the college, amongst whom I am glad to welcome the young chief, Jhallawar, and the brother of my friend, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, whose welcome and honoured presence here today attests his enlightened sympathy and personal interest in the success of the college. The total number of admissions to it has risen, I am informed, to 61, and of this number 38 are now actually on the rolls, of whom 35, as we have just heard, have competed for the prizes I am about to distribute. In the promotion of this, as indeed of all other enterprises conducive to the interests of Rajputana, the great ruling Houses of Marwar, Jeypur, and Jodhpur, have taken a leading and enlightened part. I trust that their example will encourage the young Maharana of Oodeypur to send more pupils to the college. I regret that from the Haroali States none have yet been received ; but I observe with pleasure that the Maharao of Kota has decided on building a house here; and the Nawah of Tonk has already built one, which is now occupied by the sons of his Highness's Chief Minister. The Maharao, Rajah of Ulwar, has testified his gratitude to the institution at which he was educated by the munificent present of Rs. 10,000 for the erection of a pair of gates ; while by the handsome gifts made to this college by the Maharaja of Jeypur, his Highness has worthily maintained the high reputation of his illustrious family for enlightment and attachment to the cause of intellectual culture. I have also this moment been informed that the Rao of Masuda has given Rs.200 to be distributed as prizes to the students of this college, this being his third similar liberal donation."—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—The disengaged tonnage in port at date of mail was 4,810 tons. The market closed firm at the following rates:—London *via* Canal: Rice, £3 17s. 6d.; jute, £4 5s.; hides, tea, &c., £4 10s. *Via* Cape: Saltpetre, £2 10s.; wheat, £3; jute, £4 5s.; light, £3 15s. For Liverpool, *via* Canal; Rice, £4; castor oil, £5.—*Englishman.*

THE ASSAM COMMISSON.—The Governor General in Council has decided that an officer transferred to Asaam from Bengal shall be entitled to a reward of Rs.500 for passing in Urdu, as a third compulsory language, within the prescribed period of one year from the date of his transfer to Assam.—*Englishman.*

THE new sheriff of Calcutta is Mr. Robert Steel.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—A new line of steamers has been formed in Calcutta under the designation of the Asiatic Steamship Company. At present the fleet comprises four steamers—namely, the *Maharaja, Maharanee, Shah Jean,* and *Shahazada.* The steamers of the company ply between Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, calling at Negapatam and Colombo. The *Shah Jean* left the roads the other day for Calcutta *via* the North Coast. In a few months two or three other steamers for this company will, it is said, arrive from England.—*Times of India.*

THE NAGA OUTBREAK.—A special telegram from Golaghat, dated Dec. 3, states that the village of Jotsoma, consisting of 900 houses, the inhabitants of which were implicated in the recent outrage, was destroyed on Nov. 27. The place had been completely wrecked by the Nagas, the majority of whom had joined the Konoma men. The enemy are retreating up the Barrail range, 8,000ft. and 9,000ft. elevation, and will probably soon exhaust their food supplies. It is impossible to overrate the importance of the effect of the capture of the stronghold of Konoma on the surrounding country and on the good effects it has also had on all the other tribes. Information obtained from friendly Nagas—so called—gives the admitted loss of Nagas on Nov. 22 at about eighty killed and wounded. On Nov. 27 a party of the 44th Regiment from Suchema met a body of the enemy; the enemy lost several men killed, no casualties on our side. On Nov. 28 reports from Konoma state that an ambuscade was prepared for the party going for water. Two men of the 44th were killed and two badly wounded.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MADRAS.

THE OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUMS.—The report on the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums shows that the year 1878-79 opened with 318 boys and 59 girls and closed with 321 boys and 59 girls, exclusive of day-scholars, whose number is not stated. During the year sixty-five boys and ten girls left the asylums. Of the boys six enlisted, fourteen obtained employment in the Government Telegraph Department, ten were apprenticed to the Lawrence Asylum Press, and one to a boot and shoemaker; the remaining thirty-four were removed by their relatives. Of the girls, two married, one entered service, one died, and seven were removed by their friends. Forty-two boys above the age of sixteen were employed in the telegraph class, tailoring, carpentry, &c. Twenty-five of these were provided for, and there remained on March 31, 1879, seventeen boys over the age of sixteen. Eighty-four boys under sixteen were under training in telegraphy, carpentry, tailoring, &c. The general health of both boys and girls was good. Both boys and girls attained high positions in the Peter Cator examinations. The Government are not disposed to substitute Tamil for Hindustani, and doubt whether it would be more of a success than Hindustani, which is more widely useful and easier to learn colloquially. The suggestion that the pupil teachers should be called monitors will be considered by the committee. Finance.—There are some discrepancies between the figures adopted in the report and those given by the auditor of the accounts, who shows the opening balance in the male branch on April 1, 1878, at Rs.4,508-15-2, while the report gives it at Rs 5 208-15-2. Again, the aggregate charges to this branch are shown by the auditor at Rs.93,438-9-8, including advance to farm, whereas the report gives it at Rs.93.838-9-8. There are differences also in the figures under the female branch. The differences in both cases can no doubt be satisfactorily explained. Taking the figures in the report the receipts including balance brought over, aggregated for the male branch Rs.103,041-14-6, and the charges Rs.93,838-9-8, leaving a balance in favour of Rs.9,203-4-10, against Rs.5,208, the opening balance. Compared with the accounts for 1877-78 the receipts were less by Rs.27,890 and the expenditure by Rs.31,785. The average charge for each boy is given at Rs.268, against Rs.297 in 1877-78. In the female branch the receipts aggregate Rs.30,403-4-6, and the charges Rs.23,211-12-10, leaving an available balance of Rs.7,191, against Rs.9,265, the opening balance. The receipts were better than in 1877-78 by Rs.3,513, and the expenditure greater by Rs.5,587. The average charge per girl was Rs.309,3-10, against Rs.260 in 1877-78. The variations under each head of charge are explained in the report, which is generally satisfactory.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE LATE MRS. GAJAPATHI RAO.—We lately announced the death of Mrs. Gapajathi Rao, the wife of the Honourable G. N. Gajapathi Rao, which happened at Waltair on the night of Nov. 15. Mrs. Gajapathi Rao possessed rare accomplishments, being educated under experienced European governesses and well versed in almost every one of the fine arts and well read in literature. She was introduced to Madras society by the Lady Anna Gore Langton and Mrs. Carmichael, and was a universal favourite among her friends and acquaintances; her amiability and her kindly disposition were of a kind seldom met with. It is worthy of remark that the deceased lady was the first native lady in the Madras Presidency who mixed in European society. The example she set is worthy of imitation by other native ladies. The death of Mrs. Gajapathi Rao has cast quite a gloom over the station. Much sympathy is felt for the worthy and Honourable G. N. Gajapathi Rao by all classes of the community.—*Madras Times.*

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.—We are informed that his Excellency the Commander in Chief has been requested through the Military Department to be so good in future to nominate (as in the case of the Wellington cantonment) officers to discharge the duties required by the cantonment regulations at Bellary and Trichinopoly.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE EURASIAN MOVEMENT.—The *Bangalore Examiner* reports that a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community, at the Cubbon Rooms, was recently held at Bangalore to take measures to form a branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India. —*Times of India.*

THE KURNOOL CANAL.—We learn from the *Madras Mail* that the Secretary of State has authorised the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company to undertake the expenditure necessary to work the canal between Kurnool and the railway at Cuddapah cantonment for one year. The length of the canal is 177 miles between these points. The branch line at Kristnapuram, running from the Madras Railway to the intended covered wharf, is already far advanced, and the excavation of the canal basin is in progress. It is expected that the canal will be opened, with regular daily boats, in July next.—*Ibid.*

A COMMERCIAL HARDSHIP.—A case of some hardship as affecting commercial interests is reported in connection with the

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Colombo export trade piece goods to the coast, and one which is likely to interfere with the development of that trade. Under the recently modified tariff on the import of cotton goods into India, all cloths manufactured from yarns having a count known as thirties and under are admitted free of duty. In order to secure this immunity on such goods sold in the Colombo market for export and transhipment to the coast it is usual to give the buyer the maker's certificate as to the account of the yarns from which it is made, together with a sample of the cloth. It appears that at Tuticorin there is no custom house official qualified to examine the sample, and the importer has therefore the option of waiting until the sample can be forwarded to the customs authorities at Madras for report before he can pass the goods, or to pay the amount of import duty, on the understanding that it shall be refunded on receipt of the reply from Madras. In either case a loss is caused in time or interest on the amount of the duty. It certainly seems hard that this should be caused by the inability of the Tuticorin officials to act in the matter on their own responsibility. We believe the Madras authorities have been addressed on the subject.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE NELAMBUR TEAK FORESTS.—The Scottish Arboricultural Society has awarded to Mr. Ferguson, who has been so long in charge of these forests, a gold medal for the best essay on the "Forests and Jungles of India." Among the few works undertaken by Government which have turned out a thorough financial success, not one can be placed before the Nelambur teak forests. Those who have had to do with the Forest Department, including Dr. Cleghorn, who got it into good working order, have not failed to record their appreciation of Mr. Ferguson's services. Colonel Beddome, too, thus speaks of that gentleman in his last report to Government:—"I cannot close this report without testifying to the unremitting care and attention that Mr. Ferguson has given to these plantations during the last sixteen years, and I do not think they would be in the fine condition they now are unless we had had the advantage of his practical knowledge of pruning, thinning, &c. Mr. Ferguson's health has been much broken by the fever contracted at Nullicottah, and he proposes retiring shortly, and he is afraid his health will not allow him to pursue his profession in England, and he is no longer young. I trust that the Secretary of State may be asked to consider his claim to pension as a special case, for I think that he should receive one of £250 per annum." Mr. Ferguson has lived out in the jungles during the whole course of his service, and has most thoroughly earned the pension recommended by Colonel Beddome. The award of the medal mentioned above is another proof that he knows his business thoroughly.—*Madras Times.*

THE LICENSE TAX.—The Madras Municipal Commissioners, at the request of the Government, have expressed their views on the new License Tax Bill.—*Times of India.*

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—A correspondent informs the Madras papers that it is likely to take some months more for either the police or the military to capture Laman Dora, the notorious rebel leader, as the recent attempt to seize him has met with disappointment, while at the same time the rebels did not fail to inflict a loss on the attacking party. A subadar, with a small party of the 10th N.I., attacked Chendriah, and drove him from the village of Donalunka near Palim, capturing six unimportant prisoners, &c., and releasing Raneelunka, a man whom the rebels retained for sacrifice. Major Prendergast and Mr. Sweet, of the police, met the subadar and his party returning, and again pressed them on back to the village, but found it occupied; the rebels firing on them from thick jungles, killing one lascar. Fresh troops were sent in pursuit, but when they reached the village of Donalunka the rebels fled from it during the night previous. It is reported that valuable assistance will be obtained through Annal Reddi and Jampa Pandaya. On information being received that a party of the rebels was at Luchonda a party of the 5th Regiment N.I., under the command of a native officer, was despatched from Chodaveram, and found the rebels at Luchonda, who took up a position on a hill. The enemy opened fire upon the force; the fire was returned and the hill charged, when the rebels dispersed and fled. It is also reported that some rebels under the leadership of Madakum and Chinnaya robbed some men conveying rice for sale to Koyar market, and fired upon a small party of police who were bringing in some money. Lieut. Kenny, with the 27th Rifles, attacked Chendriah's party at Chinnorpollum between Yellaishiver and Aditayala, and the rebels escaped into dense jungles. Another correspondent writes: "Intelligence having been received that a gang of rebels were near Palkajeri, a party of our troops was sent to punish them before they could inflict any injury on any of the neighbouring villages. No information of the whereabouts of the notorious leader of the Rampa riot, Chendriah, was procurable, although our troops have been out on different sides to watch his movements." The latest news obtained, which was subsequently confirmed, was to the effect that Chendriah was near Kota with a party of rebels. A party from Kota was sent against him.—*Madras Times.*

BOMBAY.

THE MILLOWNERS AND THE FACTORY ACT.—At the annual meeting of members of the Bombay Millowners' Association the report of the committee for the year ending Oct. 31, 1879, was adopted and ordered to be printed for general information. The report stated that, until the new Factory Bill for India issues from the select committee, it would be premature to discuss the details of it. In regard to the principle of the bill, however, the committee have already forwarded a protest to the select committee, for they say they believe that "the measure is wholly uncalled for; and that, however desirable such legislation may be in England, the circumstances and peculiarities of India furnish no analogy for the introduction of such a measure into India, while the restrictions sought to be imposed will be a grievous hardship to the workpeople and an injury to the manufacturing interests of the country." It was stated that the association intends to forward a memorial to the Supreme Legislative Council against the proposed legislation when the bill is out. The Hon. Morarjee Goculdas and two or three other members, in the remarks they made at the meeting, upheld the action of the committee in this matter. It was a subject of regret to some of the speakers that the resolution passed at the last annual general meeting to close the mills every Saturday and Sunday from Feb. 15 to April 19, with the view of checking the great accumulation of stock during a period of depression, had been allowed to fall through. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the chairman, explained that, as it was found absolutely necessary, in accordance with the wishes of the workpeople themselves, to close the mills on the days of certain native festivals, they could not be closed on Sundays also. Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Tapidas Vurjdas, Nanabhoy Byramjee, Jeejeebhoy, and the Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, who retired from the committee according to the rules, were re-elected; while Messrs. James Greaves, Vullubdas Valjee, and Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia were elected additional members of the committee. Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and the Hon. Morarjee Goculdas were respectively elected chairman and deputy chairman of the association.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE.—During the time that we remained at the Ahmedabad station, and while the narrow-gauge train was preparing to start, it was amusing to watch with what undisguised contempt the whole staff of the Baroda Company viewed her Majesty's State Railway, on the narrow-gauge system. From the traffic managers and stationmasters, down to the native firemen, the newly started concern is looked upon entirely as "a one-horse affair." An engine driver of the old-established line, with whom I conversed, scorntully asked if any sane individual could call "that ere thing a railway," and remarked that, in his opinion, "it was nothing more than a bit of a tram," averring further that, so far as carrying the mails was concerned, he would "back a good long-winded set of tapal coolies against them any day."—Correspondent of *Bombay Gazette.*

SURETYSHIP AND GOVERNMENT CLERKS.—In order to put a stop to the by no means uncommon practice of clerks in Government offices becoming security for one another for money borrowed Government has issued a circular to all heads of departments forbidding the practice of one clerk standing security for another, on pain of dismissal of both the principal and the surety. The head of the department is, however, allowed the power of permitting one clerk to stand surety for another in special cases only. The above is to be a standing rule of the Government service, and every man, on first appointment, is to be furnished with a copy of this order so that there can be no excuse for ignorance.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A RAJPUTANA NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY.—On the whole the impression conveyed over the run over the new railway, from one point of view at least, is not unfavourable. At present the supply of rolling-stock is ridiculously small; but I think it will be found that when in thorough working order the line will prove equal to the work it will be called upon to perform; but, whether that work, heavy as it is certain to be, will be done as cheaply as if the gauge were a broad one, is quite another question. I only venture to say that with sidings at every station, and with engines worked up to the power of speed and draught which they possess, the line, if well managed, is capable of pulling through much business. As to the break of gauge, there can be no question that a stupid mistake has been committed, for the railway is not light enough; it does not sufficiently approach Fairlie's system, to entitle it to be classed as a cheap line constructed for light traffic. On the contrary, a railway has been built which must cost but very little less than lines on the ordinary Indian gauge, and the break as a consequence drags grievous disadvantages in its train without any advantages to set against them. In short, the Rajputana Railway gives one the idea of being neither one thing nor the other. It is too good for that description of cheap light line which so many Indian districts stand in need of, but as a link in the chain of a great railway system that is to carry the commerce of thirty millions of people to the sea it represents a grievous and culpable blunder, and although it may succeed in carrying its traffic it will be at the needless sacrifice of efficiency and cheapness.—Correspondent of *Bombay Gazette.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES DOCK.—The new wet dock named after H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who laid the first stone on November 11, 1875, while staying in Bombay on the occasion of his memorable visit to India, was formally opened on New Year's Day with great ceremony by Sir Richard Temple, the Governor of the presidency. On his Excellency finally declaring the dock to be open

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for traffic several steamers entered amid the vociferous cheering of the large crowd who were witnesses of the ceremony.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

THE VICE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.—Surgeon General Hunter has recently been appointed vice chancellor of the University of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice West. The position is one which has hitherto been usually held only by members of Council or judges of the High Court. It is true that Dr. Hunter occupies an exceptionally distinguished position in his profession, but the compliment paid to the Bombay medical service by Dr. Hunter's selection for the vice chancellorship is none the less to be appreciated.—*Broad Arrow.*

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.—The *Bombay Gazette* is informed that orders were issued on the 12th ult. by the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department to the effect that, from April 1, that department will undertake all the duties of the Barrack Department. No orders have yet been issued by the Military Department on the subject, so that barrackmasters are in a state of uncertainty as to their future. It is deemed rather unaccountable that the Public Works Department should issue orders abolishing a whole department under the military authorities without the latter knowing anything about it.—*Pioneer.*

IT is notified in the *Government Gazette* that the Bombay Land Revenue, 1879, is extended to the jaghir territories of the State of Jath so far as its provisions are applicable.

THE BHOODWAR PALACE.—The ground on which the Bhoodwar Palace, which was destroyed by fire seven months ago, stood, is, according to a Puna paper, to be made over to the local municipallty and converted into a public garden.—*Times of India.*

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The last regimental orders of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles announced the retirement of Lieut. G. S. Lynch, and convey the regret of the commandant, in which all ranks, we are sure, will join, at being deprived of the assistance of so zealous, efficient, and painstaking an officer. Mr. Lynch, we understand, is leaving India to join a firm of well-known solicitors in London.—*Ibid.*

DROWNED AT SEA.—On Saturday, Dec. 6, at 8.15 a.m., in lat. 13 deg. 18 min. N., long. 48 deg. 38 min. E., George Kattings, boatswain on board the Anchor Line s.s. *India*, while assisting to spread one of the quarter-deck awnings, missed his footing and fell overboard. The steamer's engines were immediately reversed and a boat lowered, two men meanwhile aloft keeping their eyes on the man in the water. After about four minutes' submersion he was observed to sink. Strict search was made for two hours without success, and the vessel then proceeded on her course. The unfortunate man was forty-two years of age and a native of Liverpool. He leaves a wife and young family, on whose behalf the crew and passengers of the steamer subscribed £25.—*Ibid.*

THE Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, directs that the following rule be added as Rule 27A of the rules under the Opium Act, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* extraordinary dated March 30, 1878:—Transhipment and re-export. Rule 27A.—"Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary, opium may be imported by sea into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, or Aden, from any port in Persia manifested for transhipment or for re-exportation in the same bottom, and may be re-exported by sea from the said ports. All such opium imported into and re-exported from the said ports in the same bottom shall be liable to a duty of Rs.100 per chest not exceeding 140¼ lb. avoirdupois net weight.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.—The steamship *Clan Alpine* was totally wrecked at Gaior Island on the 28th of October, whilst on a voyage from Mauritius to Bombay.—*Times of India.*

DACOITY.—Twenty-three persons were tried at Puna recently on charges of dacoity, and on conviction nine of their number were sentenced to transportation for life.—*Ibid.*

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have adopted a memorial to Government generally approving of the Factory Bill.

THE MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to form a committee for the purpose of ensuring the adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency at the International Exhibition to be held at Melbourne in October, 1880:—President—The Honourable Magnus Mowat. Members—Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, Esq.; T. Blaney Esq.; Byramji Jijibhai, Esq., C.S.I.; J. W. Cameron, Esq.; H. Curwen, Esq.; Dwarkadas Vasanjee, Esq.; J. Facheri, Esq.; L. W. R. Forrest, Esq.; Framjee Dinsha Petit, Esq.; Grattan Geary, Esq.; J. Gordon, Esq.; James Graham, Esq.; J. H. Grant, Esq., C.S.; Haji Cummoo Salleman, Esq.; Capt. G. N. Hector; C. W. L. Jackson, Esq.; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; William Maitland, Esq.; Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, Knight, C.S.I.; the Hon. Moraji Goculdas, C.I.E.; Mancherji N. Banaji, Esq.; Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.; Nanabhai Byramji Jijibhai, Esq.; Nasarwanji Manokji Petit, Esq.; W. R. Pratt, Esq., C.S.; S. D. Sassoon, Esq.; Sir Frank Souter, Knight, C.S.I.; A. Tait, Esq.; Varjiwandas Madhaodas, Esq.; Shantaram Narayan, Esq.—*Government Gazette.*

MR. JUSTICE GREEN.—We regret to learn that Mr. Justice Green had a paralytic seizure on the night of Dec. 9 and remained up to the following evening in an unconscious and critical condition. There was a slight change for the better on Thursday morning, but not of an encouraging nature. The paralytic seizure extended over one-half the entire body on the right side, depriving him wholly of the power of speech.—*Bombay Gazette.*

CEYLON.

WE take the following items from the *Ceylon Times* of Dec. 12:—

THE LEGISLATURE.—The session of our Legislature was brought to a close yesterday with an address from the Governor. At the meeting on the previous day the Government, after a long discussion, agreed to postpone the Coolie Medical Aid Bill until next year; it is probable an interim session may be held for the purpose of enacting an improved measure in April next.

THE WEATHER.—The weather continues very monsoonish; the daily rainfall is regarded as favourable for the maturing and ripening of coffee still on the trees. The following passengers left on the 10th inst. by s.s. *Navarino*:—For London, Ernest Wall, Esq., Mr. Underdown, and Master George Winter, and for Zanzibar W. F. Fairlie Esq.

GAZETTE NOTICES.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint G. S. Saxton, Esq., to be extra office assistant to the Government Agent of the Central Province. It is notified that Messrs. F. S. Thomasz, A. L. De Alwis, and Edward Orr have been re-elected unofficial members of the Local Board of Health and Improvement at Kalutara for 1880 and 1881. Leave of absence for six weeks from the 5th inst. having been granted to Mr. R. Massie, it is notified that Mr. J. S. Harper has been appointed to act during that period as assistant at Trincomalee to the Government Agent of the Eastern Province, district judge commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner of the district of Trincomalee, and superintendent of the Trincomalee Prison. It is notified that the following days will be observed as holidays, viz:—From the 24th to the 27th inst., and from 1st to 3rd proximo, inclusive.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.—Mr. Charles Rastuck Hanson has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies an assistant engineer of the railway on a salary of Rs.5,000 per annum. Mr. John Minnet is to be inspector of masonry on the Matale Railway.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Reidy, late acting immigrant officer of Pamben, is to be appointed chief landing waiter of the Colombo Customs. Mr. P. Suppremanian, preventive officer of Kayts, has been appointed sub-collector of that port. Mr. S. Mylwaganam, senior landing waiter, has been appointed sub-collector of Mullaitivu.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The *Examiner* hears that the Secretary of State has sanctioned an exchange of duties between the Rev. Mr. Meeres, the chaplain of the Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, and the Rev. Mr. Boyd, rector of Princes Risboro. Mr. Boyd is expected here by the *Eldorado.*

THE REVENUE OF CEYLON.—The last *Gazette* gives the figures which represent the revenue of the colony for the nine months ended Sept. 30. These amount to Rs.10,552,169 as compared with Rs.11,756,383 for the corresponding period of 1878. As, however, there was in the former year Rs.574,057 realised by sale of colonial stores, the actual decrease on the nine months amounts to only Rs.630,165.

THE LATE SIR COOMARA SWAMY.—A large party passed through Bombay a few days ago on their way to Benares, accompanying the mother of the late Sir Coomara Swamy of Ceylon. She is a devout Hindu lady, and on her son's cremation in May last preserved his ashes in order to convey and deposit them in the Ganges at Benares and perform funeral ceremonies there for the benefit of his soul. Sir Coomara was said to be far too advanced a man to lend any countenance to Brahminism as popularly professed, or indeed to any other religion, but his mother thinks the performance of these last sad rites a matter of solemn obligation. Among those accompanying her are two of her grandsons, Mr. P. Coomara Swamy (Proctor of the Supreme Court of Ceylon and a prominent member of the Colombo Municipal Council) and Mr. P. Arunachalam, of the Ceylon Civil Service. The latter arrived at Bombay on the 27th Nov. from England by the P. and O. steamer *Venetia*; he is a M.A. of Cambridge, probably the first native of India or Ceylon who has obtained that degree from an English university. Sir Coomara has left a son, about two years old, who is now in England with Lady Coomara Swamy. The seat which he occupied with distinction for nearly twenty years in the Ceylon Legislative Council, as the representative of the Hindus and Mussulmans, is now filled by one of his nephews, the Hon. P. Rama Nathan, and was originally held by Sir Coomara's father from the first establishment of the council till his death.—*Times of India.*

LATEST FROM AFGHANISTAN.

WE have received the following from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, JAN 4.—General Roberts reports:—Cabul 1st. Several leading men from Hazara come in. Baker returned from Kohistan without a shot fired. Results of expedition very good. Wounded generally doing well. Colonel Cleland and all officers out of danger; 12th and 14th Bengal Cavalry going back to Jellalabad and Gandamak."

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1880.

1879.

THE year, which at the beginning saw the attention of Englishmen earnestly directed to Afghanistan, began with what it ended in. The Christmas of 1878 saw our armies waiting to advance, if required, on the defenceless city of Cabul. The week just passed has brought relief to many overcharged with anxious watching for tidings from the beleaguered Sherpur cantonments. The first few weeks of 1879 witnessed only some desultory attacks, for the disorganised and deserted army of Shere Ali was in no plight to make vigorous resistance. Nor did our commanders desire unnecessarily to humiliate Yakoob Khan by an advance on Cabul, contenting themselves with holding the portions of territory which had been occupied as needful for the regulation of our frontier. The melancholy and fatal disaster which befel the 10th Hussars, the affair at Futteabad, and the attack on our rear at Giriskh, caused us much and regrettable loss before the conclusion of hostilities. The death of Shere Ali was reported on March 1 by the Viceroy as having been communicated in a friendly letter by Yakoob Khan. His accession as Ameer, recognised by the Viceroy, was at once followed by negotiations for peace; the Ameer's visit to the British camp followed, and on May 30 the Treaty of Gandamak was duly ratified. The Ameer issued public proclamations assuring his people of his having concluded perpetual peace and friendship with the British Government, and promising an amnesty to all the chiefs and tribesmen who, during the war, had assisted the invaders; communications of courtesy were interchanged between the Viceroy and Ameer, who spoke of a speedy visit to his Excellency. This, however, had naturally to be postponed to the immediate task of settling his government, restoring his authority in Turkestan, and, according to the terms of the Treaty of Gandamak, preparing for the reception of her Majesty's Envoy in Cabul. On July 24 Sir Louis Cavagnari and the British mission entered that city, experiencing "a brilliant reception," and were installed in the house in the Bala Hissar, the ruined walls of which have been made familiar to English readers of the illustrated papers. The evacuation of Afghan territory by our forces commenced early in August. From Candahar, where it seemed that the continuous presence of the British force was becoming increasingly welcome, the troops were to depart in the beginning of September, and the rule of the city was before that date placed in the hands of the Afghan Governor. The reports were satisfactory, the Envoy considered that the Ameer was endeavouring to act with fidelity, and had loyally repulsed overtures made by the Russian authorities in Turkestan. There were not wanting sinister rumours, which, however, did not seem to contain any substance or cohesion. The 3rd of September witnessed the attack on the Embassy by mutinous regiments from Herat, who, aided by the fanatics of Cabul, and left unchecked by the pusillanimous or treacherous conduct of the Ameer, completed the work of destruction; our gallant officers and soldiers, European and native, perishing after a gallant defence that will never be forgotten. It needs not to dwell on the unanimous and impatient demand for an immediate advance and quick vengeance that arose at home. In India the same feelings found similar expression. There was no uncertainty about the general unanimity which throughout British India demanded the prompt punishment of the treacherous Afghan. We have been told lately on good authority that the Afghan war, by its manifestation of a bold foreign policy, awoke the loyalty of India. It is certain that princes and people alike urged and offered all aid in their power to the advance on Cabul. This was necessarily delayed till it was possible to advance with sufficient troops, supplies, and supports. At the time it seemed long ere we heard of the successful entry into Cabul. Yet it took place on Oct. 12, during which interval the Ameer had surrendered or entrusted himself to the British General, and the battle of Charasiab had been fought. Quickly upon each other followed the abdication of the Ameer, the meting out of well-deserved punishment to the Kotwal and other Cabulis whom careful inquiry had convicted of active complicity in the murder of the Envoy. The attack on Col. Money's camp and the several scattered engagements showed that the hostility to the English, though unsuccessful, was not quelled. The explosion at the Bala Hissar was by many attributed to native hands although it would seem to have been purely accidental. The temporary rule of the British was announced by the appointment of General Hill as governor of Cabul, while faithful sirdars were entrusted with the settlement of the districts. In the south, Candahar had been again occupied, and that without resistance, and the vigorous prosecution of the Sukkur-Dadur Railway, the energetic organisation of supplies and communications, every day made the hold of the Candahar line, with its possible goal at Herat, more secure. The abandonment of the Shutar Gardan Pass, necessitated by the closing in of winter, and, it must be added, by the want of sufficiently strong transport powers and reserve of troops, was compensated for by the complete establishment of communication by the Northern Passes. There was, however, a want of information as to the real plans and powers of the hostile tribes. The secret machinations, though suspected, were not thoroughly disclosed until the outbreak which, though apparently checked by Macpherson on Dec. 11, showed on the following day the numerous and strong forces of the enemy, united from Kohistan and Ghuznee. We need not recapitulate the details of the few days following, during [which General Roberts made

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head against thirty thousand well led foes. By the 15th the British force was established in the Sherpur cantonments, the city of Cabul and the Bala Hissar having been abandoned. The anxiety as to the position of our troops, the temporary failure of communications, and the uncertainty whether, without delay for reinforcements, assistance could be sent, made many at home over fearful. The news of the defeat of the attack made by the enemy on Sherpur made many hearts rejoice at Christmas; albeit, it was saddening to think that, in the words of one who is none the worse statesman and ruler because he is a true poet, so many of our bravest were, at the period of home festivities, "dying, not dancing, to a music nobler far." So far, the year has ended with success, but leaving for 1880 a serious and difficult task, yet one that had become absolutely needful, both for Indian and British interests, to be brought to a successful and abiding accomplishment. There has been, during the greater portion of the year, constant ground for apprehension of a war, or, at least, of armed intervention being made necessary by the outrageous conduct of the young King of Burma. The massacre of his relatives, the violent purposes and hostile plans attributed to him, made it evident, early in the year, that difficulties might arise. The death of our late Resident, Mr. Shaw, was, after a period of neglect, and almost insult, towards his temporary successor, followed by the complete withdrawal of Mr. St. Barbe and the establishment of the Mandalay Residency. That at Bhamo had been previously abandoned. The reports of the intended attack on the independent Karens, as well as the recent rumour of violation of our Arakan frontier by a Burmese force, have not been followed by any overt act. The latest accounts tend to show that the King or his advisers feel some alarm at the possible consequences of the insolent freaks which his Majesty indulged in. The attempt to send an Embassy to Simla, and the apparently anxious care to avoid any act of hostility to our subjects or traders, point to the conclusion that Theebaw is not quite so confident of his strength as he seemed to be last spring. It cannot, however, be doubted that the relations between Mandalay and British Burma must be placed on a proper footing. In the meantime, whether due or not to the notion that we were too much occupied on the North West to act vigorously on the North Eastern frontier, the always troublesome Nagas have again compelled us to undertake a little war. In the commencement of the year we announced the secure and unresisted occupation of our new headquarters in the Naga Hills. Kohima was described as in every respect well chosen as a station. The Angamies appeared to be slowly but surely yielding to the conviction that robbery and murder must cease to be profitable pastimes. The murder of the young and able civilian, Mr. Damant, was not so much the cause as the evidence of the rebellion. The illicit collection of ammunition at Konoma could only have had for its cause a determination again to try armed resistance. The neglect of warning as to the purpose of the Angamies cost the Political Agent his life when he attempted to seize the ammunition collected in violation of the law. The prompt movement of troops was only just in time to rescue the small body of Englishmen and Englishwomen who, with their faithful sepoys of the frontier force, were assailed by the fierce savages in Kohima. The ultimate suppression of the outbreak is certain, if indeed there is still any actual resistance. But the details of the defence of Konoma, where Major Cock lost his life, show a bitter bravery on the part of the Nagas. This past year of war has also witnessed attempts at armed rebellion in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. It may seem to give too much importance to the dacoits and incendiaries, who caused the destruction of some of the ancient palaces of Puna, and have during a large part of the year kept the rural districts in alarm, to call them rebels; the punishment of their leaders may be said to have ended the organised system of daccity, but we still hear of scattered cases. It is but just to recall to our readers that there has been no reason to give credit to the existence of widespread disaffection, or even discontent, as connected with the lawless acts of Wasadeo Bulwunt and his gang. The late rumour of Arabs and Afghans making their way to Hyderabad may perhaps revive the ideas that were prevalent in the early part of last summer and again create a phantom of rebellion in the Deccan. The outbreak in the hilly and jungle-covered districts of the Godavery district, which so often is mentioned in our columns as the Rampa rebellion, still refuses to yield to the Madras Government. Since March last, when the hillmen fired upon the magistrate, and nearly cut off a detachment of police, the authority of the Government has been set at defiance. It is true that fever has been the most fatal opponent of the handful of troops and police who have latterly, with more success, been endeavouring to restore order, but it does not say much for the wisdom which has planned the operations that every mail should bring us fresh proofs that Chendria and his followers are still unsubdued. It is so far satisfactory to know that the irritating cause of this, as of a former outbreak in the same district, was the abuse of power by a mansabdar. The tranquillising of the Rampa district will need care, and also, apparently, more vigour than has been hitherto exhibited. The year 1879 has thus been marked by internal as well as external troubles, and wars great and small. But the evidence from all parts of India is strongly in favour of a favourable balance being struck on the side of loyalty, which, strange as it may seem to some Englishmen, is encouraged, not lessened, by a manifestation of strong determination to put down both domestic and foreign foes



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 6.)

SPENS—The services of the Rev. A. N. W. Spens, junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

RAWSON, the Rev. T. John, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

CALTHROP, Mr. H., sub assistant conservator of forests, and officiating as an assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, in the Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Forest Department, from Nov. 10.

WARTH, Dr. H. S. F., late collector of customs in the Inland Customs Department, is appointed to the Forest Department as a sub assistant conservator of forests, from Nov. 15, and is posted to the Forest School Circle of the N.W.P. Dr. Warth is also appointed to officiate assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade, with effect from the same date.

ST. BARBE—The services of Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, C.S., in charge of the Mandalay Residency, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

DALRYMPLE, Capt. R., G.E., political assistant, 2nd class, sub pro tem., is posted to Indore as assistant to the agent to the Governor General for Central India, and for employment on boundary settlement. Capt.

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Dalrymple will officiate as political assistant of the 1st class from the date on which Capt. Ridgeway returned to duty.

WHITEFORD, Lieut. J. M. B., R.E., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, whose services have been temporarily transferred by the Government of Bombay to Beluchistan for employment on the Candahar Railway Survey, joined on Nov. 3.

MACARTNEY—TWEMLOW—Majors M. J. Macartney and E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., executive engineers, 2nd grade, are posted to the Sukkur-Quettah State Railway.

VANSITTART, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the Sukkur-Quettah State Railway.

READE, Mr. A. E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to resign his appointment.

ALLEN—PUDAN—Messrs. J. H. Allen and T. G. Pudan, who were appointed on probation to the State Railway Revenue Establishment as asisstant traffic superintendents in class 4, are confirmed in their appointments, and Mr. Pudan is promoted to class 3, from Oct. 1.

Reversions from temporary rank in the Engineering Establishment, Railway Branch, owing to return of officers who previously caused vacancies :—Mr. T. L. Tanner, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank) on return from leave of Mr. J. C. Ledger; Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), on return from leave of Capt. J. A. Little; Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, on return from leave of Mr. W. G. Gilchrist; Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, on return from leave of Mr. J. Ramsay; Capt. H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., supernumerary, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), on return from leave of Mr. J. Ramsay; Mr. T. W. Bartlett, supernumerary, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), on return from leave of Mr. J. Ramsay; Lieut. W. H. Johnstone, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), on return from leave of Mr. J. Ramsay; Capt. W. Sedgwick, R.E., supernumerary, executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, on return from leave of Mr. H. Johnson; Mr. C. Swappe, executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, on return from leave of Mr. H. Johnson; Lieut. R. Gardiner, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), on return from leave of Mr. H. Johnson.

Officers placed temporarily at the disposal of the director general of railways for employment on the Quettah-Candahar Railway :—Lieut. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieut. W. W. Robinson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank); Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank) Lieut. S. A. Hickson, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

Executive engineers transferred to Assam :—

SPAN—SPRINGER—From Rajputana, Mr. J. M. Span, executive engineer, 3rd grade, and from North West Provinces and Oudh Provincial, Mr. A. Springer, executive engineer, 4th grade.

MILITARY.

JAMIESON—CRAIGIE—HAY—Promoted to the rank of major :—Capt. L. F. Jamieson, B.S.C.; Capt. W. B. Craigie; and Capt. E. Hay, G.L.C.

LYONS-MONTGOMERY, Lieut. H. F., B.S.C., wing officer, 28th (Punjab) N.I., to be a sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation, from Oct. 19.

INGLIS—4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force—Sub Lieut. E. Inglis. 73rd Foot, officiating wing officer, on probation, 25th B.N.L.I., to officiate as squadron officer, on probation, vice Capt. E. Lloyd.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Capt. G. F. Churchill, Bl.S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, med. cert. for one year 242 days.

Permitted to retire from the service from Dec. 1, 1879 :—

PATERSON—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. Paterson, Bl.S.C., ordinary pension £456 5s., annuity £530 12s., to be paid in England.

STEWART, Major W. J., Bl.S.C., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum, from Dec. 6.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. G. F. Churchill, B.S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 1st Goorkha L.I., one year 242 days, medical certificate; Capt. G. T. Pretyman, No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade, R.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. B. F. Handy, 2-8th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. N. Short, 2-5th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. L. H. Phillips, 2-9th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) C. G. Grant, 2-17th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. (Local Major) J. M. Tingcombe, 72nd Foot, to England for six months, pending retirement; Major J. C. Hay, 92nd Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. E. Roberts (paymaster 6th Dragoon Guards), to England, to appear before a medical board.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Nov. 25.)

EWART—Lieut. General J. A. Ewart, C.B., her Majesty's Service, commanding the Allahabad Division, whose term of command has expired, to proceed to England on being relieved by Major General Home, and to report himself at the Horse Guards on arrival.

JOHNSTON—2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment—Lieut. R. Johnston, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. Davies, dated Nov. 5.

RODWELL—70th Regiment—2nd Lieut. E. H. Rodwell, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. Birch, dated Nov. 13.

HASTINGS—33rd N.I.—Lieut. W. Hastings, 2nd W.I. Regiment, a candidate for the Bl.S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

HASTINGS—36th N.I.—Lieut. W. Hastings, from the 33rd N.I., to be officiating wing officer, on probation, from Nov. 27, 1879.

Orders confirmed :—

SAUNDERS—Allahabad Division—O. dated Nov. 17, 1879, directing Lieut. Col. J. B. Saunders, Bengal Cavalry, to do general duty at Allahabad.

BLAIR—TICKELL—Khyber Division Cabul Field Force—O. dated Nov. 14, appointing the following officers to be field engineers, from the dates specified :—Major H. F. Blair, R.E., Nov. 1, 1879; and Captain R. P. Tickell, R.E., Nov. 3, 1879.

MONEY—2-1st Foot—R.O. dated Nov. 10, 1879, appointing Lieut. R. F. K. Money to officiate as interpreter to the battalion, from the 1st idem, vice Acheson.

SPENS—85th Foot—O. dated Nov. 15, 1879, appointing Lieut. J. Spens, instructor of musketry, to officiate as interpreter, from Oct. 14, vice Burrell.

WILLIS—ROBERTSON—9th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., Nov. 17, making the following appointments from the 16th idem, Major J. L. N. Willis, squadron officer, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. D. H. Robertson, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Palmer.

DRURY—38th N.I.—R.O., Nov. 15, appointing Lieut. F. M. Drury, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Nov. 27.)

BURN, Col. J., B.S.C., manager of the estate of the minor Raja of Durbhunga Raj, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

COLLINS, Brevet Major W. H., R.E. is re-transferred to the home establishment; he will proceed *via* Bombay to England and report himself on arrival to the deputy adjutant general Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

ROBERTSON, Major R. S., S.C., second in command, 4th N.I., is posted to the Meerut Division as officiating assistant adjutant general.

JEFFREYS, Capt. P. D., 88th Foot, to proceed to England to rejoin the Staff College.

WHITAKER, Capt. C. I., has been appointed regimental instructor in army signalling in the 64th Regt. for the year 1880.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Dec. 3.)

ROBERTS—7th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. C. A. Roberts, 2-17th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, dated Nov. 21.

HAWKINS, Lieut. F., wing officer, 1st N.I., to be quartermaster.

ROBERTS, Major F. B., R.A., to proceed from Delhi to Tonghoo, and join No. 9 Battery 8th Brigade R.A.

BISHOP, Capt. E. B., B.S.C., late squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is attached to the 3rd Goorkhas for duty.

ANDERSON, Capt. J. G., 17th Foot, to proceed to Nusseerabad, to join the 2nd Battalion.

VEREKER, Lieut. the Hon. J. E. P., R.A., to proceed from Delhi to Jullundur and join E Battery 4th Brigade R.A.

Permitted to exchange to the Battalions specified :—

DAMAN—WYLEY—22nd Foot—Capt. W. C. Daman, 1st Battalion, and Capt. J. F. Wyley, 2nd Battalion.

HERVEY—LESLIE—Rifle Brigade—Lieut. A. H. W. Hervey, 1st Battalion, and Lieut. G. F. Leslie, 4th Battalion.

CALLWELL, Lieut. C. E., R.A., to proceed from Dinapur to Rawul Pindi and join D Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A.

Orders confirmed :—

CAMPBELL—Khyber Division O., Nov. 19, appointing Lieut Col. R. D. Campbell, 30th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge advocate to a general court-martial to assemble at Lundi Kotal.

MAIS—Candahar Force O., Nov. 14, appointing Lieut. A. M. Mais, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be interpreter and extra aide de camp to the lieut. general commanding, vice Capt. E. Molloy.

MACKENZIE—1-12th Foot R.O., Nov. 10, appointing Lieut. G. F. C. Mackenzie, assistant instructor in musketry.

WHITAKER—65th Foot—R.O., Nov. 14, appointing Capt. C. J. Whitaker to act as assistant instructor in musketry from Nov. 4.

FREEMAN—70th Foot—R.O., Nov. 3, appointing Capt. T. A. Freeman to officiate as assistant instructor in musketry, from Oct. 27.

SHEPHEBD—100th Foot—R.O., Nov. 11, appointing Capt. T. V. Shepherd to officiate as instructor in musketry, from Sept. 12.

YOUNG—12th N.I.—R. O., Nov. 19, appointing Lieut. C. W. Young, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. J. W. E. Angele.

TULLOCH—23rd Pioneers—R.O., Nov. 3, appointing Capt. J. M. Tulloch, attached, to officiate as wing officer, vice Lieut. D. Chesney, officiating as quartermaster.

FOLEY—Sappers and Miners Corps—O., Nov. 14, appointing Lieut. A. C. Foley, R.E., officiating superintendent of instruction, from Nov. 5, in room of Lieut. C. H. Bagot, R.E.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Dec. 5.)

TURNER—2nd Battalion 8th Regiment—Lieut. G. V. Turner, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. Brereton, dated Nov. 17.

FENTON—Army Pay Department—Capt. M. Fenton, 2nd Battalion, 22nd Regiment, to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain, dated Feb. 17; Capt. Fenton is attached as paymaster to the 40th Foot.

Orders confirmed :—

MONER—BEATSON—11th Bengal Lancers—R.O., dated Oct. 28, making the following appointments :—Lieut. E. E. Money, squadron officer and adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Scott, seconded; Lieut. S. B. Beatson, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Money.

HEATH—Dated Nov. 7, appointing Lieut. H. H. B. Heath, squadron officer, on return to headquarters, to officiate as adjutant, vice Money.

GREEN—BROOME—LYNCH—LEAN—12th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., Nov. 2, making the following appointments, from Sept. 15 :—Major

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J. H. Green, squadron commander, to officiate as commandant; Capt. A. P. Broome, squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. J. B. Lynch, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Green; Lieut. W. W. Lean, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Broome.

FORSTER—13th N.I.—R.O., Oct. 30, appointing Capt. C. H. Forster, attached, to officiate as wing commander, from the 22nd idem.

ROBINSON—SPANKIE—1st Goorkhas—R.O., Nov. 13, making the following appointments:—Lieut. G. H. Robinson, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

MAINWARING—4th Goorkhas—R.O., July 14, appointing Capt. E. P. Mainwaring to officiate as quartermaster, vice Capt. G. W. Rogers, to officiate as adjutant.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

ELLIOTT—The services of Capt. M. L. Elliot, aide de camp on the personal staff of the officiating Lieutenant Governor, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department from this date.

QUINN, Mr. C. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Bankoora.

M'DONNELL, Mr. A. P., joint magistrate and deputy collector, to act as magistrate and collector of Sarun.

BRETT, Mr. C. M. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hooghly, is transferred temporarily to Jessore, vice Mr. F. B. Taylor.

GREENSHIELDS, Mr. R. S., a member of the B.C.S., to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Patna division, and posted to the Patna district.

PAUL—FIELD.—To be Members of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal:—Mr. G. C. Paul, C.I.E., vice Mr. J. D. Bell, resigned, and Mr. C. D. Field.

SWENDLER, Mr. L., to officiate as hon. secretary to the Zoological Gardens, Alipore, during the absence of Dr. John Anderson, F.R.S.

HENDERSON, Mr. G. S., barrister at law, is appoinsed to be a lecturer on Mahomedan law at the Presidency college, during the year 1880, vice Mr. Ameer Ali.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. H. J. Harrison, C.S., for fourteen months; Mr. F. W. J. Rees, magistrate and collector, Moorshedabad, for ten months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

BIRD, Mr. H. M., assistant magistrate and collector to officiate as magistrate and collector, Muzuffurnugur from Oct. 17.

FINN, Mr. J., extra assistant commissioner, posted to the Gonda District.

MILLETT, Mr. A. F., subordinate judge, 1st grade posted to the Lucknow District.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. J. D., C.S., posted to the Moradabad District, as officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade.

QUINN, Mr. J., C.S., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, posted to Bardoi.

TWEEDY, Mr. G. A., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, posted to the Allahabad District.

BROWN, Mr. J. A., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, posted to the Benares District.

SANDERS, Mr. James, C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, posted to the Meerut District.

PENNINGTON, Mr. H. F. D., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

MURRAY—HOOPER—EALES—Major A. Murray, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. J. Hooper, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. C. L. M. Eales, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

NOBLE, Major C. S., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

REID, Mr. P. R., assistant district superintendent of police, from Banda to Ballia District.

OGILVIE, Mr. J. L., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, from Dehra Dun to Pilibhit District.

BILLINGS, Mr. G. D., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, from Agra to Dehra Dun.

SHERER, Mr. W. M., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, from Bareilly to Cawnpore.

LEUPOLT, Mr. J. C., officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, from Etah to Ballia.

SYNNOTT—The services of Mr. W. Synnot, officiating assistant commissioner, Inland Customs, North West Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, for employment in Rajputana.

BROWN, Mr. J. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, was relieved of his duties in the Benares District, Benares Provincial Division, on Nov. 7.

HOWARD—HARRISON—Capt. T. Howard, R.E., executive engineer, is posted to the charge of the Anupshar Branch, Ganges Canal, which he took over from Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., executive engineer, on Nov. 8.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

GRACE, Major C. H., deputy commissioner, posted to the Narsinghpur District, received charge of the district from Mr. G. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, on Nov. 27.

LOGAN, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, Nimar, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Narsinghpur.

PRIEST, Mr. Henry H., of B.C.S., attached to the Central Provinces, reported his arrival at Nagpur on Dec. 3. Mr. Priest is posted to the Jubbulpore District as assistant commissioner.

STEELL. Mr. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, is permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 29.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

ROSS, Surg. Major H. J., in medical charge of the Murree Depot, to officiate as civil surgeon of that station, vice Surg. Major G. Massy.

MACKENZIE, Surg. A. W., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as civil surgeon of Edwardesabad from Oct. 4.

HAIG, Surg. P. De H., 4th Sikh Infantry, to officiate as civil surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan from Nov. 1, vice Surg. J. Blood.

Permanent promotions, from Oct. 24 (inclusive):—Mr. D. E. M'Cracken, from 2nd to 1st grade of the 1st class of assistant district superintendents of police; Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, from 3rd to 2nd grade of the 1st class of assistant district superintendents of police; Mr. C. H. Le Marchand, from 4th to 3rd grade of the 1st class of assistant district superintendents of police; Mr. D. K. Homan, from 3rd grade of the 2nd class to the 4th grade of 1st class of assistant district superintendents of police.

COLLINS, Mr. F. B., an assistant district superintendent of police, in the 3rd grade of the 2nd class, from Oct. 24 (inclusive).

BEAN, Mr. J. D. C. W., to be an assistant district superintendent of police in the 3rd grade of the 2nd class substantively *pro tem.*, from Oct. 24 (inclusive).

NEWBERY, Major E., personal assistant to the inspector general of police, is placed temporarily on special duty from 2nd inst. (inclusive).

MORRIS, Mr. M., district superintendent of police, to officiate as personal assistant to the inspector general of police, vice Major E. Newbery, or until further orders.

GAISFORD—The services of Lieut. G. Gaisford, 5th Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Civil Department from Aug. 17, the date on which he assumed command of the Corps of Jezailchis in the Khyber.

Orders confirmed:—

BEGBIE—Brigade order, Punjab Frontier Force, Nov. 18, directing Capt. F. R. Begbie, 1st Sikh Infantry, to rejoin his regiment, warned for field service.

VAUGHAN, Directing Lieut. E. B. J., 6th Punjab Infantry, to take up the duties of recruiting officer at Rawul Pindi and Jhelum.

DUPUIS, Mr., is posted to the Umballa Division.

MORLEY, Mr. G. S., assistant engineer. is temporarily posted to the Lahore Division.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., assistant commissioner, took over charge of the office of the assistant commissioner, Akyab, on Nov. 12.

IRWIN, Mr. A. M. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, to the charge of the Shwe-gyeen district, during the absence, on leave, of Major C. H. A. Gower.

M'LEOD, Mr. R., extra assistant commissioner, is posted to Akyab.

EALES, Mr. H. L., C.S., is posted to the Bassein District.

Officers permitted to retire from the service from the dates mentioned opposite to their respective names:—State Railways: Cochrane, J. H., executive engineer, 1st grade, Aug. 17; Doyle, J. P., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Aug. 20; Bruff, P. J., locomotive superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway, Oct. 17. British Burma Provincial Branch: Dunn, W. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Sept. 30.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 9.)

TWIGG—TATE—Admitted as members of the M.C.S. from Dec. 3:—Mr. John Twigg; Mr. Alexander Chambers Tate.

RAMIENGAR, the Hon. V., C.S.I., to proceed to Calcutta on special duty.

HAMNETT, Mr. George, to act as inspector general of registration during the absence of the Hon. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I. on special duty.

MARTINDALE, Mr. Arthur Henry Temple, to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Tanjore, with effect from Oct. 13.

DAVIES, Mr. James Ackworth, to be assistant and to act as head assistant to the collector, district magistrate, and Government Agent, Godavery.

FOORD, Mr. A. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to do duty temporarily in the office of consulting engineer for railways, during the absence of Major C. J. Smith, R.E.

KENNEDY, Lieut. Col. R. B., M.I., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from the Wynaad to the Presidency Division.

MEDICAL.

BILDERBECK, Surgeon Major J., to do duty at Base Hospital, Rajahmundry.

MORGAN—HAGGER—Veterinary Surgeons J. W. A. Morgan, and W. R. Hagger to proceed to Kuram and Thull, respectively, for duty.

GORDON, Surgeon General C. A., C.B., M.D., B.M.S, having completed a tour of service in India, will, on relief by Surgeon General T. Crawford, proceed to Europe.

M'LEAN, Surgeon Major J. M., M.D., A.M.D., from medical charge,

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European details, Trichinopoly, to medical charge L-1st Brigade R.A., Trichinopoly.

KIRKWOOD, Surgeon Major T. M., A.M.D., from doing duty 12th Lancers, Secunderabad, to medical charge 48th Regiment, Cannanore.

TURNER, Surgeon Major A., M.D., A.M.D., from doing duty Details British Troops, Fort. St. George, to do duty 12th Lancers, Secunderabad.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Capt. Arthur William Leslie, G.L.I., to be major from Dec. 4.

CLELAND-HENDERSON—Major J. W. Cleland-Henderson, M.S.C., to be adjutant of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. J. H. H. Ainsley, her Majesty's 14th Foot, probationer, S.C. Lower Standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. S. G. D. Smith, R.A.; Veterinary Surgeon W. D. Gunn.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, Dec. 1.)

MACDOUGALL, Major J., from officiating wing commander, 17th Regt. N.I. to wing commander, 17th Regt. N.I.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, Dec. 2.)

PRESGRAVE, Lieut. E. R. J., attached as officiating wing officer 37th Grenadiers, to attached as officiating wing officer 15th Regt. N.I.

DALE, Capt. H. M., G.L., from officiating wing officer 26th Regt. N.I. to wing officer 37th Grenadiers.

COX, Lieut. Col. G. W., will proceed to Rajahmundry and report himself for duty to the officer commanding the troops in Rampa.

ROBERTS—STRAKER—Exchange sanctioned between Majors F. B. Roberts, No. 10 Battery, 11th Brigade, and C. D. A, Straker, No. 9 Battery, 8th Brigade, R.A.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Lteut. H., is appointed wing officer 38th Regt. N.I., vice Capt. Franklyn, permanently appointed to the Commissariat Department.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, Dec. 3.)

KENNY-HERBERT, Major A. R., deputy assistant quartermaster general, from Malabar and Canara to Centre District.

HUTCHINS, Major A. G., deputy assistant quartermaster general, from Nagpore Force to Malabar and Canara.

STIRLING, Lieut. J. W., K Battery, 6th Brigade, R.A., to proceed at once from Bangalore to Trichinopoly for duty with L-1st R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

IREMONGER—Sept. 27.—By the commandant 32nd Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. R. G. Iremonger to officiate as quartermaster of the regiment vice Major R. T. Chapman.

MENEAUD—Oct. 25.—By the officer commanding Calicut, appointing Assistant Apothecary C. R. Meneaud to take medical charge of the detachment, 48th Regt. during the absence on duty of Surgeon U. J. Bouke, A.M.D.

ROBINSON—Nov. 20—By the officer commanding Centre District, Surg. R. H. Robinson to accompany in medical charge of the headquarters and right wing 30th Regt. N.I., under orders to Rajahmundry.

WROUGHTON—Nov. 22—By the commandant 39th Regt. N.I., appointing Major F. J. Wroughton to officiate as wing commander, vice Major F. E. West, on sick leave.

Nov. 27, by the commandant 28th Regt., N.I., making the following appointments vice Lieut. F. F. R. Bishop.

PUCKLE—STEVENSON—Lieut. Col. H. G. Puckle to officiate as 2nd in command, and Major E. M. Stevenson to officiate as wing commander, from Nov. 17.

NORTON—Nov. 18—By the officer commanding British Burma Division, appointing Col. Norton, 22nd Regt. N.I., to assume command of the garrison of Rangoon, during the absence of major general commanding.

CLARIDGE—Nov. 19—By the officer commanding Mysore Division, appointing Col. Claridge, 37th Grenadiers, to assume command of Bangalore during the absence of major general commanding.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 11.)

FITZGERALD, Mr. P. S. V., acting third assistant to the political agent in Kattiawar, has passed the departmental examination (Lower Standard) required of political officers serving in Kattiawar.

HAMMICK, Mr. S., to act as assistant judge and sessions judge at Surat.

BRITO—ADAMS—Messrs. F. H. Brito and W. Adams respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of deputy registrar of the High Court, clerk to the Hon. the Chief Justice, and commissioner for taking affidavits, on the 2nd inst.

LOCH, Mr. W. W., magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Surat, to be a magistrate of a division of that district.

LAWRENCE, Mr. E., assistant collector in the district of Thana, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Thana.

TERRY—GRIFFITHS—Messrs. G. W. Terry and J. Griffiths respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent of the Sir J. J. School of Art on the 21st ult.

SILCOCK, Mr. H. F., to be forest settlement officer in the Nasik, Sinnar, and Igatpuri Talukas of the Nasik District, during the absence of Mr. Baines.

EDGERLEY, Mr. S. W., of H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, has been placed under the orders of the collector of Bombay.

COGHLAN—The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. R. N. Coghlan, assistant collector of salt revenue, has been converted into leave, on medical certificate, for nine months.

COLE, Mr. W. S., probationary assistant settlement officer, is promoted to the 3rd grade of assistant settlement officers, Sind, from Aug. 15.

WILKINS, Mr. W. D., probationary assistant settlement officer in Sind, is promoted to the 3rd grade of assistant settlement officer, from Sept. 17.

GOODFELLOW, Lieut. C. A., V.C., R.E., to be executive engineer, Dharwar, but to act as superintending engineer, Southern Division.

DUCAT, Major W. M., R.E., to be executive engineer, Puna and Kirkee.

THOMPSON—HATHERLY—Messrs. H. M. Thompson, B.A., M.I.C.E., and J. R. Hatherly, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Ghar Division, on Nov. 24.

LOCHEE, the Rev. A. C., M.A., having been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is admitted to the service from Nov. 28, and is appointed to officiate as joint chaplain of Puna.

LOCH, Mr. W. W., joined his appointment as acting first assistant collector, Surat, on Nov. 22.

PAR—WOODWARD—Col. W. C. Par relinquished charge of the office of the political agent, Rewa Kantha, on Nov. 27, and Mr. W. Woodward received charge of the same office on the 29th idem.

EAST—GRANT—Mr. W. A. East delivered over and Mr. G. F. M. Grant received charge of the offices of the collector and magistrate of the district of Surat and agent to H.E. the Governor, Surat, on Dec. 1.

GRANT—LOCH—Mr. F. G. M. Grant delivered over and Mr. W. W. Loch received charge of the office of the assistant agent in charge, Sachin State, on Dec. 1.

MEDICAL.

CLARKSON, Surg. J. W., to perform the duties of the superintendent lunatic asylum, Colaba, from Oct. 20.

CONWAY—LEAHY—Honorary Surgeon W. Conway is transferred from the medical charge of the civil station, Nasik, to that at Gogha; and Honorary Surgeon J. Leahy from the civil station, Gogha, to that at Nasik.

HUNTER, Surgeon General W. G., M.D., F.R.O.P., to be vice-chancellor of the University of Bombay, vice the Hon. Mr. Justice R. West, resigned.

M'CONAGHY, Surgeon W., superintendent of Mahabaleshwar in the district of Satara, to be a magistrate of the second class in the district of Satara.

ANDERSON, Surgeon R., A.M.D., general duty Mhow, is transferred to general duty Presidency circles, from Oct. 23.

BAINBRIDGE, Surgeon Major G., has been appointed superintendent of the Satara Gaol.

MILITARY.

HOGG, Capt. A. M., S.C., second in command, 2nd Sind Horse, is confirmed in the appointment of brigade major, Sind Frontier Force, in succession to Capt. M'Neill, deceased.

LYNCH, Mr. G. S., is permitted to resign his commission as lieut. in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SHEWELL, Lieut. Col. A. M., B.S.C., acting assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as deputy commissary general whilst employed on his present duty with the Candahar Column.

PLATTS, Lieut. C. P., of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, having passed the prescribed examination and received a certificate, is granted a commission.

Appointments in the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps:—

PLATTS—HAWKINS—Lieut. C. P. Platts to be captain, vice Ferguson, resigned; Second Lieut. C. R. Hawkins to be lieutenant, vice Platts, promoted.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, Dec. 12.)

ROSS—DOIG—26th N.I.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Ross, wing commander (officiating 2nd in command) to be 2nd in command; and Major A. J. Doig, Staff Corps (officiating wing commander 25th N.L.I.) to be wing commander.

YATE—27th N.L.I.—Lieut. A. C., 1st W.I. Regt. (officiating wing officer 18th N.I.) to officiate as wing officer.

HUMFREY—30th N.I.—Major F. T., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Lieut. Col. Mills retired; and to continue to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Lieut. Col. Bell, officiating as commandant 27th N.L.I.

SHIPLEY, 2nd Lieut. M. L., 27th Foot, to proceed forthwith to Jacobabad for transport duty.

HAGGER—MOORE—Veterinary surgeons posted for duty to this presidency: W. R. Hagger and R. Moore.

Order confirmed:—

HORE—GORDON—20th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 2, directing Capt. W. S. Hore, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut. J. W. Gordon, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. W. O. Thompson, 2nd Sikhs, to Europe, on medical certificate; Lieut. G. A. F. Browne, B.S.C., to Europe, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major T. P. Wright, B.M.E., to Europe, on medical certificate; Col. J. Maclean, M.S.C., to Europe, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major P. W. Sutherland, B.M.E., to Europe, on medical certificate; Capt. C. W. Babington, 27th Regt. Punjab Infantry, to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E., special leave for two years from 1st inst.; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. W. Twiss (8th Brigade, R.A.) from Oct. 30, 1879, to Feb. 29, 1880, in England, on medical certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT RESIGNATIONS.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the under-

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mentioned officers, under the terms of Resolution No. 2,079, dated July 31, 1879, of the Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the dates on which they may be relieved of their duties, which will be notified in the local *Gazettes*:—Bengal Irrigation Branch: Wodoynarain Singh, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; R. E. Forrest, executive engineer, 1st grade. North West Provinces and Oudh Irrigation Branch, Central India: J. H. M'Rae, executive engineer, 2nd grade. State Railway: J. M. Luff, executive engineer, 1st grade (from Dec. 31), L. H. C. Armstrong, executive engineer, 4th grade.

THE NAGA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Brigadier General J. L. Nation, commanding Eastern frontier district, to command; Major C. R. Cock, deputy assistant adjutant general, Eastern frontier district (since deceased), to be deputy assistant adjutant general; Lieut. C. R. Macgregor, wing officer and quartermaster, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be deputy assistant quartermaster general; Lieut. T. S. Boileau, wing officer, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be provost marshal; Lieut. E. Raban, Royal Engineers, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, to be assistant field engineer; Lieut. G. Wingate, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be commissariat officer.

INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. F. Lindsay, S.C., Major J. Herschel, R.E., Lieut. R. F. Trotter, S.C., Major G. D'A. Jackson, Cav., Lieut. C. E. Gubbins, S.C., Lieut. C. H. Bagot, R.E., Major H. C. Creak, Cav., Surg. Major H. W. Spry, Vet. Surg. W. Boyd.

Madras Estab.—Surg. Major S. J. Wyndowe, Vet. Surg. W. Adams, Lieut. Col. J. N. Hunter, R.E., Surg. Major J. A. W. Spence.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. T. P. B. Walsh, S.C., Lieut. H. C. E. Lucas, S.C., Major T. M. Ward, S.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. C. C. Daunt, V.C., S.C., Surg. Major C. J. Jackson, Major W. L. Noverre, S.C., Major J. Colledge.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. Maitland.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. L. Elliot, S.C., Lieut. H. Pilkington, R.E.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major R. H. Hudleston, S.C., two months; Capt. J. L. A. Mackay, S.C., three months; Surg. W. E. Battersby, six months, Major D. C. S. L. Carnegie, Cav., six months.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. North, four months.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. W. C. Kiernander, six months; Capt. S. Babington, S.C., three months; Col. G. F. Hogg, S.C., fifteen days.

The annuities from the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund for 1880 have been allotted as follows:—£252 to Surg. Gen. E. Mahaffy, M.D., C.B., £210 to Deputy Surg. Gen. J. F. Shekleton, M.D., F.R.C.S., £210 to Surg. Major F. W. Harris, £168 to Surg. Major G. F. H. Brown, £168 to Surg. Major J. Bain, M.D., and £168 to Surg. Major W. E. Wood.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PATENTS.

NOV. 28.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department:—Richard Morris, superintendent of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company's oil factory, Lahore, for improvements in the machinery and appliances used in refilling central-fire cartridge cases. Richard Morris, superintendent of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company's oil factory, Lahore, for improvements in the manufacture of central-fire cartridge cases. James Hewitt Barry, Calcutta, merchant, for an improved method of obtaining and applying hot air for the purpose of drying tea. Edmund Hunt, patent agent, of Glasgow, for improvements in sewing machines. Henry Bell, James Bell, and Joseph James Coleman, all of Glasgow, for improvements in process and apparatus and arrangement for cooling and regulating the temperature and dryness of air in holds, saloons, and cabins of ships, and in railway vehicles, hotels, theatres, halls, factories, hospitals, slaughter-houses, and other interiors. Silas Nicholls, of Parliament-street, in the city of Westminster, for improvements in the permanent way of tramways. James Buckingham, tea planter and manager of the Amgoorie Tea Estate, in the district of Sibsagar, in Upper Assam, for drying tea and other substances by means of steam.—C. BERNARD, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL SIR P. S. LUMSDEN.

THE following appears among the general orders by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date Dec. 1:—

"Major General Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., having on the 1st September last completed five years' service as adjutant general of the army in India, vacated the appointment from that date. It would be impossible, within the limits of a general order, to record in an adequate manner the eminently valuable services rendered by Sir Peter Lumsden during the period of twenty-seven years, in the course of which he has filled many highly responsible posts on the staff of the army; has proved himself throughout an accomplished soldier, and an able, self-reliant public servant; and has won for himself, by his discretion and judgment, the well-merited confidence of his superiors. Sir Peter Lumsden's latest and best opportunities of doing good service have arisen out of the Afghan War. At its commencement his topographical knowledge of Afgnanistan, and his familiarity with the language and customs of the Afghans and of the Pathan border tribes, specially qualified him to advise, as adjutant general, on all matters pertaining to the concentration, the equipment, and the provisioning of the troops destined to operate in those regions and in the midst of those tribes. Subsequently, when after a brief interval of peace the necessity for a renewal of hostilities arose, it was on him, as chief of the staff, that the duty of carrying out the details connected with the reorganisation of the field force for the advance on Cabul devolved; a duty which he performed with the utmost industry and intelligence. His sagacious counsel and ever-ready fertility of resource, by the aid of which the Commander in Chief has been enabled to meet the numerous demands made upon him by the varying phases of the war, and to give effect to the political requirements of the Government of India, in so far as they were dependent on military action, also call for special recognition. With what straightforward honesty of purpose, with what judgement, uniform kindness, and strict impartiality, he has invariably placed before the Commander in Chief all matters affecting the interests or character of officers and men would never have been known unless recorded here. Sir Peter Lumsden's appointment as chief of the staff was temporary only, and now that the emergency to meet which it was created has passed he relinquishes it and leaves India on furlough. Sir Frederick Haines heartily congratulates him on his advancement to the dignity of Knight Commander of the Bath, a proof that his services have gained the approval of the highest authority; and trusts that he may yet see him in the performance of duties higher, though not more arduous or responsible, than those he is now resigning; and, in bidding him farewell, his Excellency feels assured that he is joined by the assenting voice of the army of India in all its branches and departments."

CAPT. DUNDAS, V.C., R.E.

CAPT. JAMES DUNDAS, V.C., R.E., whose death, according to Sir F. Roberts's telegram of Dec. 23 from Cabul, was caused by an untimely explosion while engaged in blowing up the towers of a village in the neighbourhood of Cabul, and who was a short time since acting as executive engineer of the first grade in the Department of Public Works, obtained his commission as first lieutenant in June, 1860, and served in the Bhootan expedition in 1865, and, in company with Capt. W. S. Trevor, was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallant conduct at the attack on the blockhouse at Dewangiri on April 30 of that year. Major General Tombs, C.B., V.C., the officer in command at the time, in recording the act of gallantry, remarked that a party of the enemy, from 180 to 200 in number, had barricaded themselves in the blockhouse in question, which they continued to defend after the rest of the position had been carried and the main body was in retreat. The blockhouse, which was loopholed, formed the key of the enemy's position. Seeing no officer of the storming party near, and being anxious that the place should be taken immediately, as any protracted resistance might have caused the main body of the Bhooteas to rally, the British force having been fighting in a broiling sun on very steep and difficult ground for upwards of three hours, the general in command ordered these two officers to show the way into the blockhouse. They had to climb up a wall which was fourteen feet high, and then to enter a house occupied by some 200 desperate men, head foremost, through an opening not more than two feet wide between the top of the wall and the roof of the blockhouse. Major General Tombs states that on speaking to the Sikh soldiers around him, and telling them in Hindustani to swarm up the wall, none of them responded to the call until these two officers had shown them the way, when they followed with the greatest alacrity. They were both wounded, and both received the medal with clasp for their services in the campaign. —*Broad Arrow.*

MAJOR GENERAL M'DONALD.

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES DAWSON M'DONALD died, after a short illness, on Dec. 25, at his residence, 8, Douro-place, Kensington. He was born in 1819 at Coulnakyle, in Strathspey, and entered the Bengal Army in 1840, and retired in 1874. General M'Donald served in the Gwalior and Rajputana campaigns. He was commandant at Neemuch when the mutiny occurred. Most of his brother officers were then killed, and he himself made a narrow escape. Soon after the mutiny the Government resolved to raise a corps of Meenas, and the carrying out of this resolution fell to Captain M'Donald. The Meenas are described in official documents as a lawless hill tribe, by nature turbulent, independent, and vagabond. Sir William Sleeman pronounced them irreclamable, and, according to him, they pursued the crime of dacoity more systematically than any other Indian tribe. But

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they were tall, handsome, athletic, and brave; and, though bloodthirsty and revengeful, they were believed to be sensible of kindness, obedient to their leaders, and proud of their descent. Out of this raw material there was raised a force of about 1,000 strong, now known as the Deolee Irregulars, but long spoken of more familiarly as "M'Donald's Meenas." They were dressed like French Zouaves, but they wore the Glengarry cap.—*Scotsman.*

RUSSIA AND CABUL.

WE referred recently to certain documents which had been found in the archives of Cabul, and of which the effect was discreditable to the part which the Russian Government has played recently in the Afghan politics. The fact appears to be that an immense mass of correspondence relating to this matter is now before the Government at home, as the fruit of the researches which General Roberts has made since his occupation of the Afghan capital. The serious aspect, of which we have already spoken, is imparted to this correspondence by the fact that it includes direct instructions from the Russian Government to its agents in Central Asia marking out the course they were to follow in their relations with Shere Ali. It will be remembered that the excuse made by the Russian Government for its disregard of old standing promises to regard Afghanistan as outside the sphere of Russian operations had reference to the recent action taken by the Indian Government since it has been administered by Lord Lytton, and since the course of events in Europe threatened an outbreak of direct war between England and Russia, in presence of which the sanctity of old pledges, according to the Russian view at any rate, would have been dissolved. The Russian mission of last year was accounted for entirely on this latter hypothesis. It was a defensive measure that the Russians felt bound to undertake in order to put themselves in a position to make an effective diversion against India, when once the declaration of war might be made. And the English opposition papers, grasping readily at any notion which would serve to cast discredit upon British policy as directed by Lord Beaconsfield, have not hesitated to declare that the Russian mission was a legitimate consequence of Lord Lytton's interference and the warlike preparation of the Home Government. Now, it appears, the recently discovered papers show that Russian intrigues against Afghanistan were plotted by the Government at St. Petersburg as far back as 1873. The present papers, going back to that year, include documents bearing Prince Gortschakoff's signature, and affording conclusive proof that the excuses lately put forward by the Russian Government were absolutely insincere. Light is thrown upon some other phases of the Afghan episode by other papers of the present series. Thus it appears that, so late as fifteen months ago, when this Government was threatening Shere Ali after the repulse of Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Russians assured their deluded victim that no English force could possibly reach Cabul in less than two years. But the essential feature of the present discovery is that which exhibits the utter disregard of truth involved in the language which Russian diplomacy has lately employed in its explanation of the part it played in the precipitation of the late war.—*Pioneer.*

THE DALAI LAMA.

THE following account has been received of the recent installation of a Dalai Lama and the programme of bringing him into Lhassa:—On the 10th of Sawun Sudee (28th July, 1879) all officers of the Bhote (Tibetan) Government, and the Bawras monks) of the several *gumbahs* (monasteries), down to the rank of *chitum*, pitched their tents and remained in waiting. From the 10th until the 12th Sawun (28th-30th July, 1879) everyone remained in his tent. On the 12th of Sawun Sudee (30th July, 1879), the Lama was brought into the tent and installed on the *guddee*, when the Ambahs and others, according to precedence, presented *khotas* (a silk article of dress), and a *nâtch* was held. On the 13th of Sawun Sudee (31st July), the Lama was conveyed from the tent to Potla (the palace monastery of the Dalai Lama on the plain of Lhassa). The road was then lined by Bawras of the several *gumbahs* on both sides, each with an umbrella and a flag for presentation. Thus attended, the Lama was conveyed from Reika (apparently the place where the present Lama was discovered) to Potla, the Chinese and Bhotia officers joining in the procession. On the next day the Lama was put on the *guddee;* before that he was made to stand before it; and the Ambah then put before him the presents from the Emperor of China; after which two papers in Chinese and another in Bhotia were read. The Lama, then, facing to the east, knelt down and bowed his head in obeisance to the Emperor of China. After going through all these ceremonies he sat on the *guddee*. The Chinese papers alluded to above are said to be an order from the Chinese Emperor to the effect that, having learnt from Tale Lama, the Chinese Ambah, and the four Cazis of Bhote, that the new Lama has identified the deceased Lama's things as his own, the Chinese Emperor authorises him to sit on his former *guddee*. When the Lama went from Reika to Potla the road was swept, and doors and windows of houses were adorned, while those who omitted to do this were severely punished. This is said to be the 13th incarnation, if certain pretenders are omitted.—*Press Commissioner.*

HOME NEWS.

OBITUARY.—General Frederick William Burroughs, whose death is just announced, entered the Bengal Army on January 8, 1825, and was posted to the 17th Native Infantry, of which he was adjutant for some twelve years. He was aide de camp to Major General Sir J. H. Littler, G.C.B., in the Sutlej campaign, and during the Punjab campaign served as deputy assistant adjutant general. Major Burroughs was in command of the 17th Bengal Native Infantry when it mutinied at Azimghur on June 3, 1857. The older soldiers of the regiment, however, rallied round him and the other officers, and, conducting them and their families in safety to Goruckpore, the next military station, afterwards marched off to join the King of Delhi. General Burroughs was placed on the retired list of general officers in July, 1879. His commissions bear the following dates:—Ensign, Jan. 8, 1825; lieutenant, Oct. 19, 1827; captain, by brevet, Jan. 8, 1840; captain, Oct., 1841; brevet major, Nov. 11, 1851; major, Sept. 9, 1856; brevet lieutenant colonel, Feb. 4, 1859; lieutenant colonel, Dec. 27, 1859; major general, April 20, 1868; lieutenant general, May 24, 1877; general, July, 18, 1879. He died aged seventy-three years.

MAJOR ANTHONY CUNNINGHAM, whose death took place on Friday, at Bath-road, Hounslow, was one of the few survivors of Sale's "illustrious garrison" and of those who marched through the famed Bolan and Khyber Passes. The deceased served in the 13th, Prince Albert's Light Infantry, with the army of the Indus, 1839-42, and was present at the storming of Ghuznee, July, 1841; the storming of the Khoord Cabul Pass, Oct. 12; the affair of Tezeen, Oct. 22; the forcing of the Jugdulluk Pass on Oct. 29; the reduction of Fort Mamov Khail on Nov. 6; the heroic defence of Jellalabad; the sorties on Nov. 1, Dec. 1, 1841 (when he was wounded), and March 11, March 24, and April 1, 1842; the general action and defeat before Jellalabad, on April 7, 1842, of Sirdar Mahomed Akbhar Khan Barukzye, son of Dost Mahomed, and the assassin of the British Envoy, and treacherous destroyer of the Cabul force (medal and gunshot wound); storming the heights of Jugdulluk, Sept. 8; general action at Tezeen, Sept. 13; recapture of Cabul, Sept. 15 (medal). He proceeded to Suffuk Kak, under Sir R. Sale, for the purpose of bringing in the Cabul captives (Lady Sale, &c.) This gallant officer also served throughout the Crimean war, 1854-5, and in the China war, 1857-8.

H.M.'s TROOPSHIPS AND RELIEFS.—In addition to the 30th Regiment and drafts the following officers are under orders to proceed to India on board the *Serapis*, Capt. Twiss, on the 7th inst.:—Lieut. Baird, 14th Foot; Capt. Lawrence, 18th Foot; Capt. Rushbrooke, 15th Foot; Lieut. Forbes, 7th Foot; Lieut. M'Intyre, 78th Foot; Lieut. Doyne, 6th Foot; Capt. Chard, 7th Foot; Lieut. Tennant, 16th Foot; Quartermaster Horner and Lieut. Vint, 17th Foot; Capt. Rendle, Madras Staff; Capt. Walker and Lieut. Elliot, Bombay Staff; and Surgeons-Major R. de la C. Corbett, J. Riddick, and M. Cogan, and Surgeon Rose, of the Army Medical Department. The Indian trohpship *Crocodile*, Capt. Doughty, left Portsmouth on Friday afternoon for Bombay. She takes out the 2nd Battalion 5th Regiment, from Chatham, consisting of 28 officers, 50 sergeants, 17 drummers, and 675 men; drafts for the 29th, 39th, 1st Battalion 21st, and 48th Regiments and Royal Engineers, amounting in the aggregate to ten sergeants, nine trumpeters, and 389 rank and file; and the following officers:—Capt. Jackson and Lieut. Davidson, 21st Foot; Lieut. Pilkington, R.E.; Lieut. Moulton-Barratt, 73rd Foot; Lieut. Corfield, 25th Foot; Lieut. Harding, 5th Foot; Lieuts. Custance and Lysons, 90th Foot; Lieut. Whitaker, 5th Foot; Lieut. Saunders, 10th Hussars; Lieut. Honeywood, 66th Foot; Capt. Morris, 14th Foot; Capt. Claremont, 29th Foot; Capts. Bradford and Malet, 39th Foot; Lieut. Bennet, 48th Foot; Lieut. Pitt, R.E.; Surg. Majors Davies and Hare and Surg. O'Connell, A.M.D.; and Surg. J. Maitland, Madras Medical Department. A telegram to Lloyd's from Aden, dated January 2, says that her Majesty's ship *Malabar* had arrived there. A telegram received through Reuter's Agency from Malta, dated January 2, says:—"The Indian troopship *Euphrates* has proceeded for Bombay, free pratique being refused in consequence of her having one case of scarlet fever on board. The patient was landed in the lazaretto. With this one exception the health on board was good."

THE *Malabar*, Capt. Grant, which was timed to arrive at Bombay on the 11th inst. with artillery and drafts, instead of again leaving for Portsmouth on the 18th, according to programme, has been ordered to proceed to Natal to embark the 1st Dragoon Guards for passage to Bombay. It was intended that the Dragoon Guards should be stationed at Meerut and that the 15th Hussars should return to England on being relieved; but these arrangements will greatly depend upon the necessities of the war. The *Malabar* will make two voyages between Portsmouth and Bombay, instead of three as proposed when the 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Bigge, left Chatham garrison. The marching out strength of the regiment was 30 officers, 50 sergeants, and 640 rank and file. The strength of the regiment should be 850, but on its

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arrival in India it will receive some transfers from the 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, which will come home on affairs in Afghanistan becoming a little more settled. The 2nd Battalion of the 5th has been stationed at Chatham since May 27, 1877.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—Both the importation of opium into China and the cultivation of it in China itself have been steadily on the increase. The importation has been since 1871 as follows:—1871, 59,670 piculs; 1872, 61,193 piculs; 1873, 65,797 piculs; 1874, 67,463 piculs; 1875, 66,461 piculs; 1876, 68,042 piculs; 1877, 69,052 piculs; 1878, 71,492 piculs. The picul is equal to 133lb. avoirdupois. Most of the opium finds its way into China through Hong Kong. The largest portion of it is of the Malwa growth. The rest comes from Patna, Benares, and other parts of India. About 11,000 chests are sent yearly to America for the use of the Chinese living in California.

ELECTRIC TIME-BALL FOR INDIA.—The Indian Government having decided upon erecting an electric time-ball and gun-firing apparatus at Fort William, Calcutta, the same has been designed by Mr. S. Alfred Varley, who has had special experience in this class of electrical mechanism. The apparatus consists, in the first place, of a clock, which will be placed at the observatory, together with a commutator for sending the electric currents to lock and to release the time-ball and to actuate the gun-firing apparatus, and which also records at the observatory the correct operation of the same. In the next place, there is the time-ball and its locking apparatus, which will be placed at Fort William, with the gun-firing mechanism in its vicinity, the two being connected by electric wires with the commutator and clock at the observatory, which may be any distance away. The apparatus for India has been manufactured at the works of Messrs. Siebe and Gorman, Mason-street, Westminster-bridge-road, where its working was lately inspected by General Hyde and Mr. W. F. Batho, C.E., on behalf of the Indian Government, and by whom it has been duly approved, and will be forthwith sent to Calcutta. We may add that a set of time-ball apparatus, similar to that described, is in course of construction for another Indian station.

MAILS FOR INDIA, CEYLON, CHINA, &C.—The Postmaster General gives notice that, after the end of January, mails will cease to be sent to India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Labuan, China, or Japan by the route of Southampton. Thenceforward the mails for India will be forwarded solely by the route of Brindisi, and those for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Labuan, China, and Japan will be forwarded either by the route of Brindisi, or by French packet *viâ* Marseilles, week by week, according as the correspondence may be posted in time for one or the other route. The following rates of postage will, from the same date, be charged on prepaid correspondence addressed to the several countries and colonies above mentioned, as well as to all other places eastward of Suez:—Letters, 5d. per ½oz.: post cards, 2d. each; newspapers, not exceeding 4oz., 1½. each; printed papers, patterns, and samples, 1½. per 2oz.; commercial papers, the same as for printed papers, but with the proviso that the lowest charge for any packet shall 2½d. Unpaid letters will be charged on delivery with double postage. The privileged letters of soldiers and seamen will be charged 2d. each and unless this rate be paid upon them they can only be forwarded by private ship as opportunity offers.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—The warrants for the half year's interest have been forwarded to the proprietors, and are now payable at the Union Bank of London. The interest on the debenture bonds of the company is also payable at the same place on presentation of the coupons.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs.40,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta Rs.28,94,000, and to Bombay Rs.11,06,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8 1/16d. will receive about 2½ per cent., above in full. Compared with last week this price shows no alteration. The same amount will be tendered for next Wednesday. Quietness prevailed in the silver market, bars being steady at 52 7-16d., in sympathy with the slightly-improved tendency of the rate at which the drafts were sold, as shown in the proportion in which they were allotted. The reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of Bengal from 4 to 3 per cent. is ascribed principally to the amount of money lately remitted from this country to India, in anticipation of an expansion of trade, being considerably in excess of present requirements.

SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

THE half-yearly meeting was held on Tuesday, at Gresham House, Old Broad-street, for the purpose of receiving a report and statement of accounts from the directors. Mr. W. P. ANDREW, chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. J. H. NOTMAN, the secretary, having read the notice calling the meeting, presented the report of the directors, the substance of which has already appeared in our columns, and it was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said the report had not been placed in the hands of the shareholders so early as usual, and the meeting had been postponed until the latest moment possible. That had been caused by the fact that the board believed that they would be able to lay before the shareholders an agreement for this company working the Indus Valley State line of railway. Unfortunately those negotiations, prolonged as they had been, had not yet come to a head. The company had evinced every desire to meet the Government of India, and there was also a willingness on the part of the Government, but for some reason or other the negotiations were incomplete and the heads of the complete agreement not yet settled. It was, however, no fault of the board—of that he could assure the meeting. (Hear, hear.) The line had been of great service to the Government, and the company's officials had shown the highest administrative capacity, and were entitled to the thanks not only of the shareholders but to those of the country generally. As showing the services rendered to the Government, he had caused to be prepared an estimate of the number of troops, followers, horses, camels, &c., and military stores despatched to Afghanistan since the movement of troops commenced on 9th of September, and the returns were made up to the 26th of November, the details of which would be most interesting at the prenset moment. During that time the company had despatched for Jhelum 22,719 troops and followers; 14,367 horses, ponies, and mules; 4,720 camels; 27,610 horned cattle; 3,094 carts (country); 20 ambulance carts; 4 heavy guns; 5 wagons of treasure; 34 tons of ammunition; 598 tons troops' personal baggage; 57,179 tons of commissariat stores; 1,518 tons of miscellaneous baggage, equipment, fodder, &c. For Sukkur, 11,932 tons of rails; 6,575 tons of miscellaneous railway materials; 67,400 sleepers; 20,000 tons of rails and material *via* Karachi. The only casualties had been that 20 camels, 2 ponies, and 3 bullocks had died in trains, a very small number considering the magnitude of the service rendered and the hurry of the despatch. It would also be interesting to the shareholders to know that the cost of conveyance of troops, &c., from the coast destined for Afghanistan through the Khyber Pass would be 5 per cent. more on the land carriage *via* Bombay than by Karachi, and on those destined for the same place through the Bolan 523 per cent. more on the land carriage *via* Bombay than by Karachi, if the rates on both lines were the same, but they were somewhat lower on this company's system. The new line to Candahar would bring Manchester within five weeks of Central Asia, the trade of which at the present moment, with all drawbacks, exceeded over £1,000,000 annually. Turning to the report, he said the returns would have been better had it not been for the extraordinary repairs necessary, over £65,000 being required for the repairs of the bridges. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Sir EDWARD THORNTON, C.B., the deputy chairman, in seconding the motion, said he could not do so in the usual formal manner simply, but desired to endorse the very favourable remarks made by the chairman as to the officials and the management generally. Since the last meeting of the shareholders the railway had been put to the use for which it was originally intended, namely, to serve the Government in time of emergency and need. (Hear, hear) The service had been rendered ably and well by the staff, who had nobly done their duty.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to the various speakers, said that the reduction of the fares was at one time hotly opposed in India, but the board were decided, and the lower fares were introduced. They had been so successful in producing not only a large accession of traffic but a fair increase in the net receipts, that the board was fully inclined to go a step further in the reduction of third-class fares. As to the £5 shares, he, being a large holder, would be only too glad to pay up in full; but at the present moment the Secretary of State had a balance of £292,000 in hand, so there was really no reason why the board should ask to be allowed to make a call. In other words, as the lawyers would say, if they went to the Secretary of State and asked to be allowed to make a call they would have no case. Since last June, however, some £30,000 had been expended, and so there was a possibility of a call being made within a reasonable time. It was no doubt most unfortunate for shareholders to have to hold money in hand so as to be ready to meet a call when made, but it was no fault of the board. To the other question he would say that if there had been a break of gauge, as was at one time proposed by the Indian Government and opposed by this company, it would have been simply impossible for this railway to have rendered that efficient assistance it had done in the recent emergency.

The report having been adopted, unanimous votes of thanks were accorded to the chairman and his colleagues.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said he was greatly obliged to the meeting for the vote just so unanimously accorded, and he desired to give expression to the opinion of the meeting as to the staff of the company by moving that the thanks of the shareholders be given to Mr. C. Stone, to Mr. Ross, and the officials and staff acting under them for their able services during the past six months, and it would afford both himself and his colleagues very great pleasure to transmit such a resolution.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

AN extraordinary half-yearly general meeting was held on Wednesday at the Cannon-street Hotel; Mr. J. R. BOYSON, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report, the CHAIRMAN regretted that the unpromising state of things reported last June had not improved since then. The reasonable expectations they entertained at the commencement of the year had fallen short seriously, particu-

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larly with regard to tea. They looked forward to a yield of fully 1,029,000lb. of tea, which was at least three times the amount of profit for the season's crop. This, and other features having to do with their property, was by no means satisfactory. From their knowledge of business, however, and of the state of trade generally which had prevailed for a lengthened period, these results would not be altogether unexpected. He had hopes that the actual facts would not be worse than had been contemplated. The repayment of principal on the reduction of current loans had not been as much as in 1878. The directors considered that more a matter of congratulation than of regret, as they were satisfied that all their current loans were more than covered by sufficient mortgage securities, and the larger guarantee they had bearing interest at 10 per cent. the better for the revenue account. According to their latest letters and reports from India the yield for 1880 was estimated at 14,200 maunds, or 1,136,000lb. of tea, being upwards of 263,000lb. more than that of the present year's production. A proposal of the Government to buy property in Bombay would probably set a large amount of money going, some of which, the directors trusted, would be invested in land and building. The report contained the usual announcement that all financial arrangements had been satisfactorily provided for. Their debenture liability had been reduced further, and on January 1 would be only a little over £400,000, whereas a few years since it stood at between £600,000 and £700,000. In the report it was stated that the sterling proceeds from the 1879 tea crop would probably suffice to cover all the bank's liabilities of the current year, as well as the coupons and debentures payable on January 1, amounting to £24,217. He could state now positively that the proceeds referred to would cover all those liabilities. As to a dividend, the directors were not able to make any positive statement, but they had every reason to hope that they should be in a position when the time arrived, and recommended a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share on the reduced capital of the bank. Should there be any considerable rise in the value of tea, and should they in the meantime dispose of any property they had for sale, their position would, of course, be improved. Now, however, the directors would not hold to any larger dividend than 1s. 6d. a share. The report was unanimously adopted and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the business.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—Jan. 2, at 33, Springfield-road, N.W., the wife of Alex. John Clark, Indian Navy, a daughter.

HALL—Dec. 7, at Wellington Barracks, Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Major Montague Hall, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENEDICT—FORTEY—Dec. 23, at Portman-square, Sir Julius Benedict, to Mary Comber, daughter of Henry Fortey, inspector of schools, Madras Presidency.

CROSLEGH—EVANS—Dec. 30, at St. Matthias', Richmond, by the Rev. Sir John Leigh Hoskyns, Bart., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. G. A. Crosslé, brother of the bridegroom, and the Rev. C. T. Proctor, vicar of the parish, the Rev. Charles Croslegh, chaplain R.I.E.C., Cooper's-hill, to Fanny, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward C. Evans, rector of Downham, Essex.

GREY—SWINTON—Dec. 31, at Paddington, William Francis Hungerford Grey, B.S.C., son of the late Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., to Isabella Harriett (Lilley), daughter of Archibald Adam Swinton, B.S.C. (retired).

SHARP—HUME—Dec. 17, at Meeonstokes, Hampshire, Henry Granville Sharp, of H.M.'s Bengal C.S., to Mary Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Charles John Hume.

WHITTLE—CAIRNS—Dec. 30, before the Superintendent Registrar of St. Pancras, James Lowry Whittle, barrister at law, to Eliza Charlotte, daughter of the late C. H. M. Alexander, of the H.E.I.C.S., and widow of the late Professor Cairns, University College, London.

DEATHS.

BORRADAILE—Dec. 21, at The Terrace, Bayswater, Walter Augustus Borradaile, barrister at law, son of the late Harry Borradaile, H.E.I.C.S., aged 33.

BURBIDGE—Dec. 22, at Salisbury, Clarissa Burbidge, aged 82.

BURROUGHS—Nov. 13, at 46, Warrington-crescent, W., General Frederick William Burroughs, Bengal Army, aged 73.

DALE—Dec. 21, at Darlington, Anne Eliza, widow of David Dale, late H.E.I.C.S., aged 77.

DALZEL—Dec. 22, at 40, Kensington-park-gardens, Maria Palmer Dalzel, wife of Surgeon Major W. F. Dalzel, M.D., late Bengal Army.

DUFF—Dec. 28, at Bath, Capt. Robert William Duff, late of the 47th M.N.I.

ELSEY—Dec. 28, at Ealing, Lieut. Col. W. Elsey, late of the Madras Army, deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace for Middlesex.

ERSKINE—Dec. 27, at Teignmouth, Blanche, wife of George E. Erskine, majo Bombay Cavalry, secretary to Government N.W.P. and Oudh.

FULTON—Dec. 22, at 11, Oxford-gardens, N. Kensington, Sophia Isabella, widow of the late George W. W. Fulton, captain Bengal Engineers.

GABY—Dec. 20, at 14, Oxford-road, Kilburn, John D'Oyly Gaby, Esq., for many years a commander in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, aged 51.

M'DONALD—Dec. 25, at Kensington, Major General James Dawson M'Donald, B.S.C., formerly commandant Deolie Force.

OTTER—Dec. 29, at 3, Halfmoon-street, Henry Shirecliffe Otter, Madras Civil Service, and formerly of Christ Church, Oxford, second son of the late Charles Otter, Esq., examiner in chancery, aged 23.

SENIOR—Dec. 28, at Kensington, Mary Anne, widow of the late Capt. Francis Senior, aged 75.

TAYLOR—Dec. 28, at Easton, Elgin, James Taylor, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., aged 76.

TEBBS—Dec. 23, at Hams Lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Charles Tebbs, aged 74.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANGELO—Dec. 9, at Chunar, the wife of Major R. F. Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

BELL—Nov. 23, at Secunderabad, the wife of W. A. Bell, C.E., a son.

BROWN—Dec. 3, at Busti, the wife of J. T. Brown, C.E., a daughter.

BROWNE—Dec. 3, at Naini Tal, the wife of Conductor E. Browne, Commissariat Department, a son.

BUCKLAND—Nov. 24, at Simla, the wife of C. E. Buckland, B.C.S., a daughter.

CAREW—Dec. 4, at Benares, the wife of Surgeon-Major Carew, Army Medical Department, a daughter.

COOKE—Nov. 29, at Bogawantalawa, Ceylon, the wife of E. Annesley Cooke, twin sons.

COTGRAVE—Dec. 8, at Ellichpur, Berar, the wife of H. Forbes Cotgrave, Esq., a son.

CRAWFORD—Dec. 5, at Rajkund, Mozufferpore, the wife of D. Russell Crawford, a daughter.

CROWE—Dec. 6, at Nicholoya Estate Ratota, the wife of Robert Crowe, a daughter.

GWYTHER—Nov. 29, at Bishop's College, Seebpore, near Calcutta, the wife of W. Banks Gwyther, assistant engineer, P.W.D., Bengal, a son.

HARRISON—Dec. 9, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. H. Harrison, C.S., a daughter.

HUGHES—Dec. 1, at Ahmednagar, the wife of E. W. M. Hughes, locomotive superintendent, D. and M. State Railway, a daughter.

LOW—Nov. 22, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Lieut. Col. Low, 13th Bengal Lancers, a daughter.

SIMPSON—Dec. 9, at Doranda, Ranchi, the wife of Captain George Simpson, adjutant, 11th Regiment M.N.I., a daughter.

SMYTH—Dec. 6, at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawur, the wife of Frederick Augustus Smyth, a daughter.

SYKES—Dec. 10, at La Martinière College, Lucknow, the wife of T. G. Sykes, Esq., a son.

VERNON—Dec. 5, at Kheri, Oudh, the wife of H. C. E. Vernon, district engineer, a son.

WELLS—Dec. 6, at Sultanpur, Oudh, the wife of W. F. Wells, C.S., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DES BARRES—DUNBAR—Dec. 3, at Muttra, by the Rev. M. Lamert, Capt. A. H. J. Des Barres, R.H.A., to Louisa Sophia, widow of Major General J. Seymour Dunbar, B.S.C.

M'GREGOR—M'CONNELL—Dec. 8, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Coleridge Spring, B.A., Patrick Eugène, third son of the late Rev. Sir Charles M'Gregor, Bart., to Lydia Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late J. F. M'Connell, Esq., of Allahabad.

MORGAN—FOWLER—Dec. 10, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. M'Carthy, William Carey Morgan, solicitor, Calcutta, to Catherine, third daughter of William Fowler, Esq., J.P. of Erdington, near Birmingham.

PRICE—LAZARUS—Dec. 8, at the Baptist Mission Chapel, Benares, by the Rev. H. Heinig, William J. Price, B.M.S., Agra, to Edith Emily, second daughter of E. J. Lazarus, Esq., M.D., Benares.

RABAN—BIRCH—Dec. 4, at Barrackpore, W. F. Raban, son of Major General Raban, retired list Bengal Army, to Evelyn, daughter of S. B. Birch, M.D.

TURNER—LANGTON—Dec. 18, at the Cathedral, Madras, Henry G. Turner, M.C.S., to Frances Anne, daughter of the late W. H. P. Gore Langton, M.P.

DEATHS.

COCK—Nov. 23, at Konoma, Naga Hills, Major C. R. Cock, deputy assistant adjutant general, E. F. District, killed in action.

COOK—Dec. 19, at the Sherpur Cantonments, Afghanistan, from the effects of wounds received in an engagement in the neighbourhood of Cabul, on Dec. 12, Major J. Cook, V.C., Bengal S.C., acting second in command of the 5th Goorkhas.

DILLON—Dec. 7, at Allahabad, after a lingering illness, Luke Dillon aged 56 years 5 months and 7 days.

DUNDAS—Dec. 23, at Sherpur, Afghanistan, from an untimely explosion, Capt. James Dundas, V.C., R.E., aged 37.

DYSON-LAURIE—Dec. 8, at Meean Meer, Beatrice, the wife of Major Dyson-Laurie, 34th Regiment, assistant adjutant general.

FORBES—Dec. 1, at Camp Suchima, Naga Hills, from a wound received at the storming of Konoma, Lieut. Henry Hodge Forbes, 44th N.I., eldest son of Lieut. Col. H. F. Forbes, aged 21.

GAISFORD—In action before Cabul, Cecil Henry Gaisford, lieutenant 72nd Highlanders, son of J. W. Gaisford, late lieutenant colonel 72nd Highlanders, aged 23.

JOHNSTONE—Nov. 6, at Manipur, Arthur, son of Lieut. Col. James Johnstone, political agent, aged one year and ten months.

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MARTIN—Dec. 2, at Kovara Factory, Mynpoorie, Lydia, wife of W. Martin, Esq., aged 51.

NELSON—Dec. 3, at Dum Dum, Capt. F. W. G. H. Nelson, H.M.'s 40th Regiment, aged 30.

NORCOTT—Dec. 14, at Ceylon, William Burges, son of General Sir W. Norcott, K.C.B., aged 26.

ROBERTS—Dec. 3, at Amritsar, Lieut. J. Roberts, assistant engineer P.N. State Railway.

SLANE—Dec. 5, at Lucknow, Carl Edmund, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Slane.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 5. Socotra (s), Singapore; Meinam (s), Point de Galle.—6. Pleiades (s), Liverpool; Hydaspes (s), London; Bengal, Liverpool.—7. Malda (s), Bombay; Bannockburn, London; Niagara, Cuddalore.—8. Mahiani (s), Moulmein; Galloway, Karachi.—9. Canada, Mauritius.—10. Benmore and Cashmere, Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 7. Clan Lamont (s), Liverpool.—8. Puttialla (s), Busserah; City of Calcutta, Newcastle; Alumgheer, Mauritius.—9. Abyssinia (s), Delagoa Bay; Chinsura (s), Calcutta.—10. Kashgar (s), Shanghai; Sumatra, Suez.—11. India (s), Karachi.

HOME.—Dec. 23. Blackwall, Madras.—24. Agamemnon (s), Shanghai; Dilawur, Madras; Nagpore, Calcutta; St. Elmo and British Sceptre, Rangoon; Callirhoe, Calcutta.—25. Thorne, Rangoon.—26. Regina Maria, Batavia; Vanora, Akyab; Prima Donna, Hong Kong; Tilkhurst, Calcutta; Eagle, Tuticorin.—27. Gwalior (s), Calcutta, &c.; City of Baltimore (s) and Morna, Bombay.—28. St. Monan, Calcutta; Van Diemen, Colombo; Monmouthshire, Rangoon.—29. Thessalus, Calcatta; Ellerslie, Singapore; Mabel, Calcutta.—30. Tynedale, Rangoon.—31. Samarkand, Moulmein; Airlie, Calcutta; Fearnought, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 5. Shahzada (s), Mountaineer, and Jumna.—6. Flamingo (s). Duke of Devonshire (s), Dharwar, Achilles, and Loch Awe.—7. Khandalla (s), Lady Palmerston, and Gertrude.—8. Summer R. Mead, Newcastle, and Dilbhur.—9. Busheer (s), and Loch Ness.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 7. I.G.S. Dalhousie, Karachi.—8. Umballa (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; W. D. Lawrence, Sandhead; Lochmariaker, Mauritius; Venetia (s), Venice.—9. Russell, False Point; Fathe Sultan, Aleppo; Colombo, Diamond Island; Bokhara (s), China, &c. 10. Hungaria (s), Trieste.—11. Aros Bay, Elephant Point; Goshawk, Calcutta; Puttialla (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Aronia, Elephant Point.—13. H.M.S. Euryalus, Suez; Morayshire, Diamond Island; Rydal (s), Liverpool; Chindwara (s), Coasts and Calcutta; China (s), Aleppo.

HOME.—Dec. 24. Superior, Singapore; Branksome Hall (s), Bombay; Thomas Dana, Calcutta.—25. Zealous (s), Bombay.—26. Lady Lycett (s), Bombay; Arcot (s), Karachi; Nerissa (s), Bombay; Mercia, Karachi; Castello (s) and Glenisla, Penang, &c.; Gelderland (s), Batavia; Mongolia (s), Calcutta; Celebes (s), Batavia.—27. Wimbledon (s), Karachi; Norma, Bombay.—28. Childwall, Madras; Tenasserim (s), Rangoon; Birker, Calcutta; Cadiz (s), Singapore.—29. Lawrence Delap, Bombay; Aldborough, Calcutta.—30. North Briton (s), Bombay; Howick (s), Madras; Helios (s) and Vindolana (s), Aden; Sinde (s), Belochee (s), and Nearchus (s), Karachi; Africa (s), Colombo.—31. Sibylla (s), Aden; Cleomene and Ganges, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPON.—Per *Gwalior*, Dec. 27.—From Bombay: Mr. Furnivall, Mrs. Byrne and children, Col. Bishop and Col. Heath's child, Major and Mrs. Case and children, Mrs. Furnivall and children, Lieut. Phillips, Col. Mills, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cox and children, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce. From Sydney: Mr. Godfrey, Miss Pervis, Miss Sievewright. From Melbourne: Mr. Maxwell. From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Straus, Mr. Brown, Miss Sibert. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Cary, Mrs. and Miss Roe, Mr. Howard.

AT DEAL.—Per *Mira*, Dec. 22.—From Calcutta: Miss C. Alexander, Mrs. Adlard and child, Mr. Edmund Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Carey and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Douglas and family, Mrs. Kingcombe and child, Mr. S. Ransom, Col. and Mrs. J. Shein and child, Miss Shein, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. C. F. Sutton, Mrs. Tawse and child, Capt. C. F. Thomas, Mr. R. Wehlisch, Capt. Willis. From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. S. Tyers, Mr. John A. Hunter, Mr. G. K. L. Long, Mr. C. Peachey.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Meinam*, Dec. 5.—From Point de Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Galiais, Mr. Payter and son, Mrs. Paynter and daughter, Mr. Lepper, Mr. and Mrs. Rowett, Mr. and Mrs. Place and child, Mr. and Miss Clifford, Miss Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Ruckert and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Scoulondi, Mr. Calvocoressi, Mr. Syriatt, Mr. Proy, two servants, Miss Comte De Buffières, Mr. Constant, Mr. King, Mr. Gomese, Mrs. Valburge, Mrs. Modeste, Mrs. Rinaldi, Mrs. Gondolo, Mr. Liberno, Mr. Van Tromp, Mr. Brettendeau, Mr. Granboulam, Mr. Kerpeles, Mr. Leibnitz, and Mr. Purantcau.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Pleiades*, Dec. 6.—From Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Allay, Mr. and Mrs. Le Messurier, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Isaacson, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Smith, four children, and ayah, Mr. Birkinyoung, Mr. Saunders, Mr. James Young, Mr. Severin, Mr. Molony, Mr. Boswell, Mrs. Stewart and infant, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Todd Naylor.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Pera*, Dec. 24.—From Calcutta: Mr. H. Wilson. From Madras: Major Smalley. From Galle: Capt. Singleton. From Hong Kong: Mr. A. Thornton, Mr. Hunter. From Bombay: Mr. Melville, Capt. Galloway, Major Warter, Mrs. Preston, Lieut. Browne. At Venice: Gen. Sir S. P. and Lady Lumsden, Capt. Jeffreys, Rev. W. and Mrs. Simpson and children. From Shanghai at Venice: Mr. W. S. Russell. From Alexandria: Rev. T. Pemartan, Mr. André, Mr. Young, Mr. H. Williams. At Venice: Gen. Ewart, Mr. E. Ewart, and Mr. Byrne.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, Dec. 10.—From Southampton: Mrs. Hammett, Mr. Hogg, Mrs. L. G. Davies and two daughters, Miss Millar, Master Keene, Capt. Wyley, Mr. W. D. Tubb, Mr. John Blees, Mr. S. Mawley, and Mr. H. Holmwood. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Wright, Mr. R. J. Simpson, Mr. Stalkart, Mrs. Young and child, Mrs. Lang and two children, Mr. Earnshaw, Mr. J. J. Bolland, Mr. B. V. Overbury, Miss Young, Capt. F. H. Thomas, Mr. H. J. Barrie, Mr. Chas. B. Overstone, Mr. Moir, Major Erskine, Mr. Eldy, Mr. Ravano, Mr. and Mrs. Quinton Hogg, Col. J. F. M'Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. Sladen, Mr. R. L. Leister, Capt. Dunn, Mr. J. P. Goodridge, and Mr. D. F. Mackenzie. From Venice: Mr. Alex. Bewley, Mr. M'Hatton, Mr. Limberger, Mr. Briner, and Mr. R. B. Pol. From Suez: Mr. Alex. Johnstone and Mr. R. H. and the Hon. Mrs. Elliott. From Aden: Dep. Surg. Gen. Moore and Mr. Jusseph Mehas.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Venetia*, Jan. 1.—From Bombay: Mrs. F. C. Singleton, Major Sir J. Campbell, Major Stoddart, Mr. E. Trollope, Mr. and Mrs. Southwell, Mr. H. Scanlan.

AT VENICE.—Per *Venetia*, Jan. 3.—From Bombay: Capt. Farmer, Mr. A. W. Propert, Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Courtney. From Alexandria: Dr. Detrieux, Mr. and Mrs. J. Muirhead.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mongolia*, Dec. 25.—For Hong Kong: Mr. J. A. Papillon, Mr. W. R. Charles. For Singapore: Mr. F. P. Stevens, Capt. Jackson. For Calcutta: Capt. Murray. For Zanzibar: Mr. Batchelder. For Port Said: Mr. G. Speedy and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Pym and friends. For Malta: Mr. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Sellar, Miss Tinne, Miss Macarrar, Miss A. Sellar, Miss Connell, Mrs. and Miss Sharp. For Gibraltar: Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Menzies, Mr. J. M. Grant, Mr. Edwards, Capt. Hannah, Mr. Keir, and Mr. Napier.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Deccan*, Dec. 27.—For Ceylon: Mrs. Haldane, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Henley. For Suez: Major Candy, Mr. Stephens. For Malta: Capt. Sparks, Mrs. Maclean, Mr. Kirton.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Orion*, Dec. 27.—For Calcutta: Mr. Geo. Dick, Mr. W. W. Petrie, Mrs. Knowles and two children, Mr. H. A. Webb, Miss M. Milne. For Colombo: Mr. Edward Webb, Mr. Peter Smith, Mr. G. Armitage, Mr. J. C. M'Clintock, Mr. G. Pryer, Mr. E. M. Sangster, and Mr. P. Halliley. From Suez: Baron A. de Lassotovich.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Kashgar*, Dec. 15.—For Southampton: Mr. Henry E. Wood, Capt. Daman, Mr. H. Scannell, Mr. John Harkness, Mr. Anderson, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. J. and Master T. Dyer, Mr. C. G. Newby, Mr. J. E. Richardson, Mr. H. Blomfield Brown, Mr. C. Bryant, Mr. Brett, Mr. W. H. Probert, and Lieut. A. Mathews. For Brindisi: Mr. E. Trollope, Mrs. F. Corbet-Singleton, Major Stoddart, and Capt. Farmer. For Malta: Col. J. N., Mrs., and two Misses Maclean. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Dec. 8:—For Aden: Lieut. Col. E. H. Bake and Capt. Burns. For Southampton: Mr. J. Harrington, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. J. Willis, and Mr. David Harris. For Brindisi: Mrs. Preston.

CASUALTIES.

The Johan Fellman, for Rangoon, went ashore near Liverpool on Dec. 23.

The Dilawur, from Madras for London, went ashore near Dungeness on Dec. 23, but got off without assistance and apparently without damage.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Tamerlane, for Singapore, Nov. 21, 12 S., 31 W.; Edinburgh Castle, from Singapore, Oct. 25, 26 S., 58 E.; Duncow, for Calcutta, Nov. 24, 6 N., 26 W.; Northern Light, for Bombay, Oct. 31, 3 N., 28 W.; Camperdown, from Calcutta, off Cape Recife, forty-two days out.

THE FACTORY ACT.—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce adopted at its recent meeting some important amendments to its memorial on the Factory Bill, which now forms a very valuable antidote to the interested representations made by the Bombay millowners. Mr. Hector succeeded in carrying resolutions to give the workpeople in mills one hour for their meals in every working day of twelve hours, and one day of entire rest out of every seven. He mentioned, in support of this latter motion, the interesting fact in the mill with which he is connected, the experiment of working only six days in the week has been tried with the best results, the people employed doing their work so much better for the one day's rest that the out-turn of the mill was quite as large as it had been when work was continued through all the seven days. A native gentleman objected to letting the operatives have an hour for their meals, as, he said, it only took him ten minutes to eat his dinner. But, if he worked in a mill from six o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, he would probably be glad of a respite of more than ten minutes during the day. We are glad to notice that Mr. Hector corrected the statement which has gone abroad, that the Government of India was induced by "Manchester" to take up the question of factory legislation, in order to hamper the Indian cotton mills in their competition with English manufacturers. This odious falsehood has been diligently circulated by people who certainly ought to have known that Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengali originated the bill now before the Legislative Council of India. It is surprising that the local millowners do not see how much discredit is brought on their cause by the publication of these shameful libels on their English rivals.—*Bombay Gazette.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	101½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100⅜
Ten years ,, ,, ...	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates, Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	691¼
Bank of Bengal	500	730
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China ..	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	240
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	290
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,975	845
Frere	250	115
Mazagon	2,000	350
Port Canning	1,40 0	180
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	850
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	965
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	640
Bellary	1,000	495
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	440
New Indian	350	80
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	36
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	350
Dhollera Ginning	300	150
East India	1,000	990
Fort	8,500	950
French	500	430
Sind	750	430
Mofussil	400	235
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1100
Sassoon	500	200
Volkart	1,000	520
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,200	990
Anglo-Indian	100	56
Alfred Manufacturing	500	400
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,150
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	745
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	505
Central India S. W. and M	500	560
Coorla Mills	1,000	515
D. Spinning	2,000	215
Hindustan	1,000	815
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	550
Khandeish	1,000	900
Madras	1,250	325 nomi.
Madras United	1,000	1,207
Manchester Spinning	50	10 nomi.
Mazagon Spinning	500	65
National Spinning	1,000	660 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	800
Oriental	625	560
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	65
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	875
Sholapore Mills	1,000	730
Victoria Mills	1,000	460
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	305
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	110
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,960
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	305
Treacher and Co.	500	675
Thacker and Co.	100	110

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
4	Promissory Notes .. .. .. Rs.	92 13 to 93 4
4½	of 1870 (1885)	99 0 to 99 4
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	101 6 to 101 8
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	101 6 to 101 8
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884) .. .. .. Rs.	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	106 8 to 107 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	107 0 to 107 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	107 8 to 108 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 109 8
6	of 1871 (1892)	109 8 to 110 8
6	of 1878 (1.08)	102 0 to 102 4

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	200	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	100 to 101
Bank of Bengal	500	737½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	104 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to —
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	54 to 55
Bengal Coal	1000	1610 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	8 to —
Balliaghatta Jute	100	40 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	850 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	325 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	41 to 42
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	73 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	62 to 63
Calcutta Docking	700	190 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	109 to 110
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	52 to 53
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	130 to 131
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	100 to 102
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	39	par
Dunbar Cotton Mills	103	70 to 71
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	295 to 300
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	40 to 41
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	207½ to 210
Gouripore	100	64 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	172½ to 175
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	60 to 61
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1190 to 1210
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	67 to 68
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	200 to —
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 163
Naini Tal Brewery	95	115 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	110 to 111
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	20 to 21
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	146 to 148
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	91 to 93
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	91 to 90
Riverside Press	90	81 to 82
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	44 to 45
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	2-5 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	45 to 42
Strand Bank Press	100	106 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	90 to 92
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	110 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	42 to 45
Do. contributory	80	32 to 35
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	350 to 360
Do. contributory	100	175 to 180
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	120 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	450 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	90 to —
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	105 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	170 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	55 to 56
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	60 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	57 to 58
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	65 to 66
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	140 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to 62
Indian Terai	500	550 to 600
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	115 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	70 to 75
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	30 to 35
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	40 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	130 to 140
Majagram Cachar)	100	75 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory ..	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to —
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 75
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	86 to 87
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	70 to 75
Singe l (Darjiling)	100	86 to 87
Soom (Darjiling)	100	89 to 90
Springside (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	92 to 93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	— —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	165 to —
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—Dec. 12.

Four per cent.	6¾ to 7	% Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	1¾ to 1¼	pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	1¼ to 1⅜	pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	1¾ to 2¼	dis.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	3⅛ to 4	do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	2 to —	do.
Bank of Madras Shares	23 to 24	prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 17-32d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8¼d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8¾d.	—	1s. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 21-32d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 7-1
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8¾d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8¾d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight	—	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 3¼ 1
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 27-32d.	1s. 8 9-16d	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS
Sovereigns ..	—	—	11 15 6
Bar silver ..	—	—	—
Bar gold ..	—	—	—

LONDON.—Jan. 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	102¾ to 103¼
4	Do. October 10, 1888	104 to 104½
4	India Enfaced Paper	77½ to 78½
4½	Do. do. 1895	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85½ to 86½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1582	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 {Redeem. on 12 months' notice.}	28 to 33pm
4	Do. under £1,000	28 to 33pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101¼ to 101¾
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
4¼	Do.	103 to 105
6	Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	113 to 115
4½	Do.	101 to 103
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	99½ to 101½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	101 to 102
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	111 to 113
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	100 to 102
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	101 to 103
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	124 to 125
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	132 to 134
East Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	— to —
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	126 to 127
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	116½ to 117½
Do. do. 5 do.	20	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	109 to 111
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	104 to 106
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	116½ to 117½
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	118 to 119
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	106 to 108

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8⅜ to 8⅝
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	102 to 105
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 104
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	11¾ to 12
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	8¾ to 8⅝
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	106 to 109
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	100 to 102
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	100 to 102
Indo-European	25	22½ to 23½

BANKS.

Agra	10	9½ to 10
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	21½ to 22½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21½ to 22½
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28⅛	36 to 38
Land Mortgage of India ..	2¼	1⅝ to 1⅜ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	21 to 23

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius ..	1	¾ to 1 pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	20	— to —
Do.	10	13¼ to 12½ dis
Do.	5	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	1 to 2 pm
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	1¾ to 2¼ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2½ to 3½
Moyar Coffee	5	3¾ to 4½
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2	1¾ to 1½ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10 to 11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	53 to 55
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1 dis to 1 pm

TEA.

Assam	20	69 to 71
British Indian	20	5 to 6
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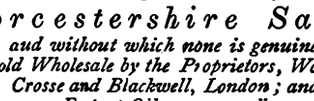
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Olympia ...	Saturday, Jan. 24.	Saturday, Jan. 31.
Columbia ...	Saturday, Feb. 7.	Saturday, Feb. 14.
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BY

CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,

Royal Horse Guards.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Dec. 22; Madras and Allahabad, Dec. 20; Calcutta, Dec. 19.

THE general reports on the season and crops for the week ending Dec. 9 are as follow:—Slight rain has again fallen in several districts of the Madras Presidency, but none has fallen elsewhere. Want of rain is felt in Orissa, and in a less degree in the Punjab and parts of the Deccan. Cotton, tobacco, and pulse have been somewhat damaged by frost in Western, Central, and Northern India. The autumn harvest has mostly been gathered in, and the spring crops promise well. The general health is improving.

THE health reports for the same week are as follow:—Bombay: Fever prevalent in Ahmedabad, Surat, and Kanara. Bengal: In cyclone tracts of Chittagong cholera unabated; public health on the whole fair, but fever in some places; ordinary fever in many places of 24-Pergunnahs; cholera and small-pox here and there. North West Provinces and Oudh: Health improving. Punjab: Fever continues in Lahore and Rawul Pindi; elsewhere abating. Central Provinces: Health improving. British Burma: General health good. Assam: Good. Berar and Hyderabad: Fever slightly prevalent. Rajputana: Fever abating.

THE following telegrams have been sent to us from the India-office for publication:—

"FROM VICEROY, JAN. 6.—Bright reports five men, Carabiniers, returning from reconnaissance, Lughman Valley, drowned yesterday crossing Cabul River at usual ford near Derchuta Gorge. News from Roberts to 4th. Charles Gough's brigade has reoccupied Bala Hissar, where troops will soon be provided with quarters. Hugh Gough has left to arrange communications to Gandamak. Macgregor goes to Jellalabad to consult with Bright about disposition on Khyber line. Regular postal communications re-established, and telegraph repairs being pushed on. 12th Bengal Cavalry has left Cabul for Jellalabad, 14th for Bootkek and Gandamak; convoy of sick leaving on 5th for India. Cabul quiet and refilled; supplies more plentiful than before rising."

"FROM VICEROY, JAN. 9.—Following casualties during recent fighting at Cabul not hitherto reported:—Men killed or died of wounds, G 3rd, Gunner Holt; 72nd Highlanders, Colour-Sergeant John Yule, Corporal A. Wilson; Drummers F. Adams and P. Girvan; Privates W. Ritchie, J. Taylor, J. Light, John Fraser, M. Mally, E. Thomson, J. Gray, J. J. Cole, W. Henry, J. Tees, George Miller, and Peter Glen; 92nd Highlanders, Privates White, J. S. Wood, and William Davis. Five officers have had small-pox at Cabul. One is well, others nearly so."

THE principal items of interest in the Cabul, Gandamak, and Calcutta telegrams published this morning are as follow:—

"After the repulse and dispersion of those in arms on Dec. 23 General Roberts forthwith issued a further proclamation, of which the following is the purport:—

"'At the instigation of some seditious men the ignorant people, generally not considering the result, have raised a rebellion. Now, many of the insurgents have received their reward. The British Government being just and merciful as well as strong, it is now proclaimed that all who come in without delay will be pardoned, excepting only Mahomed Jan, of Wardak; Meer Batcha, the Kohistani chief; Samundur Khan, of Logar; Ghulam Hyder of Churkh; and the murderers of Sirdar Mahomed Hassan Khan. Come, then, and make submission, of whatever tribe you be. You can then remain in your homes in comfort and safety, and no harm will befall you. The British Government has no enmity towards the people. Anyone who rebels again will, of course, be punished. This condition is necessary, but all who come in without delay need have no fear or suspicion. The British Government speaks only what it means in its heart.'" The correspondent continues: "Last week I mentioned that the fortress of Ghazni was held in our interest by one Abdul Kadir. I have now to report that the custodians of the boy Moosa Khan have obtained entrance into it. Moosa Khan is at present in the hands of only a military adventurer, Mahomed Jan, and the fanatical old priest, Mooshi-Alum. With this unimportant exception, he is unsupported by any sirdar of birth. His mother is with General Roberts and is most anxious that he should return to Cabul. At present General Roberts's efforts are being directed towards the breaking up of the party which is using the boy as its tool, and he has to this end the apparently loyal and valuable services of Mustaufi Habibullah, who has fortunately not departed to India with the others. He is a most valuable instrument for political use in the general's hands. It was in any case better that Moosa should have been taken to Ghazni than Turkestan, for instance. The Hazara people are in our interest, and may make a future exit from Ghazni difficult for Mahomed Jan and his adherents.

"The troops are enjoying rest after their late hardships. The weather is milder than it was, and, so far, the rigours of the Cabul winter seem to have been overrated. Strenuous efforts are being made to place communications with India on a safe and permanent footing. The telegraph line has been restored. General Bright will act energetically against the Ghilzai chief who, with characteristic cunning, watched the opportunity to annoy us when General Roberts had the late combination on his hands. The other Ghilzai chief, Padshah Khan, is in Sherpur. Naib Noor Mahomed Kuzzulbash, who was deputy-governor of Turkestan under Shere Ali, has been nominated agent by General Roberts in that province. He is accompanied by the son of Wali Mahomed.

"An interesting durbar was held on the 9th for the purpose of publicly acknowledging the services of the many sirdars and others who assisted us through the late events. Opportunity was also taken to give a public reception to a large number of Kohistan, Ghilzai, and Logar petty chiefs who came in under the terms of the recent proclamation.

"A great public loss was sustained by the death on the 9th of the principal medical officer with this force, Dr. J. H. Porter, of pneumonia. His services have been of the greatest value both in this and the last campaign.

"A reconnoitring party, consisting of the Carabiniers and the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, went out from Jellalabad, crossing a ford over the Cabul River near Fort Sale, for the purpose of examining the entrance into the Lughman Valley. After a successful reconnaissance, Capt. the Hon. C. Dutton, assistant quartermaster general, and Major W. J. Boyes, assistant adjutant general, being with the party, they returned by a ford at the foot of the Dorunta Gorge, a very narrow and difficult gorge round which the Lughman Valley commences. Here some carabiniers lost the line of crossing, and five men were drowned. No bodies were recovered, but four horses were saved. Asmatulla Khan is supposed to be in the Lughman Valley. Nasrula Khan, the Hissarak Ghilzai, has been invited to come into Gandamak. Five shots were fired at our convoy from Pezwan yesterday, a quarter of a mile out of the camp. General Arbuthnot, with his staff, and Colonel Tweedie, the chief political officer, are at Gandamak.

"It is announced that the reserve division assembling at Peshawur will be commanded by Major General J. Ross, who would have under him the following brigadiers:—Cavalry and Artillery, Lieut. Col. Hankin, B.S.C. Infantry, Col. Roberts, 5th Foot; Col. R. S. Hill, 1st Goorkhas; and Brigadier General W. A. Gib, M.S.C. The division will be composed as follows:—Artillery, D Battery, A Brigade, and I Battery C. Brigade, R.H.A., and L Battery 5th Brigade, R.A.; cavalry, 8th Hussars, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Central India Horse; infantry, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion 14th Foot, 1st Battalion 25th Foot, 9th and 16th Native Infantry, 32nd Pioneers, 41st Native Infantry, 1st Goorkhas, and 1st and 15th Madras Native Infantry. A new Bombay brigade of three regiments, under General Burrows, has also been ordered to the front; it is probably destined as a support to the Candahar force."

A REUTER'S telegram from Bombay states that Major Evan Smith has been ordered to Candahar from his present post at Muscat on special political duty.

THE Press Commissioner informs us that there is no truth in, or foundation for, the statement that has recently appeared in some papers to the effect that the Khan of Khelat had an interview with his Excellency Sir Richard Temple at Gundava and raised vexatious questions at the instigation of his vakeels. Sir Richard Temple did not return by Gundava. The Khan is at Khelat, and no interview took place between him and the Governor of Bombay. No vexatious political question has been raised by the Khan or by his vakeels, who are giving all assistance.

A *Standard* telegram from Berlin says that the Persian Government has instructed the Governor of the Province of Khorassan, which is adjacent both to Merv and to the Russian possessions on the east of the Caspian Sea, to obtain precise information touching the preparations for

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hostilities on the part both of the Turcomans and the Russians, and to report the result of his inquiries to Teheran. Upon his doing so the expediency of establishing a corps of observation in the Attrek Valley and on the Merv frontier will be decided upon. These cautionary measures illustrate the anxiety felt by the Shah as to what may be the result of a successful Russian campaign against Merv.

THE Indian Association is about to draft a scheme of representative government in India. The *Calcutta Statesman* thinks that definite reasons must be given for rejecting definite proposals, and thus the way may be paved for future plans. At the same time the *Statesman* admits that a representative Government for the whole of India is impracticable. This would seem to be a sufficient answer to the body which does not, though it pretends to, represent the Indian populations.

A RECENT Reuter's telegram informed us that the Government of India have decided to allow the rules respecting newspaper correspondents with the troops on active service to remain in abeyance, leaving to the discretion of the commanders the question of imposing restrictions upon them if necessary. No correspondent, however, will be permitted to proceed to the front without a license. It will be remembered by our readers that these obnoxious rules were formulated by the Horse Guards and published in India as sent out, *mutatis mutandis*.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S proposal to carry the new line of railway from Ruk to Pishin and towards Candahar, *via* Sibi, Hurnai, the Chappar mountain, and Gival, has met with the approval of H.E. the Viceroy.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the deputation of an officer of the Forest Department to report upon the forests of the Kuram district and to devise means for supplying the cantonments with timber without injury to the forests.

THE Postmaster General of Madras (Mr. H. G. Turner) was married to Miss Gore Langton, sister of the member for East Somerset, and niece of the Duke of Buckingham, at Madras on the 18th ult.

THE safe arrival of Mrs. Precha, daughter of Mr. Knox, late consul general for Siam, is announced from Singapore. Her husband was condemned to death on conviction of two distinct charges of embezzlement of the royal treasure, of having caused the death, in prison, of a man who sought to give information of his frauds, and, lastly, of ordering two Chinamen to be drowned.

AN official note from the Press Commissioner states, with reference to the questions that have been asked regarding the amount of warm clothing supplied to the Cabul Force, that the following is the state of the case:—Warm clothing despatched from Peshawur towards Cabul to date, General Roberts's two divisions for troops, British and native: jerseys, 11,406; socks, 23,866; mittens, 8,705; waterproof sheets, 3,255; boots, 4,821; English blankets, 8,590; overcoats, 3,700. At Peshawur, not yet despatched: jerseys, 3,765; socks, 23,405; mittens, 6,870; waterproof sheets, 6,230; boots, 1,889; English blankets, 6,481; overcoats, 5,385. For followers, left Peshawur: coats, 9,678; pyjamahs, 10,291; putties, 19,373; shoes, 14,596; country blankets, 18,240. Still at Peshawur: coats, 11,347; pyjamahs, 7,239; putties, 2,715; shoes, 24,976; country blankets, 11,927; boots, 1,840. Large additional supplies of above are sent on daily to Peshawur from Jhelum by Government bullock train, and further supplies are constantly received at Jhelum from Bombay. Most of the followers with the force were supplied with warm clothing on engagement. Government have no apprehension of there being any deficiency of warm clothing for the troops and followers.

GENERAL SIR JOHN LOW, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., expired on Saturday morning of bronchitis, aged 91 years. Deceased entered the East India Company's service in 1805, became lieut. general in 1859, and general in 1867. He served with distinction in the Isle of France, and with Col. Close against the Pindaries, and in Java, as volunteer with the 59th Foot, for which he received medal, with clasp, being severely wounded at the capture of Fort Cornelis in 1812. He served as brigade major, Persian interpreter, and chief of the intelligence on the staff of Col. Dowse, in the Southern Maratha country. In 1816 he was commissariat officer in the Palnad and Guntoor districts. He was aide de camp to Sir John Malcolm at Mehidpore in 1817, and in 1818 he commanded a field force in Chindwarra, and, as first assistant to Sir John Malcolm, conducted the negotiations with Bajee Rao. His subsequent political services require a more extended notice. He was appointed a military member of the Supreme Council of India in 1853, from which he retired in 1858.

A CABUL correspondent recently describes the escape of General Baker and a small body of lancers from a trap laid for their destruction in a village called Beni Madam. The maliks brought out refreshments and entreated the officers and men to dismount and rest, and the villagers brought forage for the horses. All this show of hospitality was simply a bait. The treacherous tribesmen thus endeavoured to throw the small force off their guard while a concealed band of enemies attempted to surround them. The attempted treachery was perceived barely in time to secure the safety of the party after a sharp skirmish. These are the innocent villagers whom the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Edinburgh have taken under their protection. We read that at a meeting of the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Edinburgh it was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Principal Cairns, "That a memorial be transmitted to her Majesty earnestly entreating her to exercise her authority to put a stop to the atrocities which are being perpetrated in Afghanistan in burning villages and in leaving helpless women and children to die of cold and hunger, proceedings at variance not only with the dictates of Christianity, but even with the laws of civilised warfare." The Presbyterian presbyters may be authorities for some people as to the dictates of Christianity, but are scarcely judges of the laws of war, and, apparently, are patriotic enough to accuse our generals of "atrocities." Perhaps the Presbyterian presbyters are imitating the Afghan maliks and sounding the war-cry of a political Jehad. There's a deal of human nature in man.

THE Government of India has recommended the Queen to permit all regiments, European and native, that served in the late campaign, to inscribe "Afghanistan" on their colours and appointments. A Calcutta paper asks if the Guides cannot be allowed to inscribe "Cabul Residency" for their heroic defence on Sept. 3.

THE chaplains are complaining that, by a recent resolution of the Financial Department, dated July 4, 1879, the travelling allowances granted in 1868 to the wives and families of chaplains proceeding on duty have been rescinded.

THE actual receipts from ten sales of Bengal opium and nine months' past duty on opium exported from Bombay have exceeded the estimated receipts by Rs.77,46,349. Of this surplus, Bengal opium has furnished Rs.45,87,811, and Bombay opium Rs.31,58,538.

AN approximate statement of the gross receipts and expenses of Indian railways from Jan. 1 to Oct. 25, 1879, as compared with the previous year, shows an increase in the gross receipts of the guaranteed railways of Rs.34,46,836, and in those of the State railways of Rs.43,51,082. The Eastern Bengal exhibits a falling off of Rs.3,68,83; Oude and Rohilkund, Rs.1,16,364; and the G. I. Peninsula, Rs.16,69,504. The Nizam's State Railway shows Rs.1,05,278 less this year. Of the guaranteed railways East Indian figures for an increase of Rs.26,41,602; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Rs.18,48,742; and Bombay, Baroda, and C. I. for Rs.4,91,802. Among the State railways Rajputana shows an increase of Rs.6,03,152; Punjab Northern, Rs.6,33,325; Northern

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Bengal, Rs.2,91,868; Dhond and Manmad, Rs.3,12,578; and Indus Valley, Rs.21,17,904.

ACCORDING to the latest trustworthy intelligence from Upper Burma the executions at Mandalay are still continued with unabated cruelty. One of the newly-created princes has, it is said, been put to death for a spring too high in his armour. Five sisters of the Thongazi Prince have also been executed. The reason officially assigned is that they were in correspondence with the Nyoung-yon Prince, but it is alleged that they have fallen victims to the jealousy of the chief queen. Two Ponnas, or (Manipuri) Brahmins, with three Burmese companions, or attendants, have been executed, whether for undertaking to procure poison to be used on the King, or for devotion to the Nyoung-yon Prince's cause, is uncertain. It is stated that the chief queen's elder sister, Soopayahgyee, has been concerned in an attempt to administer poison to the King and Queen. True or false, stories of palace intrigue such as these are made the excuse for remorseless killing off of the unfortunate persons who have incurred the displeasure of the King or his ruling favourites.

THE *United Service Gazette* hears that in April next a new set of pensions will be offered to the officers of the Indian army, and a rule be brought into force making retirement compulsory after thirty-one years' service, with a pension of £600 per annum. Officers declining this will get nothing more, and be probably compulsorily retired.

THE question of the injury to through traffic and the general trade of the country by the imposition of municipal taxes and octroi duties has been dealt with in a bill recently introduced into the Legislative Council. Our correspondent who last week pointed out the abuse of the octroi system will be pleased to find that the Indian Government had anticipated his complaint and provided a complete remedy for the evil. The statement of objects and reasons says that "in some of the most important *entrepots* of trade in British India the incidence of the tax has been extended so far beyond its legitimate bounds as to set up what is to all intents and purposes a heavy transit duty. A provision for refund of duty on dutiable articles when exported, and another for providing, in effect, that when the quantity of any commodity taxed in any town in a given year exceeds by one-fourth the estimated consumption, the tax shall be suspended for two years, will effectually prevent the undue taxation of stored grain or other food. The popularity of the octroi system has led to abuses which will for the future be rendered impossible.

THE *Gazette of India* of 6th ult. contained an announcement of the Calcutta mail being closed on Wednesday, the first Wednesday mail being on 31st December.

THE immediate occupation of Herat by England is advocated in Col. Malleson's forthcoming volume, entitled "Herat, the Garden and Granery of Central Asia." The book will be published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. about the 20th instant.

THE *Examiner* hears that the publication of Mr. Marvin's new work on the recent Russian expedition against the Turcomans has been entrusted to Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.

THE Portuguese Governor General in India has telegraphed to Lisbon that the execution of the new treaty will begin on the 15th inst.

THE account of revenue and expenditure of the Government of India for the third month of 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878-79, shows an increase of revenue and receipts of £1,689,861, and an increase of expenditure of £657 from April to June in the respective years. Loss by exchange figures this year for £614,995 as compared with £827,883 last year. Land revenue shows an increase of £196,113, salt £297,181, and assessed taxes £304,616. Expenditure on public works ordinary shows a decrease of £116,763, and productive public works show on capital expenditure a decrease of £232,043. Under the head of England, including army, public works ordinary, and guaranteed interest, there is close on £200,000 less, and on army £370,493 more expended.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT LORD LYTTON.

THE leading native paper, the *Hindoo Patriot*, offers its humble but sincere congratulations to his Excellency the Viceroy and to Sir George Colley on their narrow escape. All India (it adds) rejoices and feels grateful to Providence that the ruffian missed his aim. If he be really a lunatic he should never have been set free.

The *Bombay Summachar* says :—"It has been suggested that the attempt on the part of an East Indian or Eurasian to assassinate the Viceroy could not have arisen from political motives. But we think it rather premature to put this construction through a feeling of race-sympathy or religion, and to attribute it wholly to drunkenness. Many of the class known as East Indians and residing in Calcutta and other large cities are found to be in a very bad condition. It is not at all improbable that some of them should become the tools of evil-designed persons and budmashes, and seek to cover their guilt under the cloak of drunkenness. It is therefore of importance that close scrutiny should be made as to what led him to commit the dastardly act, and that he be dealt with with requisite severity to serve as a warning to others. That there is one law for all under the British Government is admitted, so that the assassin of a viceroy cannot receive greater punishment at the hands of law than any other criminal, but surely such a person deserves to meet the extreme penalty, which in such cases is transportation for life."

The Trades' Association of Calcutta have addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy a letter conveying their congratulations and sympathy.

The Secretary of the British Indian Association has addressed a letter of congratulation to the Viceroy on his escape. The writer says :—"The committee consider it a matter of national congratulation that the ruffian missed his aim. While they rejoice at the merciful dispensation of Providence, they cannot in too strong terms express their horror and detestation of the crime, the object of which was so execrable. If the news of this horrible attempt has filled the Indian subjects of her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress with the deepest grief, the intelligence that it did not cause the slightest harm has produced in them the liveliest sense of sympathy and satisfaction."

THE ANJUMAN-I-PANJAB AND THE COMPULSORY VACCINATION BILL.

THE introduction into the Viceregal Legislative Council of a bill to prohibit inoculation, and to make vaccination compulsory, under penalties, has been briefly mentioned in our columns. The framer of the measure, the Hon. Sayad Ahmed, states that in preparing the draft it has been especially kept in view that the proposed law should find popularity among the people, and not interfere with their customs and ways of life. With a meritorious desire to accurately collect public opinion—which, by the way, home critics are apt to deny to the Indian Government—the bill has been submitted to such representative bodies as may be considered best qualified to ascertain or represent the feelings and opinions of the great sections of the population. The Anjuman-i-Panjab, during its fifteen years of honourable activity as a learned society, has sought to facilitate the acceptance of Government measures for the public good by making them popular. To their consideration, accordingly, was submitted the proposed Vaccination Bill, and the discussion thereon and decision arrived at are embodied by the learned president, Dr. Leitner, in an interesting document which we received by the last mail. Connected with the Vaccination Bill in the discussion by the Anjuman was Dr. Cuningham's Sanitary Primer, in so far as the origin of vaccination is described, apparently under the impression that the additional honour gained by the sacred cow therefrom would tend to make the process more acceptable to the Hindus. It appears, however, that this disclosure is, in the opinion of the pandits of the Anjuman, a grave error. The majority of natives, at least of the Punjab, are unaware of the derivation of lymph from the cow, regarding, as we are informed, the Government vaccination to be merely another form of inoculation, and submitting to it, so far as they do, in happy ignorance that it originates from an unholy secretion of the cow. The suppression of all explanations, therefore, is suggested; the people being left for the present, under the influence of the traditional etiquette which enjoins them "not to inquire into the nature of the medical compounds offered by Hakims and Baids." With regard to vaccination, the majority of the Anjuman decided against its being made compulsory, preferring to extend its use by persuasion and example. A suggestion is thrown out by Dr. Leitner that vaccine lymph should be obtained from a young buffalo, which is alleged to be

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as efficacious as that from the cow. "If this be the case all the religious grounds of opposition to the Government mode of inoculation would be at once removed, and could court the fullest inquiry." Dr. Leitner, however, considers that "better than this proposal is that of the Anjuman to trust to the proved efficacy of the Government system of inoculation to make its way to complete popular acceptance." Yet we cannot but note that Mr. Maya Das Tahsildar said that it was admitted by all the members that, "notwithstanding all the efforts used by the municipalities and other authorities, the majority of the people of the lower classes still adhere to their fanatical and superstitious customs, and conceal their children and put all manner of obstacles in the way of free vaccination." If this is true in the Punjab, we can also remind our readers of the terrible mortality which, during the past year, has afflicted the Central Provinces, where the goddess Shitala seems to have established her reign unchecked. It is, however, certain—to quote the words of the president of the Anjuman—that measures for the public good can only be made popular by studying the people and interpreting their best feelings and real wants. The fact that the Lahore pandits distinctly state that direct vaccination would contravene the teaching of the Hindu authorities on "the cow question," while the use of buffalo lymph, or (apparently) human lymph, from infants directly vaccinated, will not shock the most pious prejudices, is one that should be carefully considered by the Legislative Council in their manipulation of the bill, which, if judiciously framed, would undoubtedly prevent an enormous loss of life.

THE LAW COMMISSION.

THE report of the Indian Law Commission, which held its meetings at Simla last year embodies the following conclusions :—

In conclusion, we have to recapitulate briefly the specific recommendations which we have made in this report :—

(*a*) that the process of codifying well-marked divisions of our substantive law should continue ;

(*b*) that the eventual combination of those divisions as parts of a single and general code should be borne in mind ;

(*c*) that the English law should be made the basis in a great measure of our future codes, but that its materials should be recast rather than adopted without modification ;

(*d*) that in recasting those materials due regard should be had to native habits and modes of thought ; that the form which those materials should assume should, as far as possible, resemble that of rules already accepted ; that, in other words, he propositions of our codes should be broad, simple, and readily intelligible ;

(*e*) that uniformity in legislation should be aimed at, but that special and local customs should be treated considerately ;

(*f*) that the existing law of persons should not at present be expanded by way of codification, save that the operation of the European British Minors Act, XIII. of 1874, should be extended ;

(*g*) that the laws relating respectively to negotiable instruments, to the subjects dealt with by the Transfer of Property Bill, to trusts, to alluvion, to easements, and master and servant, should be codified, and the bills already prepared on these subjects be passed into law, subject to the amendments above suggested ;

(*h*) that the law of wrongs should then be codified ;

(*i*) that, concurrently with or after the framing of a law of wrongs, the laws relating to insurance, carriers, and lien should be codified ;

(*j*) that the Legislature should then deal with the law of property in its whole extent ;

(*k*) that preparation be made for a systematic chapter on interpretation ;

(*l*) that the project of framing a digest of the decisions of Indian courts should be abandoned.

FRENCH INDIA.

PONDICHERRY was described by Sir Charles Trevelyan, when he paid a visit to that town in 1860, as the most European looking town in all India. He wrote of it as, if we remember rightly, a slice of Paris. The opening of the Pondicherry Railway will give the town an importance which it has not possessed hitherto. Monsieur Laugier, the Governor, in his address at the opening of the first *séance* of the Conseil Général lately, remarked that the connection of Pondicherry with the railway system in India would open out a new era of prosperity. The town is divided into two distinct portions, the one called *la ville Blanche*, and the other *la ville Indienne*, which are separated by a canal. The principal public edifices are the Hotel du Gouvernement, two churches, one built by the Government and the other by the Society of Foreign Missions, besides two large pagodas, the monuments of ancient Indian architecture, a splendid market with a large clock, a well furnished hospital, the Hotel de Ville, the Cour d'Appel, and a college established by a liberal-minded native of Pondicherry. The town has not the disadvantage of a rough and boisterous surf, and a French writer is perfectly justified in stating that the roadstead of Pondicherry is the best on the Coromandel coast, "la meilleure de toute la côte." The pier of Pondicherry is 192 metres in length ; it is proposed to extend it, and it is connected with the railway station by tramway. Pondicherry covers a space of 29,122 hectares, a French measure of area equivalent to 24,711 English acres. The territory under the immediate control of Monsieur Laugier is well watered. There is the little river Gingi, the source of the Araincoupam River, on whose banks Pondicherrians enjoy their holidays. It is also traversed by the Coodoovear and other little streams. Pondicherry has its colonial college, which, since 1846, has been managed by the priests of the Society of Foreign Missions. There are two seminaries supported by the mission, in which about 500 natives are educated. There are about a dozen schools for the poor classes, most of which are supported by the State.

Karikal is one of the most fertile portions of the Tanjore District, and is watered by six little streams which branch from the Cavery. Yanaon is situated on the banks of the Godavery, which falls into the sea about twelve miles from that town. In Masulipatam the French have a small bit of territory which is not larger than the monument Esplanade in Madras. It has been found useful as a place of refuge for impecunious people in Masulipatam who are worried by their creditors. This place is known as Francepett, and the British Government pays the French Government Rs. 3,500 annually on the condition that the latter will not allow the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors in this *loge*. Mahé is about 312 miles from Pondicherry, and its whole extent is 5,900 hectares. It is situated on the left bank and near the mouth of the river that bears its name, which is navigable for boats of sixty and seventy tons burden. Chandernagore is situated twenty-five miles from Calcutta, and is a nice little town. The principal industries of French India are the filature weaving and dyeing of cotton stuffs, the manufacture of oils, and tanning skins and hides. To Monsieur Desbassyne de Richesmont Pondicherry owes the establishment, in 1826, of the first weaving mills conducted on the approved European system. There are now three mills of the kind in Pondicherry, the most important of which belongs to Messrs. Cornet and Co., having 15,840 spindles, and employing 2,000 workmen. In Karikal and Chandernagore the manufacture of cloth by the native weavers is encouraged by the Government.—*Madras Times.*

THE NAGA HILLS.

OUR correspondent writes from Sachema, Dec. 3 :—"The Nagas are still in the forts they have built above Konoma, in an almost inaccessible spot, which could not be approached without great loss of life from any side. The guns also cannot be brought to play on them, as there is no position near from which they could act. On one side above them are high precipices of a wall-like nature of the mountain Luppho, which is inaccessible here except to a goat. On either side of the ridge they are on, which has sides also of a precipitous nature, and difficult for even a man to get up, are thick woods, where the garrison could retreat to, and find safe refuge, should the fort prove too hot to hold. The only approach is along up the crest of the Konoma spurs, on which their forts are also placed. Here a trench has been cleared, and the top of the ridge of the spurs is bare for the breadth of a few yards on either side. The guns, if brought up here also, would be so much below the Naga position—which stands on two abrupt bluffs on terraces, one above another, rising out of the top of the ridge each about 100 feet high, the front being like a wall—that they could not effect much. It will be seen from this how difficult it will be to act against the Nagas, where they are now placed, and how well the wily Angami has chosen his position. They are not much more than 2,000 yards from Konoma, and day after day the hateful sight of their fort stares us in the face, and the smoke of their cooking fires goes bravely up to heaven. How long, how long ! At present more troops are required to act against them effectually. The 44th Goorkhss have 200 men at Konoma, 248 (all ranks) at Sachema, twenty men at Kohima, fifty men at Piphema, and about another hundred men (recruits and band) at Golaghat. The 43rd Native Infantry have about fifty men here (Sachema), and 100 at Kohima. A striking force of 300 men could be got from these, but this is not sufficient to invest some 600 Nagas with, who have 200 guns and twenty Sniders, and are placed in a strong entrenchment. It is to be hoped that more troops are coming up as Col. Johnstone has left for Munipur with his Munipuries. I hear that he is to return with 500 Kookies armed with flint lock guns ; but, at the best, the Kookie is only good at surprising a weak village which has no guns, and cutting up, the wretches inside. At Konoma the other day 300 Kookies were sent out to co-operate. All the co-operation they did was to sit on the top of a high hill, many thousand yards away, and look on while the gallant soldiers of the 44th were being shot down in the desperate assault. The 44th have lost up to date one British officer, one native officer, and twenty-six men killed and dead of wounds, and one British officer, one native officer, and twenty-one men wounded, most severely ; one-fourth of the part of the regiment that took part in the assault were killed or wounded."—*Pioneer.*

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

AKBAR.*

THE name of Akbar is to some degree familiar to people in this country; yet the notions of not a few in regard thereto are at best but dim and hazy. The effort, therefore, of Dr. Van Limburg-Brouwer to impart by means of a "romance" a knowledge as to the thoughts and habits of that Emperor—perhaps the wisest and best who ever sat on the throne of the great Mughals—merits commendation, even were the result of his labours a dry and wearisome tale, possessing little interest beyond the sphere of the savant or scholar. Far otherwise is the case with respect to the work which M. M. has presented to the public in the shape of a translation from the Dutch, in which the book originally appeared. The plot is good, and the heroine would do no discredit to the pages of a modern English novel—indeed, a more high-minded, generous-hearted maiden it would be difficult to portray. Nor is the interest which she creates in the mind of the reader in any way lessened by the poetic and striking changes so familiar in the East, and naturally turned to account by a daughter of Eve, unacquainted with the simple habits of thought which prevail in the Western hemisphere. One instance will suffice. Her lover, by name Siddha, is about to leave her on an errand to Agra, at that time the Mughal capital. Naturally anxious as to what would befall her beloved in that gay imperial city, in the innocence of her heart she gathers a lotus, and, "picking up a long leaf that lay on the ground, and, weaving it into a kind of boat, she placed the lotus on it and let it float on the surface of the water, which was gently stirred by the falling fountain. 'The lotus is my Siddha,' said she, half to herself, 'let us see if he will remain faithful to me.'" Alas, however, "it turned over and floated bottom upwards, while the lotus disappeared." The damsel foreboded ill from this omen. Her fancies were not groundless; the pleasures and indulgence of the great city, teeming with luxuries which, to this day, are inseparably linked with our conceptions of the Mughal dynasty, proved fatal to a youth reared in the comparative seclusion of the Vale of Kashmir, and the lotus was, sad to narrate, overturned. How the youthful cavalier was induced to forsake his first love will be found in the pages of "Akbar," a work in every way worthy of the illustrious potentate whose name it bears. The more serious side of the history of the court and character of Akbar is also well described. The editor, in his valuable introduction, prepares even a tyro to enter into the faithful description of the politics and intrigues in which the unsuspicious hero is involved. The remarkable breadth of the religious opinions of the Emperor is singularly well illustrated. His Mahomedan nobles display their bigoted hatred of infidels, and even conspire against their monarch because of his many-sided tolerance. The Jesuit fathers faintly endeavour to secure as a convert the Prince, who is really seeking to found an eclectic religion of his own. The Hindu traditions of the great Emperor as a tolerant man may be illustrated by a curious legendary tale, for which we are indebted to Rikhi Kesh, a learned pandit of Lahore. On one of the copper-plates kept in the Allahabad fort some slokas are engraved. The purport of them is as follows:—"Once a most celebrated Brahmachari, called Mukanda, unknowingly consumed a cow's hair with milk. Afterwards the fact came to his knowledge. He regretted it much, and asked his guru what result was destined for him in future. The guru replied that he would be born in the family of a Yavana. Then the Brahmachari said to himself: 'If such be my destiny I ought to be a great man at least of the tribe.' Then he drowned himself in a lake called Kamkupa, which was situated near the junction of the Ganges, Jumna, and the Saraswati. Accordingly, this man in his new life became Akbar, the great Mughal Emperor." Should, as may be hoped, the result of the joint labours of the editor and the accomplished translator, M. M., be to create an interest, by a means as novel as charming, in the history of the mighty empire which forms one of the brightest jewels in the diadem of this country, in any way conduce to a more wide-spread familiarity with some of the incidents of a reign the most important in the annals of the East, they will not have in vain published the romance of "Akbar."

* "Akbar: An Eastern Romance." By Dr. VAN LIMBURG-BROUWER. Translated from the Dutch by M. M. Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B. W. H. Allen and Co. 1879.

NEW POETRY.*

AS one of the society papers has chosen to reveal the open secret that Violet Fane is Mrs. Singleton, it would be an affectation any longer to treat her as sheltered by her pseudonym, and, perhaps, she may herself think that the time has almost come when she may assume in person the credit of those charming writings which are always welcomed by the society of which she is an ornament. While we certainly always enjoy her prose writings, among which we rank most highly the "Edwin and Angelina Papers," we cannot resist the *verve* of her verse, especially in the case of the slighter poems, for here there is less need of the polish and discipline that are desirable in some of her more pretentious performances. Sometimes her verse is very sweet indeed, and bits of it haunt the memory for days, which is a very good sign that Mrs. Singleton has music in her soul. We fear that her principal fault is that she is too easily satisfied with her own work, whereas it is only the productions of giants that we can admire as they come off the anvil. Among the pieces there is not one, however, that does not deserve perusal, and that will not repay it; and there are plenty of touches, both of pathos and of fancy, which will find their way to every heart.

* "Collected Verses." By VIOLET FANE. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1880.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE CABUL PAPERS.

THE remarks of Mr. Bourke and messages from Cabul give weight to the circumstance of the discovery of a teapot which had been presented to Sirdar Nek Mahomed so late as "1879," and which bore an inscription to the effect that it had been given "in return for services rendered." The fact that, in 1879, a chief of commanding influence in the councils of the Ameer should have received a reward for services rendered is chiefly of moment as giving point and weight to the statement that papers had been found of a character to create a painful sensation. The teapot bears date 1879, and consequently cannot but have reference to the state of affairs subsequent to the death of Ameer Shere Ali. The papers must be of a peculiar character, for our readers will remember Ameer Yakoob Khan made a parade of his friendship for Sir Louis Cavagnari by presenting him with certain letters he had received from the Russian generals, and actually allowing the Envoy to suggest the answer thereto. If this circumstance be coupled with the Ameer's request to the Envoy to have no communications with the sirdars except through him, the Ameer, our readers will begin to see somewhat into a web of the most consummate treachery ever woven. For, by presenting the letters to the Envoy, the Ameer accomplished a double end; he first put the Envoy off his guard as far as he himself was concerned, and he at the same time deceived him into the belief that the Russian agency had been rebuffed and extinguished. But he was thus all the more free, from both himself and the Russians being unsuspected, to carry on a secret correspondence. As he could not do this himself, he denied the sirdars free access to the Envoy, and thus secured to Nek Mahomed the opportunity of carrying on unchecked the intrigue which ended so fatally on September 3. Now, this brings us to some idea of the character of the correspondence. It might have been the preliminaries to a secret treaty, offensive and defensive, or a treaty guaranteeing certain points to, the Ameer; it might have been an offer to supply arms and leaders for an Afghan rising, or it might have been suggestions for dealing with the envoy in such a way as to rekindle the unreasoning horror of all Afghan questions felt by many influential Englishmen. It might have been any one or all of these; but whatever it was, Yakoob Khan must have known of it, or he would never have ventured his own liberty to protest against an English advance on Cabul, or have gone to such an amazing length as to send his Ministers to counsel delay, and then risk himself in the endeavour to secure that delay. Delay to those engaged in such a correspondence meant succour in the spring, and hence their belief that the army could not advance from Kuram. But the outbreak was premature, as usual in such cases, and, this being so, everything had to be risked to regain the advantage the soldiery had sacrificed, by doing in September what was not intended to be done until after the Ramzan was over. We thus see that Russia withdrew her ambassador but left an agency behind at Cabul, known to the Ameer. The fact of Nek Mahomed having received a teapot shows that when, on Oct. 5, he visited the Ameer's tent at Zahidabad, on the eve of the battle of Charasiab, he went to receive instructions, for Sirdar Yahiya Khan, in whose house the teapot and other property was deposited, was with the Ameer. This tea-pot, therefore, brings home their guilt constructively, but, as we think, conclusively, not only to the Ameer, but to his Cabinet and to his father-in-law, for, when Nek Mahomed entered that tent on the night of Oct. 5, he came to the Ameer not only as chief of the Afghan army, but as the known head of the Russian party, or as the known agent of the Ameer in his intrigues with Tashkend. At all events, it is not difficult to form an opinion as to the value, bearing, and matter of the correspondence; and, therefore, to prevent erroneous opinions from taking too strong a hold on the public mind, we would counsel the speedy publication of the captured papers.—*Indian Daily News.*

FACTORY LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

THE failure of the local millowners who disapprove of factory legislation to realise the responsibilities devolving on them as members of the human family, and of a civilised portion of it, is perhaps less remarkable than their inability to form a correct appreciation of their own interests. Their policy appears to be to take as much out of both machinery and workmen as they can, without thought for the consequences which must ensue. Both

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must rapidly run down. No one who wishes to see the industry prosper can view its present condition with unconcern. The way the millowners look at the matter is this. They calculate that iron lasts for a certain number of years, and that in those years they will receive a certain profit in dividends or as commission on the quantity of goods which can be produced, or in whatever form the returns may come; and as to what may transpire at the end of those years —*Khoda janeh!* Machinery may cost something to replace, but of workmen at any rate a full supply can always be obtained on easy terms, for is there not a large population to draw upon? It seems almost unnecessary to point out the fallacy of this view. Even with regard to the workmen, it would be more to the advantage of the millowners to train up a healthy class of skilled labourers than to depend to so large an extent as they will have to do, if the existing system is continued, on raw recruits. It is not, however, to be supposed that any enlightened Government could permit the inroads upon the population which this system entails. If the soundness of the principle of factory legislation is recognised in England and all other civilised countries; if they have found it necessary to introduce regulations for the protection of children and women, is there any reason to suppose that in India no such regulations are required? It is strange that human nature should be so different in this country from what it is in other places. Are Indian employers of labour more self-denying than are those of other nations? When gains are to be made over and above the natural returns of capital and labour, by breaking in upon the health of the population, will they resist the temptation? As to the effect of factory work on the health of those engaged in it, we cannot do better than quote the opinion of Dr. Bridges and Mr. Holmes, the commissioners appointed to report on the subject to the Local Government Board in England:—"On the whole," the commissioners say, "the general results of our statistical investigations would seem to be:—That there is a high rate of general mortality in the factory districts; that there is a high rate of infantile mortality; that there is a considerably higher rate of mortality amongst women of the reproductive age in factory districts than in other manufacturing centres where women are not employed; that a large proportion of this mortality consists in phthisis and other diseases of the respiratory organs." The results can hardly be expected to be less serious in this country, where the mill hands are physically weaker than in England, and where the atmosphere inside the mills is more impure owing to the cotton which is used being inferior to the material employed by the English mills.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

OPIUM SALES IN 1880.—The quantity of opium to be sold in the year 1880 has been fixed at 56,440 chests, composed of equal proportions of the Behar and Benares drug. The quantity will be thus made up:—

Behar.		Chests.	Chests.
Reserve	1877-78	8,393	—
Supply	1878-79	19,807	total 28,200
Benares.			
Reserve	1877-78	23,229	—
Supply	1878-89	4,971	total 28,200

—*Indian Daily News.*

TEA EXPORT.—Messrs. Carritt and Co.'s tea circular gives the quantity of tea exported from Calcutta in November last as 5,135,293lb., as compared with 6,529,874lb. exported in November, 1878. The total quantity exported from May 1 to Nov. 30 was 24,528,129lb., as compared with 20,950,406lb. exported in the corresponding period of last year.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—At the recent entrance and first arts examinations in the Calcutta University the number of candidates for matriculation was 2,697, and the same for the little-go, 1,040.—*Bombay Gazette.*

SHELL LAC.—In the present position of the shell lac market, the following figures of imports, deliveries, and stocks in London on Oct. 31 last, in comparison with 1877 and 1878, at the same date, may be of interest:—

Chests.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Imported	38,120	33,470	19,150
Delivered	27,680	29,380	25,910
Stock	37,370	43,760	36,200

It is on the import item that the largest difference is marked for this year. The deliveries for the month of October last were 3,103 chests in London.—*Indian Daily News.*

ANTIQUITIES OF CENTRAL ASIA.—Mr. H. Rivett Carnac, C.S.I., has lately contributed to the Bengal Asiatic Society an interesting account of "Prehistoric Remains in Central India," derived from personal experience. The remains chiefly consist of barrows or grave mounds in several districts of the Nagpore province. There are circles, more or less complete, of large boulders surrounding the graves, which are exactly like the tumuli met with in Europe; as in Europe there is no trace of the origin of these remains. They belong to a period of which we know next to nothing. One of the largest of the stones described is 10ft. 3in. in length. As a rule, they appear to have had inscriptions or ornamental carving upon their surface, but these are of course not distinctly traceable. In the centre of these circles, doubtless the grave, are metal ornaments of various kinds, bangles for the wrist, made of copper, but with some signs of an admixture of metal, neither tin nor zinc, but probably silver or gold. Hatchets and other implements of the kind have also been found, cast in iron, but in miniature; in reference to which peculiarity Mr. Rivett Carnac reminds us that Herodotus, or some other old writer, has mentioned an ancient practice of burying symbols of this kind with the dead. All these remains cannot of course be accounted for, but it is a curious matter for speculation that they should exist at the present day in Central India with every characteristic which is presented by similar remains met with in many parts of England.—*Bombay Gazette.*

CALCUTTA RATES.—The budget committee of the municipality of Calcutta have recommended that for next year the house rate should be fixed at 8 instead of 10 per cent.; the water rate at 3¼, instead of 3¾ per cent.; the police rate at 2½, instead of 2¼ per cent.; and the lighting rate at 2 per cent.—*Ibid.*

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—We hear that the Dowager Maharanee and the young Maharaja of Burdwan have given a donation of Rs.500 to the funds of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The donation is as a kind of memento of the late Maharaja, who was a humane man; and such a gift is quite in accordance with the character of the deceased nobleman.—*Indian Daily News.*

FEVER IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES.—The return of mortality in the North West Provinces and Oudh during the month of October shows that 429,115 deaths were recorded; the return for the same month of 1878 being in round numbers 139,000—in other words, the death rate rose from 3·25 to 10·45 per mille. The extraordinary mortality, says the sanitary commissioner, was due entirely to the epidemic prevalence of remittent fever of a very severe type. The deaths reported to be from fever exceeded 401,000, against 112,687 for October 1878. In the Punjab, in October last, there were 91,727 deaths, of which no less than 78,873 were due to fevers.—*Pioneer.*

MR. LAL MOHUN GHOSE.—The committee of the Indian Association has accorded its best thanks to Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose for the ability, energy, and judgment with which he laid before the British public the views of the Indian people in relation to the various questions of Indian administration.—*Times of Indía.*

FEVER IN LUCKNOW.—Typhoid fever is very prevalent here. On Dec. 13 Captain Pole, 13th Hussars, died, to the great regret of his regiment.—*Lucknow Times.*

DEATH OF CAPT. FORBES.—The death is annouuced of Capt. C. J. S. Forbes, deputy commissioner of the Tharawaddy district. He joined the commission in 1866 and acquired a wide knowledge of Burmese manners and customs, which he gave to the public a year ago in the shape of a book, published by Mr. Murray, entitled "British Burma and Its People." Capt. Forbes was married to a Burmese lady who had visited Europe with him. She survives him and is requested by the will of her late husband to live in England with her six children. Capt. Forbes's death was caused by heart disease.

DR. JOHN ANDERSON, F.R.S., late honorary secretary of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, is leaving India, and contemplates a journey to Africa. In voting a resolution of thanks to him the committee of the gardens express a hope that his travels will result in benefit to himself, and that, although absent from India, he will still be able to advance the welfare of the gardens by establishing new agencies and paving the way for future interesting and profitable exchanges.—*Times of India.*

STREET TRAMWAYS.—On Dec. 13 the Bengal Legislative Council gave leave to the Hon. Kristo Das Pal to introduce a bill to authorise the making and to regulate the working of street tramways in Calcutta. The Hon. Kristo Das Pal, in moving for leave to introduce the bill, alluded to the first experiment to introduce tramways into Calcutta, the failure of which was attributed to the action of Government. The first venture was undertaken by the municipal authorities at the suggestion of Government, but in the present case the work would be undertaken by a private company, and the municipal corporation would have no direct money responsibility in the matter. The work would be undertaken by Messrs. Parish and Co., a firm which had already achieved much success in the same line in the United Kingdom. The bill, the hon. member stated, followed the lines of the Bombay Tramway Act, and the experience gained in Bombay showed that, given the same conditions, the project ought to succeed in Calcutta. The rules were suspended, and a motion having been passed that the bill be read in Council, the measure was referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in four weeks.—*Ibid.*

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—The Government of India has been in correspondence with the directors of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund about the inconvenience which arises to the public service from the absence of any provision in the rules of the fund for the surrender to a withdrawing subscriber of the actual value of his interest in the fund. It is understood that the directors are considering the subject, and that possibly the subscribers may eventually be invited to amend the rules of the fund in this respect with or without retrospective effect. There seems, however, to be an impression abroad that, if the amendment in question were made, a retiring subscriber would receive back the whole of his subscriptions with interest. This impression,

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if it exists, is based upon a misunderstanding of the principles of a family insurance fund and upon forgetfulness of the fact that, in return for the annual subscriptions of a subscriber, his family has all along been protected. Their protection ceases only when his subscriptions cease. A subscriber has no more claim to a refund of his subscriptions, because happily he has not died, than a man who insures his house against fire would have a claim to a refund of his premia if his house is not burnt. The value of the stake of a subscriber in the mutual family pension fund at any particular moment bears no relation to the amount of his past subscriptions, but is only the excess, if any, in the value of the liabilities of the fund on his account over the value of his future subscriptions under the rules of the fund. Practically this excess is never likely to be large. Its exact amount would depend in each case chiefly upon the relative values at the moment of the several lives of the subscriber and his beneficiaries. It is considered to be important, in order to prevent possible disappointment, that these facts should be understood. A and B both subscribe for twenty years for the same pensions for their family. A's wife dies, while, by the death of her husband, Mrs. B becomes a pensioner of the fund. Clearly A has, nevertheless, benefited as much as B and cannot in reason or truth say he has had no return for his money. Even, therefore, if the subscribers to the uncovenanted service fund see their way to arrange for the payment to a retiring subscriber of the surrender value of his policy, it is very unlikely that such value would in any case be found to be large.—*Ibid.*

THE Caledonian ball at Calcutta was very successful. There were about three hundred persons present.—*Ibid.*

EXTRAORDINARY TELEGRAM.—The *Statesman* publishes the following extraordinary telegram from Peshawur, dated Dec. 12 :—"Last night Mr. Muntz, civil engineer, was shot at by Surgeon Moodie, who fortunately missed his aim. Moodie, who is supposed to have been drunk, has been arrested."—*Times of India.*

THE CAPTURE OF KONOMA.—The brigadier general commanding the Eastern Frontier Division has issued an order most heartily congratulating the troops under his command on the capture of Konoma on the 22nd ult:—"All the troops engaged did their duty to their utmost, and Brigadier General Watson offers them all his most sincere thanks for their exertions on that day. He feels convinced that no body of men could have behaved better or have carried out his orders more efficiently. But the brigadier general commanding especially wishes to place on record his high sense of the bravery and devotion displayed by Col. Nuttall, C.B., and the officers and men of the 44th N.I. The task allotted to them was to storm a series of almost impregnable positions, consisting of stone forts protected by entanglements and obstacles of all kinds, every approach of which was commanded by the heavy fire of the enemy. Lieuts. Ridgeway and Forbes both fell seriously wounded whilst gallantly leading the stormers. The subadar major Nurbeer Sai was killed at the same time, and Col. Nuttall himself was wounded. Forty-three men of the regiment fell dead or wounded. The regiment simply covered itself with glory, and have added one more to their already long list of gallant feats of arms. The brigadier general on this occasion can but give them his thanks, but he need hardly say that he will not fail to represent their valour in the strongest terms to his Excellency the Commander in Chief and to the Government of India. The detachment of R.A. and the party of the 44th N.I. attached to the guns rendered the greatest assistance during the assault, serving them (their guns) with the utmost coolness under a heavy fire from the enemy. Major Evans and the detachment of Assam Light Infantry and Frontier Police, under the command of Capt. Williamson, inspector general of police, executed with precision the duty assigned them of cutting off the retreat of the enemy, and capturing a samgah in the rear of the position. The medical staff, headed by Deputy Surg. Gen. A. C. C. De Renzy, performed their most trying duty under a heavy fire in the most cool and courageous manner. The brigadier general only regrets that the brilliant success of the day was so heavily purchased. In Major Cock, deputy assistant adjutant general, the force has lost a most gallant officer. He fell mortally wounded when charging in the final assault on one of the enemy's strongest positions."

TOBACCO IN NORTH WEST PROVINCES.—The progress of tobacco cultivation in the North West last year was very encouraging, and we may soon find the enterprise conducted on an extensive scale. Five Europeans, or Americans, were engaged on the operations connected with experiments at Ghazipur and Pusa, the area cultivated being 239 acres, and the estimated outturn of cured leaf 165,000lb. During the latter portion of the year natives were instructed in the various and complicated details for manufacturing, and at the present time every class of manufactured tobacco is being turned out. It is said that there is no kind of tobacco, smoking mixture or cake, which cannot be manufactured of a quality equal to that of the same class of American, while for this country the Indian brands are likely to prove superior to the American, since it is well known that America does not ship her best qualities to the Indian market.—*Times of India.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port was 9,062 tons, and the quotations for London, *vid* Canal, were—Rice, £3 15s. to £3 17s. 6d.; jute, £4 2s. 6d.; hides, £4 10s.; indigo, £4 15s.; *vid* Cape, saltpetre, £2 12s. 6d.; wheat, £3; jute, £3 15s. to £4; light, £3 10s.; Liverpool, *vid* Canal, unchanged; *vid* Cape, wheat, £2 15s.; linseed, £3; jute, £3 12s. 6d.; castor oil, £4 5s.—*Englishman.*

THE MUNIPUR AUXILIARIES.—Captain Williamson, having ascertained that two more villages—Merrima and Phuchama—not far from Kohima, had been implicated in the outbreak, had them burned and thoroughly destroyed by the Munipuris. In attacking the village of Merrima the Munipuris were commanded by the Tangal Major, the commander in chief of the Munipur army, who took with him to receive his "baptism of fire" the young Doobraj, heir-apparent to the Munipur guddee.—*Pioneer.*

THE TOUNGHOO COMMISSARIAT SCANDAL.—The Rangoon correspondent of a Calcutta paper gives the following particulars regarding the scandal into which Col. Weldon has gone to Rangoon to inquire:—Three days of the Recorder's court has been given up to hearing evidence of two brothers of the insolvent Cohen and a clerk of his. The disclosures implicate almost everyone in the Tounghoo Commissariat office with the receipt of bribes. One of the brothers explained a system at once profitable to contractor and the department, but somewhat the reverse to the public who have to pay. Ten thousand pounds of rice, for instance, are indented for, but the contractor is told 9,000lb. will be a sufficient quantity to supply. The bill is made out for 10,000lb. and paid. The 1,000lb. short supplied represents in itself a large profit to the contractor even after he has paid all the harpies of the department. This commissariat scandal is the worst thing we have heard of in Burma for years, involving, as it does, if true, disgrace and ruin to officers holding her Majesty's commission as well as a host of subordinates; if false, a system of keeping false accounts over a long series of years on the part of the contractor, supported by the perjury in the witness-box of three individuals. Too much has come to light now to admit of the matter being hushed up, and the guilty parties—either the contractor or the commissariat officials—will no doubt be tried criminally. Col. Weldon, the Madras magistrate, who has been sent here by the Government of Madras, was in court the whole time the evidence was given, and has been making minute investigations of the books of the insolvent firm.—*Bombay Gazette.*

SOME misunderstanding having arisen regarding the silver coins called in under the late notification of the Government of India, it is officially notified that all silver coin bearing the device of the head of his late Majesty King William IV. or of her present Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, are equally current and legal tender. The silver coins called in are said to be those issued before the Act of 1835, and none of them bear either the device of the head of the sovereign or any words or figures in English characters.

LADAKH NEWS.—News comes from Ladakh that a few pilgrims and some trading caravans are again beginning to arrive from Yarkund. Ten families have arrived in the Tanksi district of Ladakh from Gartok in Chinese Tibet, and are taking up land in order to settle under Kashmir rule, while several more families have come into Ruchee for the same purpose. The reason for this emigration is the severe taxation and other forms of oppression now prevalent in Gartok. A Ladakhi official who has just returned from Gartok states that discontent is general in that province, and that it is chiefly directed against the native local authorities on account of their extortions, which are believed not to be authorised by the Government at Lassa. Reports from Yarkund, which are said, however, to require confirmation, are to the effect that the Governor of Kashgar had gone to Kizil Yar with a Chinese force for the purpose of attacking and retaking Sarikol. From Kizil Yar he sent forward a column of 700 men under Tokhta Niaz of Kashgar and Ahmed Beg, the Hakim of Khotan. This column proceeded towards Sarikol by way of a defile called King Yul, above the village of Chabil Gumbaz, but were surprised by a party of Kirgis and Andijaris, who were posted in an advantageous position in the defile, and were severely beaten, only 200 out of the 700 returning to Chabil Gumbaz. The two leaders above named both fell into the hands of the Kirgis and were hung. Hakim Khan Turah and the former Dadkhwah of Yarkund are said to be at Sarikol, and a letter received at Yarkund from the latter stated that he had been seized by the former while on the way to Andijan from Kashgar and forcibly carried to Sarikol.—*Bombay Gazette.*

IT is announced that, owing to the death of Mr. James Carlyle, the last surviving partner of the firm of Messrs. Carlyle Brothers and Co., managers of the Ducal line of steamers for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, a general meeting of the shareholders has been held, when Messrs. M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., the brokers for the line, were appointed managers.

THE LICENSE ACTS.—When the Trades and Professions Bill was introduced at Calcutta in December it was stated that, as the existing License Acts require the assessment lists to be made out in the beginning of January, it was desirable that the present bill should be passed before December 31, although no payments would be due until after April 1 next. As, however, the Legislative Council has not yet met in Calcutta, it has not been possible to refer the bill to a select committee for consideration of its provisions, and it is clear that it cannot be passed by

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the end of the year. The local Government will be able, pending the decision of the Legislature on the new bill, to suspend, by an executive order, the assessment and collections under the existing Acts, and they have been instructed accordingly. The Legislative Council will be asked as soon as possible to proceed with the consideration of the bill.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MADRAS.

RAILWAY FIRES.—Six cases of fire occurred on the Madras Railway during the quarter ending 30th September, two of which occurred on the south west line and four on the north west line. In one case the damage was great, the whole of the woodwork and contents of a wagon being destroyed; the permanent way also suffered slightly. Three cases of fire occurred on the South Indian Railway, but in none was the damage important. The engines, when wood-burners, were always fitted with spark arresters, which, with their ashpans, are reported to have been in good working order at the time of the occurrence. The Governments in their order on the report of the consulting engineer, which gives the above facts, observe that "in the case of fire which occurred on the Madras Railway near Guntakal on the 10th August the burning of the wooden keys shows want of attention on the part of the line coolies in not covering them with ballast when it was found that the fire could not be extinguished. The delay on that occasion, of nearly five hours, appears excessive if proper measures had been promptly taken. The attention of the agent will be drawn to these points."—*Madras Times.*

THE PONDICHERRY RAILWAY.—The following notification is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary*:—"Under Section 12, Regulation VI. of 1844, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the railway from Villupuram to Pondicherry to be a route by which goods may be allowed to pass into or out of French territory; and, under Sections 8 and 9 of the said regulation to constitute the railway stations of Villupuram, Vallavanur, and Kandamangalam, Customs Chaukis, and to appoint the stationmasters for the time being of those stations, to be officers authorised to receive money on account of customs duties, and to grant certificate of the payment thereof at their respective stations. The Governor in Council is further pleased, with the consent of his Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India, already obtained, to authorise the stationmasters for the time being of the Pondicherry and Villenour Railway stations to exercise the same powers at their respective stations on behalf of the Madras Government. This notification will take effect from Dec. 15, 1879, the date of the official opening of the said railway.

OPENING ANOTHER CANAL FOR TRAFFIC.—Sir Arthur Cotton's brilliant idea of converting the Madras Presidency into a second Holland, so far as canal communication is concerned, really bids fair to be realised to some extent. We know what has been done on the Buckingham Canal of late in the way of despatching troops to Rampa, and how a project has at last taken shape for connecting Madras with Calcutta by a coast canal. A further step in canal communication has now to be reported, and it must be considered an important step, inasmuch as the canal in question is an inland canal, which has been supposed to exist, so far, only in Sir Arthur Cotton's lively imagination. We understand that an intimation has been received by telegram that the Secretary of State has given authority to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company for the expenditure necessary to work the canal between Kurnool and the railway at Cuddapah cantonment for one year. The length of the canal is 177 miles between these points. The branch line at Kristnapuram, running from the Madras Railway to the intended covered wharf, is already far advanced; and the excavation of the canal basin is in progress. It is expected that the canal will be opened, with regular daily boats, in July next. The plan will be to work the goods traffic in twenty steel cargo boats, of about eighteen tons burden, and the passengers' traffic in twelve saloon passenger boats, carrying two classes of passengers under cover. The boats will be drawn by one or two horses and a tow rope. The passage between Kurnool and Cuddapah has already been repeatedly made by barges carrying material belonging to the company. Care will have to be taken to keep the canals from silting up. On the Buckingham Canal several Madras merchants have had their cotton so delayed by stoppages in the canal that they prefer to go back to the old method of having the cotton brought down to Madras by coast steamer. It is to be hoped the Madras Government will insist on the canals being kept in thorough good working order.—*Madras Mail.*

NATIVE AID IN RAMPA.—The Inspector General of Ordnance and magazines, Madras, has received instructions to supply the Raja of Pittapore with 200 muzzle loading carbines and 2,000 rounds of ammunition, to enable him to make a stand, if necessary, against the Rampas.—*Indian Daily News.*

WINDING UP OF SURVEY OPERATIONS.—We understand that the operations of the great trigonometrical survey of India, in Southern India, are drawing to a close. Mr. Potter, a surveyor of the party, is now in Madras, in quest of a suitable station whereon to close operations. It was intended to make the Observatory the Greenwich of the survey of Southern India, but it seems that Mr. Pogson has raised objections to this scheme, so it is not improbable that St. Thomas' Mount will have to be made the closing station, as there is scarcely any other blank spot available in Madras. The G. T. Survey party will, we believe, proceed from Southern India to Afghanistan, where extensive surveys are being executed. We hear that engineers, surveyors, overseers, &c., are in great demand in our new North West acquisition, and East Indians of the profession, out of work in Madrae, would do well to push their fortunes in the direction alluded to.—*Madras Athenæum.*

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.—The Commissioner of the Nilgirris has hit on a new way of procuring manure for the cinchona plantations under his charge. Having failed to collect enough cattle-manure for the Neddivuttum and other estates he has suggested to the Madras Government—so his report on the plantations for 1878-79 says—the advisability of purchasing a few herds of cattle to be grazed on the plantation, where their contributions towards the welfare of the plants will be collected and utilised as manure.—*Bombay Gazette.*

DISTRAINT ON IMPLEMENTS.—During the famine collectors of revenue were prohibited from distraining upon cattle and agricultural implements. This prohibition has now been abrogated. The Board of Revenue, however, is to instruct collectors, when distraining movable property for arrears of revenue, to leave ploughing cattle and implements of husbandry to the last, only seizing and selling them when the sale of other movables would not make up the whole sum in arrears.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A REWARD TO A DEAD MAN.—In recognition of the services rendered by Subadar Gregory of the Madras Sappers and Miners, the Supreme Government, we hear, have conferred on him a reward sanctioning the grant of the 2nd class Star of the Order of British India. The reward comes too late, as Subadar Gregory was one of the killed in the recent railway accident near Chinnamapett.—*Madras Times.*

THE MADRAS ARMY.—As to the necessity for maintaining the present large number of forces in the Madras command, a correspondent sends us the following memorandum showing the active service in which Madras troops have been engaged:—1862, Russelkondah Khond Rebellion; 1865, Parley Kimmedy Insurrection; 1868, trouble given by hill tribes, Kronghom; 1873, Kolatur Moplah Rising; 1876, Bustar Insurrection; 1879, Rampa Rebellion. This does not, however, include services rendered by the troops across the bay in Burma.—*Madras Times.*

PEONS AND BRIBES.—The judicial commissioner of Mysore has given notice that any suitor giving bribes to any court officer is liable to fine and imprisonment. It is earnestly requested that any person asked for money by any peon or official will give notice of the same to the registrar.—*Times of India.*

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO PONDICHERRY.—The Duke of Buckingham has been on a visit to Pondicherry to open the railway. His Grace was received by M. Laugar, the governor, who expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred on Pondicherry, and his hope that the railway would be a mutual advantage to the French and English subjects. The Duke made an appropriate reply in French, and hoped that M. Laugar would honour Madras by a visit. A salute of nineteen guns was fired on his Grace's arrival.—*Ibid.*

THE Hon. P. Macfadyen, of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., has been re-elected chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

A BRAHMIN GOING TO ENGLAND.—The *Madras Mail* hears that Mr. C. Akilandaiya, B.A., late secretary and dewan to the Jaghirdar of Arnee, intends leaving shortly with his family for England, for the purpose of qualifying himself for the bar. This is the first instance of a pucka Brahmin gentleman going with his family to England.

MR. R. C. WALKER has been appointed sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—The *Pioneer* says that nothing new has happened recently in the Rampa country. The rebels have not been so active lately, but have not quite subsided into a peaceful life. Fever still largely prevails among the troops. To-day's telegram from the Rampa district is that 200 of Chendriah's gang have looted a village and killed several of the inhabitants.

IT is reported that Sir Edwin Johnson has been offered and refused the Madras command in chief in succession to Sir Neville Chamberlain, who retires in the spring.—*Times.*

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial held at Secunderabad, Nov. 17, Private E. Wright, 2-16th Regiment, was found guilty of insubordination with violence and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, commuted by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.—*Madras Times.*

THE LATE MR. BINGER.—We regret to record the death, at the General Hospital, on Oct. 14, of Mr. Binger, assistant traffic manager of the Madras Railway. The deceased gentleman, who was only twenty-six years of age, came to Madras on the 9th inst. from Ghooty, suffering from fever, and as he became worse he was taken to the General Hospital.—*Madras Times.*

THE GOVERNOR AT CUDDALORE.—At the recent visit of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham to Cuddalore the municipality presented an address in which they said, *inter alia*:—"We trust we may be pardoned for bringing to your Grace's notice one or two little grievances in hopes of obtaining redress from your Grace's Government. The first is that we have to pay a tax on trades and

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professions to the municipality besides an Imperial License Tax to Government. We are aware that the former was imposed, with the sanction of your Grace's Government, for the purpose of meeting the cost of the town police, but we submit most respectfully that this double taxation bears hardly upon us, whatever may be its object, inasmuch as we never before had to pay any special tax on the above account, and the circumstances of the inhabitants of this municipality are generally much poorer than those of the people of other municipalities. The other matter which we wish to submit for your Grace's consideration is the management of the Hindu Devastanams. During the time of the Hindu rajas, whose place the British Government now supplies, the entire control over these institutions was retained in the hands of the ruling authority, and it is the absence of such control at present that has led to much abuse in the management of these institutions and the misappropriation of the valuable funds forming their endowments. Your Grace, fully recognising the importance of this matter, has already taken steps in the direction of legislating for their better administration, and we only hope that this work of reform may be speedily brought to a completion, and that we may have the pleasure of seeing, during your Grace's administration, our beloved religious institutions restored to their former efficient condition. In conclusion, we cannot but express to your Grace our sentiments of appreciation for the good your Grace has already done to our community by elevating some of its members to positions of high trust and responsibility in the public service."—*Madras Times.*

MAURITIUS.—The assistant conservator of forests in Bengal, Mr. J. S. Gamble, M.A., is expected in the beginning of the year in order to reorganise the forest system or rather to introdnce some system in reference to the protection of the woods against indiscriminate felling. It is acknowledged now that the destruction of the forests here has been the cause of the droughts experienced, and also in a great measure of the insalubrity of the island.—The shareholders of the Mauritius Commercial Bank assembled on Nov. 5 to hear the result of the operations of their establishment for the half-year to Oct. 5 last. The net profits, after deducting a considerable sum for doubtful claims, amounted to Rs.75,309; and the directors decided to give a dividend of 4 per cent. for the six months.—*Indian Daily News.*

BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY PREMIUMS.—The Senate of the Bombay University, on the motion of Mr. Principal Wordsworth, has accepted the offer of the Cobden Club to award a silver medal annually to the candidate who passes the B.A. examination with the highest marks in political economy. At the same meeting, on the motion of Mr. Telang, seconded by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, Major General Sir George Le Grand Jacob's offer to hand over to the university £1,000 stock in the British India Tea Company (Limited), as the endowment of an annual prize for an essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from the British rule, was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Morarjee Gokuldas, and seconded by Mr. Sayani, that Major General Sir George Le Grand Jacob's offer to hand over to the university Rs.2,000 in Byculla Club Six per Cent. Debentures for the foundation of a scholarship of the value of Rs.10 a month, and tenable for one year, to be awarded to the candidate who passes the matriculation examination with the highest number of marks from among the candidates from Sawant Waree, Kutch, Kolapore, or Kattywar be also accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.—*Indian Daily News.*—The examiners for the B.A. degree at the University of Bombay have awarded the Cobden Club's Silver Medal for Political Economy to Rustain Kharshedji Cama, of St. Xavier's College.

THE PERCIVAL FOUNTAIN.—A correspondent at Bhaunagar sends a description of the opening of the "Percival Fountain," a testimonial raised there in commemoration of Mr. Percival, late Political Agent in that State, in which H.H. Tuktsingjee presided. The fountain is in the Indo-Saracenic style, with a cupola and two basins. A square block of marble in the lower basin bears a medallion profile of Mr. Percival. The smaller spouts are carved in the forms of birds, and the four principal spouts represent the heads of quadrupeds. The fountain is elaborately carved, and has been placed near the Rovayooree Gate in a small plot of ground tastefully laid out as a garden. All the Ministers, and Mr. Proctor Sims, the executive engineer of the State, were present, besides a large gathering of the Bhounagar notability.—*Times of India.*

MR. G. MACDONALD has been elected chairman, and Mr. J. M. Graham deputy-chairman, of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—We learn from Idor, in the Mahi Kanta, that a slight shock of earthquake was felt there about 3 a.m. on the 12th Dec. It passed from east to west.—*Times of India.*

SIR R. MEADE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the resident at Hyderabad, held a durbar of the nobilities of the West Berar on Dec. 16 to invest Dustoor Byramjee Jamasjee, assistant commissioner, with the insignia of the Order of Companion of the Indian Empire.—*Ibid.*

SINDH VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A general meeting of the residents of Sukkur and Rohri interested in the volunteer movement was held at Sukkur on the 4th Dec. Mr. T. G. Pudan having been called to the chair, the meeting proceeded to elect officers for the Sukkur company, with the following results:—To be captain, Mr. T. G. Pudan; to be 1st lieutenant, Mr. P. Duncan; to be 2nd lieutenant, Mr. Scott M'Kenzie. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in appointing the required sergeant instructors in order that the present drill season may be made the most of.—*Karachi Gazette.*

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN BOMBAY.—One of the most extensive fires which have taken place in Bombay for some time occurred on Dec. 16 near the Crawford Market in a shop where the manufacture of bedding is carried on. The block of buildings in which the fire broke out is situated immediately opposite the Crawford Market, and is bounded on one side by the Esplanade, on another by Shaik Abdool Rahimon-street, on a third by Pinjari Mollah, and on a fourth by the street leading to the Cloth Market. The fire broke out between seven and eight o'clock, and quickly extended to the adjoining buildings, which within a very short time were in flames. The alarm was given at the fire-engine stations, and three steam and two manual engines were soon on the spot, and, connections having been made with the hydrants, the engines commenced to play upon the burning buildings. At first the supply of water procured from the Vehar main was insufficient, and the Tulsi water was then brought into requisition, and an ample supply was then forthcoming. The fire was prevented from spreading, and, fortunately, the wind, which was light, blew from the north.—*Times of India.*

SICKNESS AT ADEN.—We regret to hear that much sickness prevails amongst the men of the 6th Foot at Aden. The regiment only arrived at Aden on Nov. 20, having previously been stationed at Peshawur and Delhi, where the men suffered from fever. Six men died on the voyage from Bombay, and we hear that six deaths have occurred since the regiment landed at Aden.—*Times of India.*

THE Secretary of State has confirmed the grant made by the Government of India of an honorarium of Rs.2,000 to Mr. F. W. Peterson, deputy assay master, Bombay Mint, for remedying errors in the weight of blank discs by the electrolytic process. Mr. Peterson's experiments have resulted in a considerable saving of expenditure to Government.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE DECCAN DACOITIES.—The number of thefts decreased by 51 per cent. in the Southern Division and by 23 per cent. in the Northern and Central Deccan, whilst in Gujerat they increased by 42 per cent. In Sindh this offence very frequently takes the form of cattle lifting, of which 1,847 cases occurred. Bobberies, both ordinary and in gangs, increased in Gujerat, but decreased to a large extent in the Southern and Central Divisions. The latter tract, however, was the scene of several daring raids by organised gangs of the predatory classes, such as Ramosis and the lower ranks of Kolis, necessitating the employment of several parties of native infantry and cavalry under European officers to aid the ordinary police force in pursuing these gangs and establishing confidence in the power and determination of Government to repress them. The only considerable gang still about is being completely hemmed in, and will, it is believed, be very soon overpowered. One of the first gangs was organised and for some time directed by a Brahmin named Wasudev Balvant Phadke, who had been in the service of Government, and shortly before he joined the gang was holding an appointment in the Military Finance Office at Puna. He relied at first on raising the general community of Ramosis and Kolis by beginning operations with some successful gang robberies, and thereby holding out the prospect of obtaining a large and valuable booty. He soon found, however, that the sole object of the men he had got together was to plunder, and that they left him as soon as they had made a little money in that way, whilst his own aim was the wild one of raising the country against the British Government. He struggled for some little time to keep his band together and increase its numbers, but at length, baffled and disappointed, he suddenly deserted the gang he had collected, and, going first to a shrine in the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency and from thence into the territory of his Highness the Nizam, he opened negotiations with the leaders of some Rohilla gangs with a view to obtaining their assistance in his enterprise. But, just at the time that the Rohillas were agreeing to join him, information of his whereabouts was obtained by the Puna police, and he was soon after captured in a temple in a village of the British district of Kaladgi in this Presidency. He was tried at the Puna Sessions on charges of conspiring against the Government, as well as of engaging in dacoities, and, being convicted by the unanimous verdict of the jury, was sentenced to transportation for life. The only Brahmin accomplices he had (three or four in number) were mere schoolboys, one of whom has been already punished, but the others are still at large. The most energetic of the other gangs were in a short time dispersed and their leaders captured. Amongst other notorious offences during the period under review was the setting fire to two of the largest and most valued historical public buildings in Puna, used of late as Government offices, and containing records of importance, both judicial and educational, which were all destroyed. The perpetrators of the offence were discovered and admitted their guilt.—*Government Report, 1878-79.*

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ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA. By DEMETRIUS CHARLES BOULGER, M.R.A.S., author of "The Life of Yakoob Beg, of Kashgar." With Appendices and two Maps, one Map being the latest Russian official Map of Central Asia. Two vols., 8vo., 36s.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1880.

A YEAR'S REPORTS ON THE CROPS AND HEALTH.

THE weekly reports which the Government of India publish as to the season and crops are somewhat late by the time they appear in our columns. That is inevitably due to the process of collection and tabulation. Their value is, however, none the less, and, although a telegram every now and then comes to startle the public with the temporary fear of a local famine or a partial failure, the regular series of reports from all parts of India form a consecutive history after they have served as instructive monitors. Looking back on the past twelve months, we are able to compare the end with the beginning, and find a gradual, but certain, disappearance of the grim phantoms of want which week by week hovered before our eyes. There were gloomy anticipations founded on want of delay of the needful rains. In Bengal, in the North West Provinces, already sorely tried, and in Bombay, there were, during the first few months of the year, serious fears expressed as to the damage done, or likely to be done, to the crops. The winter rains held off, and were especially late in the Upper Provinces, the reports from which, up to the beginning of March, were of an ominous character. In several districts of the Dekkhan and the Southern Mahratta country the crops were so menaced by a plague, not of drought or of excessive rain, but of rats, that a regular campaign had to be undertaken by the Government, promises of reward and admonitions being sedulously brought to bear on the people to induce the destruction of several millions of these pests. As the year advanced there was a manifest improvement in the reports throughout India. In the Western Presidency the calamitous commercial failures combined with other causes to cast a gloom over the prospects, and the closing of mills, as well as the failure of the capitalists, caused a certain amount of actual distress, which, however, was speedily relieved. The chief complaints of the latter months arose from damage done by excessive rain, and from Eastern Bengal there were reports of local hardship, which, however, was alleviated by local benevolence. The year did not, however, pass without being marked by one famine, although it cannot be said to form part of the history of British India. The people of Kashmir suffered so terrible an invasion of the enemy that seems always to lie in wait to attack Indian populations as to raise in many minds the question whether the ruler had not been guilty of such neglect as to call for the interference of the British Government. Without crediting the horrible tales circulated as to the destruction of the population, it is certain that a large proportion of the subjects of the Maharaja suffered the extremity of famine, but for some time past the pressure of want has been removed and we hear no more sad tidings from Kashmir. The report that, on the whole the prospects of the winter crops are good, while the spring crops also promise very well, is the pleasant summary from the entire Empire of India, and amply bears out the statements of the Financial Minister, as we may term him, as to the general prosperity and the increasing wealth of India. We as yet expect the results of the inquiries made by the Famine Commissioners into the causes and possible prevention of periodical scarcity. But there have not been wanting measures which tend to the lessening, so far as experience teaches, of the causes of drought. Everywhere attention has been paid to the all-important question of preserving or restoring the forests, which play so important a part in the attraction and preservation of rainfal and springs. Mr. Hume's thoughtful and suggestive pamphlet, which we noticed some weeks ago, contained valuable hints on this subject, as well as on the great need of provision against the increasing loss of agricultural cattle. The several local Governments have adopted schemes of afforestation which will in due time produce excellent results. The steady increase of the population, dependent on the direct agriculture as a means of livelihood, demands the utmost care that science and experience can apply to the devising of means to guard against neglect or waste of the productive powers of the land. A careful reader of the voluminous reports which contain the recorded proceedings of the various Governments will find good reason to scorn the reproach of indifference or neglect so often cast against the administrative powers in India. The measure recently carried through the Legislative Council for the relief of the Dekkhan raiyats is an instance of the resolute zeal which is ever at work to render the life struggle of the poorest agriculturists easier. It may be found advisable to extend, as suggested by Mr. Hume, the operation of such a measure beyond the limited area where it will now operate as an experiment. But year by year it becomes plainer to all who, with unbiassed minds, seek *rerum cognoscere causas*, without trying to find in them matter either for abuse or adulation of the rulers, that we cannot make the vast population of India other than agricultural, and that we cannot guard against the apparent, but fatal, irregularities of the seasons, any more than we can

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shut out the cyclone wave from its coasts or forbid the desolating march of cholera or fever. As regards the public health of the Empire, the year that has passed will stand marked as one of great sickness and mortality far above the average. The brief weekly summaries which the *Gazette of India* furnishes show with a mournful recurrence the word "prevalent" as applied to fever, cholera, and small-pox in various districts. The outbreak of cholera at the Hurdwar Fair was the commencement of the spreading wave of that plague which affected almost every part of India. Our returning troops from Afghanistan, and our newly arrived soldiers in Burma, alike suffered greatly. The loss among the former was, as will be remembered, far greater, during the peaceful journey home, than had been suffered during the campaign. It is not possible, however, to attribute blame to those responsible for the movements of the troops, inasmuch as cholera raged from Cabul to the border, and there seemed to be more chance of escape in the homeward movement. The Asiatic pestilence prevailed with unusual intensity throughout Northern India, while in Sindh for several weeks the death rate of Hyderabad averaged over one thousand. The exaggerated accounts of the waste of life among the returning pilgrims were sensational, but the prosaic, but too accurate, figures of the enumerated deaths would, if presented, show an appalling total, which would prove that, if the outbreak and ravages of this fell disease are preventible, there is an immense task yet to be accomplished in the way of preventive sanitation. The most recent reports have mentioned the prevalence of cholera in the cyclone-stricken tract of Chittagong. The cyclone wave which destroyed several hundreds at one blow has left behind it a still more destructive agency at work, though only over a limited area. In due succession to the cholera months came the autumnal period of fever. Throughout all parts of India the reports week by week told of unwonted sickness and mortality. In the North Western Provinces, Oudh, and in the Punjab, fever was rife in September and October, so much so that, for the week ending October 7, "half the inhabitants of Allahabad were reported as down with fever, though not of a fatal type." The reports from Rajputana, Bengal, and from most parts of the Bombay Presidency, bore testimony to the unusual and fatal prevalence of fever. The third principal scourge of India has in like manner shown the peculiar insalubrity of the expired year. The statistics of all parts show that the proposed measure of compulsory vaccination would be a material boon. The grim goddess, whose vain cultus we elsewhere mention, seems to have made an abiding home for herself in the Central Provinces, whence an excessive tale of victims has been required. The proposal of the Hon. Sayad Ahmed would save many lives if it could be carried into effect. In Calcutta the number of deaths by small-pox exceeded 2,000 in eighteen months. It is indeed of great importance that violence should not be done to the deep-seated religious prejudices of the Hindu population. If, however, it is an acknowledged duty of the Government to endeavour to save life; if, in view of horrible outbreaks of cholera, it can be proposed to limit or forbid the *melas*, which, crowded by pilgrims, are the hotbeds of disease, the demands of those who point to the terrible array of the victims of Shitala cannot be silenced by the protestations of pandits who reflect the antiquated prejudices of ignorance.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 13.)

MORRIS, Mr. J. H., C.S.I., chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, resumed charge of his office from Mr. C. Grant on the 15th ult.

MEIKLEJOHN, Dr. R. M., officiating civil surgeon of Bahraich, in Oudh, to the civil medical charge of Sibsagar, in Assam.

PAUL—BELL—The Hon. G. C. Paul, B.A., C.I.E., resumed charge of the office of advocate general for Bengal from the Hon. J. D. Bell on the 17th ult.; the Hon. Mr. Bell at the same time resumed charge of the office of standing counsel from Mr. Phillips.

PEARSON—The services of the Rev. A. C. Pearson, M.A., junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the dipsosal of the Government of the Punjab.

M'KEE—The services of Mr. J. M'Kee, assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, Central Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Forests of the Rewah State.

MURRAY—SPAN—Consequent on the transfer of Mr. J. M. Span, executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Rajputana, Public Works Department, to Assam, Major H. Y. Murray, assistant superintending engineer and secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, to take charge of the Abu and Dessa Division from Mr. Span.

TEBBS, Mr. F. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code, and the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

SHEDLOCK, Mr. O. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Pindi Junction to Peshawur section of the Punjab Northern State Railway,

CLOETE, Mr. H. N. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, passed the colloquial examination.

PRICKETT, Mr. L. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, P. N. S. Railway, is posted to the Jhelum Division.

BICKERTON, Mr. C. H. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Sohan Division.

MOLESWORTH, Mr. H. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), is posted to Jhelum Division.

CHIODETTI, Mr. A. T., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from Bengal Railway Branch to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

SEABROOK, Mr. A. W., 1st class engineer, I.G.S. *May Frere*, to be 1st class engineer, I.G.S. *Patrick Stewart*.

BARRETT, Mr. W., 2nd class engineer, I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, to be 2nd class engineer, I.G.S. *May Frere*.

CHANDLER, Mr. W., 4th grade officer, I.G.S. *Irrawaddy*, to be 4th grade officer, I.G.S. *Tenasserim*.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Rev. W. C. Bell, senior chaplain of the Bengal Establishment, to Europe for two years; Mr. J. Scroggie, assistant superintendent Persian Gulf Telegraph, for three months; Mr. A. G. Miller, 1st class engineer I.G.S. *Patrick Stewart*, twelve months to Europe on medical certificate.

MILITARY.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. F., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Dec. 11.

MACDONALD—HOLROYD—ROWCROFT—DE BRETT—Officers of the Bengal S.C., promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, from Dec. 10:—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Macdonald; Major W. R. M. Holroyd; Major F. F. Rowcroft; and Major H. De Brett.

MALLOCK—SCONCE—Promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, from Dec. 9:—Major H. A. Mallock, Bengal S.C.; and Major J. Sconce, Bengal S.C.

ANDREW, Capt. D. C., Bengal S.C., is promoted to the rank of major, from Dec. 9.

Promoted to the rank of major from the dates specified:—Capt. S. H. Cowan, Bl.S.C.; Capt. H. S. Hutchinson, Bl.S.C., from Dec. 9; and Capt. J. E. Campbell, Bl.S.C., from Dec. 10; Capts. J. G. Macleod; T. J. C. Plowden; F. E. Hastings; R. H. Salkeld; D. M. Strong; H. H. Rankin; and F. E. Wiggens, G.L.I.

Promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet:—Lieut. Cols. F. B. Norman, Bl.S.C.; A. A. Des Vœux, B.S.C.; J. P. Pedler, M.S.C.; T. Dyer, M.S.C.; J. C. Hobson, B.S.C.; C. S. Lane, Bl.S.C.; R. G. Rogers, Bl.S.C.; W. G. Davies, C.S.I., Bl.S.C.; H. M. Wemyss, Bl.S.C.; B. T. Stafford, Bl.S.C.; J. P. Turton, Bl.S.C.; and E. O'B. Horseford, Bl.S.C.

Permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 5s. per anaum, and £4,580 the capitalised value of his annuity, from Nov. 8. The pension and capitalised value of his annuity are payable in England:—

SWAYNE Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) J. D., Bl.S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department.

Permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified:—

MOCATTA—DANSEY—LAMBERT—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. D. Mocatta, ordinary pension £456 5s., capitalised value of annuity

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£6,135, from Dec. 10, 1879, to be paid in England; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. J. Dansey, ordinary pension £456 5s., capitalised value of annuity £6,008, from Dec. 11, 1879, to be paid in England; Lieut. Col. E. A. C. Lambert, ordinary pension, £292, annuity £205 10s., from Dec. 12, 1879, to be paid in England.

BRACKENBURY—The services of Capt. M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief for employment with the Cabul Field Force under Lieut. Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C.

CORBETT—The services of Surg. J. L. Corbett, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major J. Birney, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch P.W.D., private affairs for two years; Major C. Case, Bl.S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, med. cert. for two years; Lieut. C. E. Gubbins, Bl.S.C., squadron officer and adjutant 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, med. cert. for two years; Surg. Major F. W. A. De Fabeck, medical officer Deolalee Irregular Force, med. cert. for two years; Surg. Major L. F. Dickson, M.D., medical officer 13th (the Shekhawattee) N.I., med. cert. for one year 182 days; Capt. A. E. Ward, Bl.S.C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, and temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Branch P.W.D., in and out of India, private affairs, for one year; Capt. C. M. Keighley, Bl.S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, med. cert. for 121 days.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Dec. 3.)

ROBERTS—7th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut, 2-17th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

HAWKINS—1st N.I.—Lieut., wing officer, to be quartermaster.

ROBERTS, Major, R.A., to proceed from Delhi to Tonghoo, and join No. 9 Battery, 8th Brigade, R.A.

BISHOP, Capt. B.S.C., late squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry Punjab Frontier Force, is attached the 3rd Goorkhas for duty.

ANDERSON, Capt., 17th Foot, to proceed to Nusseerabad, to join the 2nd Battalion.

VEREKER, Lieut. the Hon. J. E. P., R.A., to proceed from Delhi to Jullundur, and join E Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., for duty.

MARRIOTT—CALVERT—HALLOWES—Committee of paymastership in the 6th Dragoon Guards, in consequence of Capt. Roberts, the paymaster of the regiment, having proceeded to England on leave on medical certificate:—Major Marriott, president; Capt. Calvert and Lieut. Hallowes, members.

Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified:—

DAMAN—WYLEY—HERVEY—LESLIE—22nd Foot—Capt. Daman, 1st Battalion; Capt. Wyley, 2nd Battalion; Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Hervey, 1st Battalion; Lieut. Leslie, 4th Battalion.

CALLWELL, Lieut., R.A., to proceed from Dinapur to Rawul Pindi, to join D Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., for duty.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Dec. 5.)

TURNER—2nd Battalion 8th Regt.—Lieut. Turner, on return from leave to England, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. Brereton.

FENTON—Army Pay Department—Capt. Fenton, 2nd Battalion 22nd Regt., to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain, to be attached as paymaster to the 40th Foot.

CLAPP, Surg. Major, A.M.D., who has completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the present trooping season,

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. Pretyman, No. 8 Battery, 11th Brigade, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. Handy, 2-8th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. Short, to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. Philips, 2-9th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Grant, 2-17th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. and Local Major Tingecombe, 72nd Foot, to England, for six months, pending retirement; Major Hay, 92nd Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. Roberts, paymaster, 6th Dragoon Guards, to England, to appear before a medical board.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

AINSLIE, Mr. E. F. officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, is transferred to Beerbhoom.

COCHRAN, Mr. A. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Moorshedabad, to act as district and sessions judge of Cuttack, during the absence of Mr. W. Macpherson.

SCHURR, Mr. H. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Burdwan, is transferred to Moorshedabad.

GREEN, Mr. W. R., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the district of Burdwan.

IRVINE, Mr. R. H. G., district superintendent of police, Sarun, to act temporarily as district superintendent of police, Durbhunga.

MUNRO, Mr. H., officiating district superintendent of police, Durbhunga, to act as district superintendent of police, Beerbhoom.

CHARLES, Mr. T. G., officiating district superintendent of police, Chumparun, to be district superintendent of police, Mymensing.

ROWLAND, the Rev. W. J., to officiate as chaplain of Fort William.

RAWSON, the Rev. T. J., to be chaplain of Barrackpore, from 1st inst.

SWAINE, Surg. F. R., officiating civil surgeon, Lohardugga, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Dr. E. J. Hoskins, retired.

FASSON, Mr., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred to the Naga Hills district.

MATHEWS—The services of Mr. H. F. Mathews, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Lakhimpore, are placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal from Dec. 16, 1879.

WELLS, Mr. W. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer of the Julpigoree Division, as a temporary measure.

MEARA, Mr. E. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer of the Rajshahye Division, as a temporary measure.

ROBERTS, Mr. P. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Gunduck to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, to relieve Mr. P. Dejoux.

FURLOUGH.—Dr. J. Anderson, professor of Comparative Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, for ten months and fourteen days.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

FENDALL, Mr. C. E., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade.

PARSONS, Lieut. Col. J. E. B., deputy commissioner, is posted temporarily to the Jhelum District, relieving Capt. J. B. Hutchinson, who has reverted to officiating judicial assistant.

WRAFTER, Hon. Surgeon R. E., civil surgeon, from Jhang to Gurgaon, vice Assistant Surgeon Chetan Shah, Khan Bahadur.

MASSEY, Capt. C. F., assistant commissioner, is transferred to Simla.

SPENS, the Rev. A. N. W., junior chaplain, to officiate temporarily as chaplain of Dugshai, vice the Rev. A. C. Pearson.

LEIGH, Lieut. H. P. P., assistant commissioner, rejoined the Amritsar District on return from Mooltan.

DENNIS—The services of the Rev. G. T. Dennis, chaplain of Kasauli, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

KENSINGTON, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, from Amritsar to Simla District.

PARKER, Major W. J., assistant commissioner, reappointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Shahpur, as a temporary arrangement, vice Major Corbyn, proceeding on leave.

ROTTON, Mr. H. H. G., assistant district superintendent of police, Delhi, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Jhang, vice Mr. Hunter, on privilege leave.

TULLOH, Mr. R. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Kohat Division, was relieved of his duties Oct. 1.

Postings ordered with reference to the transfer of Major H. N. M'Neil, superintending engineer, 1st Circle, to Assam:—

ARMSTRONG—KIRBY—MARTIN—Capt. J. A. Armstrong, R.E., assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W.D., to officiate as superintending engineer, 1st circle, on the departure of Major M'Neil; Mr. F. Kirby, executive engineer, from the Peshawur Provincial Division, to officiate as assistant to chief engineer, and assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W.D., vice Capt. Armstrong; and Mr. D. F. Martin, executive engineer, Peshawur Provincial Division, to officiate as executive engineer, in charge of that division on relieving Mr. Kirby.

BOWYER, Lieut. J., R.E., assistant engineer, from Mooltan Provincial Division, to Peshawur Provincial Division.

WALLIS, Mr. B. G., assistant engineer, from the Hill Roads Division, to officiate as executive engineer of the Mooltan Provincial Division.

DAVIS, Mr. W. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Kohat Division, was relieved of his duties on Oct. 10, 1879.

ANDREWS, Mr. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties on Nov. 20, 1879.

HEATH, Mr. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

OLIVER, Mr. E. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, from the Karnal Division to the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

PALMER, Mr. E. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, from the Delhi Division, to the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

BRADLEY, Mr. R., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), from the Delhi Division to the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

HAMMER, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, was relieved of his duties and retired on Nov. 28.

SMITHE, Mr. E. D. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the 1st division, Bari Doab Canal, to the 4th division, Sirhind Canal.

MULLALY, Mr. J. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), from the 3rd Division, Sirhind Canal, to the main line division, Sirhind Canal.

TANNER, Mr. H. T., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to the executive charge of the 3rd Division, Sirhind Canal.

Orders confirmed:—

YEILDING—Kohat Station O., Nov. 13, directing Lieut. W. R. Yeilding, 1st Sikh Infantry, to take over charge of the depot, 5th Punjab Infantry, from Lieut. Mein, 5th Punjab Infantry.

PRATT—HALL—MEIN—JAMESON—SPARLING—5th Punjab Infantry R.O., Nov. 8, making the following temporary appointments from 6th idem:—Major H. M. Pratt, officiating second in command, to officiate as commandant, vice Major M'Queen; Capt. C. M. Hall, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Major Pratt; Lieut. J. E. Mein, quartermaster, on joining headquarters from Kohat, to officiate as wing commander, vice Capt. Hall; Lieut. R. F. Jameson, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander until the arrival of Lieut. Mein; and Lieut. J. P. Sparling, officiating wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. Jameson, and during the absence of Lieut. Mein.

KIRKWOOD—6th Punjab Infantry R.O., Nov. 21, making the following temporary appointment—Capt. J. N. S. Kirkwood, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

FURLOUGH—Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, officiating deputy commissioner, Jhang, to Europe for 1 year and 6 months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Dec. 13.)

DUTHOIT—The services of Mr. W. Duthoit, C.S., officiating district and sessions judge, Shahjahanpur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, for special duty.

MORRELL, the Rev. B., to be chaplain of Landour.

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SMITH, Mr. J., joint magistrate, 1st grade, is posted to the Etah District as officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade.
MILLER, Mr. J. O., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Lucknow District.
BIRD, Mr. H. M., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.
MACPHERSON, Mr. J., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.
HEWETT, Mr. J. P., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.
CRUICKSHANK—MACLEOD—Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. R. H. Macleod, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.
ADDIS—GALBRAITH—Mr. D. F. Addis, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. E. Galbraith, officiating joint magistrate 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.
FISHER, Mr. J. H., officiating magistrate and collector, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade.
TWEEDY, Mr. G. A., C.S., to be an assistant collector of the 2nd class.
SANDERS, Mr. J., C.S., to be an assistant collector of the 2nd class.
BROWN, Mr. J. A., C.S., to be an assistant collector of the 2nd class.
KNIGHT—The services of Mr. T. Knight, executive engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.
MASON, Mr. A. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Meerut Provincial Division, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani.
GORDON, Mr. E. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Lucknow District, Lucknow Provincial Division, to the charge of the Unao District.
WRIGHT, Mr. W. C., executive engineer, Rohilkund Provincial Division, to the charge of the Bareilly District, vice Mr. A. H. Mackenzie retired.
HOME, Major F. J., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as superintending engineer, 2nd Circle of Irrigation Works, North West Provinces.
FORREST, Mr. R. E., executive engineer, is posted to the office of the chief engineer of irrigation, North West Provinces, on special duty.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 13.)

ANDERSON, Mr. F. C., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, Hoshangabad, to be personal assistant to the chief commissioner.
MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class, from the 27th ult.
HENNESSEY—LAURIE—GORDON—Messrs. S. H. Hennessey, L. K. Laurie, C.S., and I. Gordon, officiating assistant commissioners, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes, will respectively revert from the above date to officiating assistant commissioner 2nd, 3rd, and supernumerary assistant commissioner.
ISMAY—FINCH—Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, and Mr. R. H. Finch, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, will revert to officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, from the 2nd inst.
MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., is posted to the Hoshangabad district.
ST. CLAIR, the Hon. L. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), attached to the P.W.D., Central Provinces, has passed the examination in Hindustani by the departmental standard.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 16.)

WALLACE, Mr. J., acting district and sessions judge, Ganjam, assumed charge of the court from Mr. W. F. Grahame on the 5th inst.
HAMNETT, Mr. G., acting inspector general of registration, assumed charge of the office on the 10th inst.
CASSELS, Rev. J. W., is admitted as a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment from Dec. 14, 1879.

MEDICAL.

CRAWFORD, Surgeon General Thomas, M.D., B.M.S., admitted on the establishment of this Presidency from Dec. 11, 1879, the date on which he assumed charge of the office from Surgeon General C. A. Gordon.
FITZGERALD, Deputy Surgeon General P.G., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., from Mysore Division, and Ceded Districts, to British Burma Division.
WILSON, Deputy Surgeon General J., from Southern Districts to Mysore Division and Ceded Districts.
OSWALD, Deputy Surgeon General H. R., M.D., from British Burma Division to Southern District.

MILITARY.

Permitted to retire from the service from this date :—
COUCHMAN—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. S. Couchman, S.C., ordinary pension, £456 5s.; extra annuity, £668 12s.
STREET—OBBARD—HAY—LUGARD—COLE—BALMER—CLUBLEY—Madras S.C.—To be lieut. cols. :—Majors C. W. Street, T. Obbard, and W. Hay, Dec. 10; Majors H. I. Lugard, R. A. Cole, A. Balmer, and J. K. Clubley, Dec. 4.
ROBINSON, Capt. W. M'Donnell, to be major, Dec. 10.
JENNINGS—WROUGHTON—Lieut. Col. C. J. Jennings, S.C., to be superintendent of army schools, and Major W. N. Wroughton, S.C., to be assistant superintendent of army schools.
MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) J. N. Maclean, S.C., commandant 1st L.C., to Europe on medical certificate for one year; Deputy Surg. Gen. P. G. Fitzgerald, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., I.M.D., out of India for six months; Major G. Thomas, S.C., wing officer, 4th Regt. N.I., to Europe on medical certificate; Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J. Tatam to Europe on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Madras, Dec. 9.)

HIGHT, Col. C., from commandant 21st Regt. N.I., to commandant 10th Regt. N.I.
SCOTT, Col. T. L., from 2nd in command and officiating commandant 21st Regt. N.I., to commandant 21st Regt. N.I.
MIDDLETON, Major F. B., from officiating 2nd in command 21st Regt. N.I., to 2nd in command 21st Regt. N.I.
WATSON, Major C. J., from wing officer and officiating wing commander 21st Regt. N.I., to wing commander, 21st Regt. N.I.
ASPINALL, Lieut. H. H. H., S.C., wing officer, 16th Regiment N.I., appointed adjutant of the corps.
IRVINE, Capt. T. T., 44th Foot, to proceed to Thayetmyo and join the headquarters of his corps.

Orders confirmed :—

SUFFREIN—By the officer commanding Nagpore force, appointing Surgeon Major B. T. Suffrein, M.D. I.M.D., to assume medical charge of the detachment 3rd Regiment L.I.
HAY—MOTTET—By the commandant 41st Regt. N.I., making the following appointments :—Lieut. Col. J. C. Hay, wing commander, to be officiating 2nd in command and wing commander; and Major A. C. Mottet, wing officer, to be officiating wing commander.
ANDERSON—By the commandant 24th Regt. N.I., appointing Capt. E. B. Anderson, wing officer, to perform the duties of adjutant, vice Lieut. H. E. Porter.
ADAM—WALKER—By the officer commanding troops Rampa and Golconda Hills :—The services of Surgeon Major Adam, 19th Regt. N.I., being required at Base Hospital, Rajamundry, Surg. Walker is attached to 19th Regt. N.I., and will proceed to Yellaeshweram.
By the commandant 36th Regt. N.I., making the following appointment from Nov. 30 :—
BEATTY—MURRAY—Lieut. Col. R. Beatty, to officiate as commandant, and Major G. Murray to officiate as second in command and wing commander.

(Headquarters, Madras, Dec. 11.)

FENTON, G. H., veterinary surgeon, will proceed to Trichinopoly and join the R.A.

(Headquarters, Madras, Dec. 12.)

MOORE, Capt. G. M. J., R.A., adjutant, R.A., British Burma Division, is transferred to the adjutancy of the R.A., Centre District, vice Capt. Shafto, deceased.
WICKHAM, Capt. C. B., K Battery 1st Brigade, R.A., is appointed acting adjutant R.A., British Burma Division, vice Moore, transferred.

(Headquarters, Madras, Dec. 13.)

Orders confirmed :—

FORRESTER—By the officer commanding British Burma Division, appointing Surgeon J. S. Forrester, A.M.D., 89th Regiment, to take medical charge of the 23rd Regiment N.L.I., vice Surgeon J. G. Collis, M.D., deceased.
LIDDERDALE—THOMAS—By the commandant 38th Regiment N.I., making the following appointments, vice Col, C. Smith, deceased :—Lieut. Col. J. Lidderdale, to officiate as commandant; Major E. H. Thomas, to officiate as second in command.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 18.)

MALDEN, Major R. V., is appointed substantive *pro tem.* assistant superintendent, Upper Sindh Frontier.
LESTER—HUNTER—Mr. C. F. G. Lester and Capt. F. M. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second assistant political resident at Aden on Dec. 1.
SCHNEIDER—PARR—Col. F. Schneider and Col. W. C. Parr respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on Dec. 9.
MARRIOT, the Hon. J., to act as a judge of H.M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Hon. Sir C. Sargent, Knight.
LATHAM, Mr. F. L., barrister at law, to act as advocate-general vice the Hon. Mr. Marriot.
THOMPSON—FAHEY—Messrs. C. J. Fahey and H. M. Thompson, B.A., M.I.C.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Karachi Collectorate Canal Division, Dec. 1.
GOODFELLOW—DUCAT—Lieut. Col. C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., delivered over and Major W. M. Ducat, R.E., received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Puna and Kirkee, Dec. 10.
HOWARD—THOMPSON—HUGHES—DAVIDSON—Reversions to have effect from Dec. 10 :—Mr. W. S. Howard to executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. H. M. Thompson to executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. W. C. Hughes to executive engineer, 4th grade; Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., to assistant engineer, 2nd grade.
MOSCARDI—CRAWFORD—Mr. E. H. Moscardi delivered over and Mr.

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J. A. Crawford received charge of the office of the second assistant collector, Ahmedabad, on the 3rd inst.

WILSON—MOSCARDI—Mr. G. H. D. Wilson delivered over and Mr. E. H. Moscardi received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate, 1st class, Kaira, on the 15th inst.

GRANT—LOCH—Mr. G. F. M. Grant delivered over and Mr. W. W. Loch received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate, 1st class, Surat, on the 1st inst.

COURTENAY—BOSANQUET—Mr. R. Courtney delivered over and Mr. T. Bosanquet received charge of the office of the second assistant collector and magistrate, 1st class, Kolaba, on Dec. 8.

MUIR—RICHARDSON—Mr. J. F. Muir delivered over and Mr. C. W. Richardson received charge of the office of the first asssistant collector and magistrate, 1st class, Satara, on Dec. 2.

PROPERT—POLLEN—Mr. W. H. Propert delivered over and Mr. J. Pollen received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Khandesh, with the political agency attached thereto, on Dec. 8.

FLEET, Mr. J. F., received charge of the office of collector and magistrate of Belgaum on the 8th ult.

DOWN—WINCHESTER—Messrs. J. E. Down and C. B. Winchester respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Ratnagiri, on Nov. 17.

CHARLES—WILTSHIRE—Messrs. F. L. Charles and C. Wiltshire respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first assistant collector, Dharwar, on the 22nd ult.

FLEET—WADDINGTON—Messrs. J. F. Fleet and G. Waddington respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate of Belgaum on the 9th inst.

POGSON—COTGRAVE—Messrs. C. Pogson and T. M. Cotgrave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector of salt revenue in charge, Thana Range, on the 5th inst.

MEDICAL.

Honorary surgeons transferred to the pension list on the invalid pension of their rank—viz., Rs. 175 per mensem :—

LAWRENCE—POLLARD—Honorary Surg. J. Lawrence, from Dec. 7; Honorary Surg. A. Pollard, from Dec. 10.

GREANY, Surg. J. P., M.D., to act as superintendent of the Yeraoda Central Gaol and the Puna City Gaol, during the absence of Surg. S. M. Salaman, on leave.

NIVEN—Surg. Major W., to act as superintendent, lunatic asylum, Colaba, during the absence of Surg. P. Murphy.

MILITARY.

BARNETT, Lieut. H. H., R.E., is placed at the disposal of Government in the P.W.D., for employment on the Sukkur-Quetta Railway.

Officers of the S.C. to be lieut. cols. from the dates specified :—

WARDEN—STEVENS—WATTS—FRASER—Major G. L. Warden, Dec. 9; Majors G. S. Stevens, J. G. Watts, and T. L. Fraser, Dec. 10.

PORTMAN—WARD—SINGLETON—LEACOCK—NICOLSON—To be majors from the date specified :—S.C.—Capt. A. B. Portman, Capt. T. M. Ward, and Capt. F. E. Singleton, Dect. 9. G.L.I.—Capt. F. S. Leacock and Capt. M. H. Nicolson, Dec. 9.

SCHNEIDER—Entitled to the colonel's allowance from the date specified :—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) F. Schneider, Dec. 10.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, Dec. 19.)

PEMBERTON, Major C. C., is placed on general duty, Puna.

CUNLIFFE, Lieut. F. L., I-1., has been posted to the Depot Battery, 6th Brigade, R. A., from Dec. 15.

Orders confirmed :—

THATCHER, Baroda Station O., Dec. 10. directing Col. T. Thatcher, 20th N.I., to assume command of the station.

DOWN—Mhow Station, Dec. 18, 1879, directing Lieut. C. E. Down, 13th N.I., to act as station staff officer at Mhow from the 15th inst., during the absence of the assistant adjutant general, M.D., on duty.

READY—GARRATT—MACKINNON—66th Foot—R.O., dated Nov. 25, 1879, reconstructing the committee of paymastership in that regiment as follows, consequent on Major Oliver and Capt. Hall having proceeded on duty :—Major J. T. Ready, president; Capt. E. S. Garratt, and Capt. W. A. D. Mackinnon, members.

BALFE—12th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 5, 1879, directing Lieut. E. Balfe to continue to officiate as wing commander in addition to his own duties as quartermaster.

STURT—SIMPSON—21st N.I.—R.O. dated Nov. 25, 1879, directing Lieut. Colonel C.S. Sturt, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. R. S. Simpson, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

ROSS—YATES—HEATH—26th N.I.—R.O. dated Dec. 5, 1879, directing Lieut. Colonel W. H. Ross, wing commander (officiating second in command) to officiate as commandant, Capt. C. J. Yates, wing officer (officiating wing commander) to officiate as second in command; and Capt. J. M. Heath, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander in succession to Colonel Harpur, appointed commandant, 23rd N.L.I.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Surgeon Major E. Bonavis, M.D., to Europe on medical certificate; Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M.A., to Europe, for one year, on medical certificate.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Capt. W. O. C. Shippard, R.A., for eight months, to England, on medical certificate.

P.W.D. RETIREMENTS.—N.W. Provinces and Oudh Irrigation Branch: Coddington, J. G. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade. Central India: Smith, W. A., executive engineer, 4th grde. Accounts Establishment: Barnes, F., examiner, Public Works Accounts, 2nd class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE BENGAL P.W.D.

THE following revised arrangements of Circles and Public Works Divisions, in the Provincial (General) Branch, consequent on reduction of Public Works expenditure, will be carried into effect from Jan. 1, 1880 :—

I. The Northern Circle of Superintendency will be abolished, and the Public Works Divisions which are comprised in it will be transferred to the circles specified below :—

Bhagulpore Division to the North Western Circle.

Darjiling Division to the Presidency Circle.

Rajshahye and Julpigoree Divisions to the North Eastern Circle.

II. The Presidency and Burdwan Divisions of Public Works will be amalgamated into one executive charge, and will be designated the Burdwan Division.

III. The roads and buildings in the Midnapore district, now attached to Burdwan Division, will be transferred to the Cossye Division, Irrigation Branch.

IV. The Circular and Eastern Canals Division, now attached to the Presidency Circle, and the Nuddea Rivers Division, at present attached to the North Eastern Circle, will be transferred to the South Western Circle of the Irrigation Branch.

V. The Mozufferpur Division of Public Works will be abolished as a separate executive charge, and the buildings in the Sarun and Chumparun districts will be transferred to the Gunduk Division, Irrigation Branch, and those in the Mozuffe.pur and Derbhunga districts to the Patna Division.

The designation of circles in the General Branch and of the following divisions will be as stated below from the 1st January, 1880 :—

PRESENT DESIGNATION.	REVISED DESIGNATION.
Presidency Circle.	Central Circle.
North Eastern Circle.	Eastern Circle.
North Western Circle.	Western Circle.
Third Calcutta Division.	Second Calcutta Division.
Fourth Calcutta Division.	Third Calcutta Division.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following officers are appointed to be superintending engineers of the circles specified opposite to their names :—Col. C. T. Steward, R.E., superintending engineer, first grade, Western Circle; Major R. G. Smyth, R.E., superintending engineer (temporary rank), second grade, Eastern Circle; Mr. G. A. D. Anley, executive engineer, first grade, assistant secretary in this department, will continue in charge of the office of the superintending engineer, Central Circle, until further orders; Mr. L. R. Roberts, executive engineer, first grade, to be executive engineer of the Burdwan Division as now formed.

INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. R. Hobday, S.C., Surg. Major W. Finden, Major C. Case, S.C., Lieut. A. G. F. Browne, S.C., Hon. Lieut. W. Willson, Col. G. A. Brown, S.C., Capt. C. F. Thomas, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. D. B. Young, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. Bellett (Uncov.), M.A., R. J. Bruce (Uncov.), J. Martin (Uncov.), S. Ransom, pilot.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. M. Temple, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Major E. S. Ludlow, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. Werge, S.C., three months; Major W. A. Salmon, S.C., one month.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. J. Murray (Cov.), seven months' furlough; R. P. Fircham (Uncov.), six months, med. cert.; F. De H. Larpent (Uncov.), fourteen days, med. cert.; G. M. Robinson (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.; R. T. Hobart (Cov.), five months, med. cert.

Bombay Estab.—G. A. Anderson (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.; C. Gonne (Cov.), one month's furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major H. Cookson, Capt. T. R. Cowie, S.C., Col. J. Perkins, S.C., Col. W. M. Lees, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surg. Major H. E. Busteed.

Bombay Etab.—Col. G. H. W. Fagan, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. P. Bonnaud (Uncov.), H. R. Briddon (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. Scorgie (Uncov.), C. Gonne (Cov.), E. W. L. Morant (Uncov.).

BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—ALLOTMENT OF ANNUITIES FOR 1880.—£252 to Surg. Gen. E. Mahaffy, M.D., C.B., £210 to Deputy Surg. Gen. D. Wyllie, M.D., £210 to Deputy Surg. Gen. J. F. Shekleton, M.D., F.R.C.S., £168 to Surg. Major G. F. H. Brown, £168 to Surg. Major J. Bain, M.D. *Note.*—This revised list is issued in consequence of the receipt of a letter from the Examiner of Fund Accounts, Puna, intimating that Deputy Surg. Gen. D. Wyllie, M.D., had applied in India for an annuity.

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WAR OFFICE.

JAN. 6.

3rd Hussars—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, having completed five yeasr' service as a regimental lieutenant colonel is placed on half pay. Lieut. O. E. S. Forbes has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Lieut. F. W. N. W. Browne, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be lieutenant, vice W. G. Matthews, who exchanges.

8th Hussars—Lieut. A. A. Rawlinson to be captain, vice Brevet Major H. P. Burke, promoted.

9th Lancers—Capt. and Brevet Major H. R. Abadie to be major, vice H. A. Bushman, seconded for special service at the Cape of Good Hope; Supernumerary Captain the Hon. H. Legge to be captain, vice S. G. Butson, killed in action; Second Lieut. J. Hunter to be lieutenant, vice C. J. R. Hearsey, killed in action; Second Lieut. H. R. Alston, from the 18th Hussars, to be second lieutenant, vice J. Hunter, promoted; Second Lieut. C. St. C. Cameron, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be second lieutenant, vice W. P. Ricardo, killed in action.

13th Hussars—Lieut. W. C. Smithson, from the Durham Artillery Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. Freeman, promoted.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Col. Sir W. E. Hamilton, Bart. (late Bengal), to be colonel, vice E. E. W. Walker (late Bengal), promoted major general; Major A. J. Wake (late Bengal), upon the seconded list, to be lieutenant colonel upon the seconded list; Major F. V. Eyre, (late Bengal), upon the seconded list, to be lieutenant colonel upon the seconded list; Major A. H. Davidson (late Bengal), to be lieutenant colonel, vice Sir W. Hamilton (late Bengal), promoted; Captain J. F. Free (late Bengal) to be major, vice A. H. Davidson (late Bengal), promoted; Captain R. Bazett (late Bengal), from the seconded list, to be captain, vice J. F. Free (late Bengal), promoted; Lieut. T. Mayhew to be captain, vice J. H. G. Browne, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. F. O. B. Foote to be captain, vice J. S. Quayle, who retires, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. E. G. H. Bingham to be captain, vice F. M. Turner, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. W. C. W. Arbuthnott to be captain, vice R. C. E. North, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. H. J. Lyster to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Lieut. A. C. Bailward to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Lieut. H. M. Sandbach to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Lieut. F. E. Allsopp to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Quartermaster M. Robinson retires upon half pay, with the honorary rank of captain; Quartermaster B. Ashbee retires upon half pay, wtth the honorary rank of captain; Quartermaster W. Cliff retires upon half pay, with the honorary rank of captain; Quartermaster T. Briggs retires upon half pay, with the honorary rank of captain; Riding Master J. Virr retires upon half pay, with the honorary rank of captain; Veterinary Surgeon J. Gibbs retires upon temporary half pay. The retirement upon a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel, of Major L. Griffiths, on the seconded list, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of August 6, 1878, is cancelled.

3rd Foot—Lieut. R. W. M'Gillivray Martin to be captain, vice M. H. Hayes, retired; Second Lieut. G. A. Porter to be lieutenant, vice R. W. M'G. Martin; Second Lieut. G. T. Bird, from the 25th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice J. C. L. Knight Bruce, promoted.

5th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel G. H. J. M. Chapman retires on a pension; Second Lieut. T. Y. Whittingdale to be lieutenant, vice H. R. Gall, promoted captain on half pay.

6th Foot—Lieut. G. H. C. Stracey to be captain, vice A. C. Hall, promoted major on half pay; Second Lieut. F. H. Cornish to be lieutenant, vice G. H. C. Stracy.

7th Foot—Brevet Major G. Barton, from seconded captain, to be captain, vice F. Hibbert, promoted major on half pay.

14th Foot—Captain J. Lang retires on a pension with the honorary rank of major.

16th Foot—Major C. J. Horne to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J. W. Bostock, retired on full pay; Captain R. L. H. Curteis to be major vice C. J. Horne. The appointment as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps of Lieut. J. Lamb is post dated March 22, 1879. The promotions to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieuts. T. Hammond, dated Feb. 26, 1879; R. F. M. Johnstone, dated Feb. 28, 1879; and C. E. S. Lean, dated March 9, 1879, are cancelled. Second Lieut. T. Hammond to be lieutenant, vice C. Du P. Richardson-Griffiths, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. R. F. M. Johnstone to be lieutenant, vice G. D. M. Nisbett, promoted; Second Lieut. C. E. S. Lean to be lieutenant, vice J. Lamb, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

21st Foot—Major G. F. Gildea to be lieut. colonel, vice brevet colonel W. P. Collingwood, placed on half-pay.

25th Foot—Lieut. J. W. Godfray to be captain, vice T. Barns, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Lieut. J. H. E. Reid has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

30th Foot—Second Lieut. C. H. Billings, from the 19th Foot, to be second lieutenant on augmentation.

34th Foot—Capt. W. Watson retires on half pay.

39th Foot—Lieut. R. C. A. Beatty to be captain, vice J. Sharples, retired on half pay; Quartermaster J. Jobberns retires on half pay, with the honorary rank of captain.

40th Foot—The following officers have been appointed probationers for the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieuts. F. C. C. Angelo, E. K. E. Spence, G. U. Browne; Lieut. A. F. G. Richardson, to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. H. K. Cavaye, appointed adjutant.

43rd Foot—Lieut. J. A. Strachan to be captain, vice T. C. Miller, deceased.

44th Foot—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. Preston, C.B., having completed five years' service as a regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on half pay.

54th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. W. P. Hodnett to be captain, vice J. H. Tarleton, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces.

60th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Tufnell retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of colonel; Captain H. S. Riddell retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

66th Foot—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. F. C. D'Epinay Barclay, having completed five years' service as a regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on half pay.

67th Foot—Second Lieut. M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, from the 24th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice M. A. Tuite, promoted.

68th Foot—Capt. J. Conram retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major; Lieut. A. C. Hilliard to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. F. G. A. Wiehe, who has resigned that appointment.

72nd Foot—Lieut. J. V. Lendrum to be captain, vice N. J. Spens, killed in action; Second Lieut. H. G. Lang, from the 91st Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. H. Gaisford, killed in action.

81st Foot—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. L. E. Knight retires on half pay; Capt. W. H. M. Jackson retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

83rd Foot—Lieut. E. C. L. Walter to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. J. A. Bell, promoted.

88th Foot—Second Lieut. J. C. L. Acton to be lieutenant, vice V. H. Maher, promoted.

90th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C., to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. Sir H. E. Wood, K.C.B., V.C., placed on half pay.

92nd Foot—Colour Sergeant H. A. Macdonald to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. P. B. S. Dunbar, promoted.

100th Foot—Second Lieut. J. Willcocks to be lieutenant, vice R. P. Vaillant, deceased.

BREVET.

Major General Woods, C.S.I., on the retired list, Madras Staff Corps, to be lieutenant general. The first Christian name of Colonel S. J. Batten, Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of major general in the *Gazette* of Dec. 16, 1879, is *Sisley*, and not as therein stated.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General Sir G. Balfour, K.C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, placed upon the retired list from Dec. 8, 1879, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated May 1, 1878:—Lieut. General G. P. Sealy, Royal (late Bombay), Artillery, to be general; Major General G. Selby, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be lieutenant general; Colonel E. W. E. Walker, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be major general; Capt. and Brevet Major R. H. Lewis, half pay, late 20th Foot, staff officer of pensioners, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. F. J. Todd, 87th Foot, to be major.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.—The following officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers have been ordered to proceed to the seat of war in Afghanistan, and have been posted to the various field forces as under:—To the Vatakri Field Force.—Major E. N. Peters, from Quettah. To the Khyber Field Force.—Capt. Stephen W. W. Jenner, from Peshawur; Capt. Edward Hasney, from Kohat; Capt. T. H. Holdich, from Quettah; Capt. William North, from Roorkee; Capt. R. R. Pulford, from Agra; and Capt. C. H. M. Kensington, from Mysore; Lieut. Ross F. Moore, from Mean Meer; Lieut. H. A. Yorke, from Agra; Lieut. Horatio Dove, from Peshawur; Lieut. A. E. Dobson, from Thayetmyo; Lieut. R. H. Brown, from Dacodnuggur; Lieut. Douglas A. Scott, from Murree; Lieut. Lionel Langley, from Bangalore; Lieut. M. T. Shone, from Mean Meer; Lieut. J. M. T. Badgley, from Cawnpore; Lieut. H. W. Duperier, from Cawnpore; Lieut. Edward Raban, from Shillong; Lieut. H. P. Leach, from Roorkee; Lieut. A. C. Bruce, from Umballa; Lieut. E. S. Hill from Roorkee; Lieut. H. W. Smith, from Rawul Pindi; Lieut. J. C. L. Campbell, from Rawul Pindi; Lieut. Ernest Blunt, from Roorkee; Lieut. Thomas Digby, from Rangoon; Lieut. C. H. Darling, from Bangalore; Lieut. J. C. Campbell, from Peshawur; Lieut. J. A. Ferrier, from Lucknow; Lieut. R. V. Phillpotts, from Roorkee; Lieut. W. D. Lindley, from Bangalore; Lieut. A. L. Meen, from Meerut; Lieut. W. F. H. Stafford, from Peshawur; Lieut. C. Maxwell, from Roorkee; Lieut. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, from Mordan; Lieut. A. H. Mason, from Roorkee, Lieut. C. B. Mayne, from Roorkee; Lieut. G. H. B. Gordon, from Roorkee; Lieut. E. C. Stanton, from Roorkee. Late Bengal.—Lieut. Col. D. Limond, from Rawul Pindi; Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., from Roorkee; Major C. N. Judge, from Rawul Pindi; Major H. B. Holmes, from Rawul Pindi; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. H. F. Blair, from Meerut; Capt. R. P. Tickell, from Roorkee. Late Madras.—Major Ross Thompson, from Rangoon. To the Candahar Field Force.—Capt. M. W. Rogers, from Mount Aboo; Capt. E. M. Larminie, from Kirkee; Capt. C. F. Call, from Mooltan; Lieut. L. F. Brown, from Roorkee; Lieut. R. T. Orpen, from Jacobabad; Lieut. P. Haslett, from Roorkee; Lieut. T. R. Henn, from Kirkee; Lieut. C. Hoskyns, from Mooltan; Lieut. St. George C. Gore, from Dehrah Dun; Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, from Kohat; Lieut. H. D. Olivier, from Quettah; Lieut. J. B. Sharpe, from Roorkee; Lieut. G. T. Jones, from Kirkee; Lieut. E. H. Bethell, from Kirkee; Lieut. H. J. W. Jerome, from Simla; Lieut. J. L. Dickie, from Roorkee. Late Bengal.—Lieut. Col. W. Hichens, from Quettah; Major O. B. C. St. John, C.S.I., from special duty, Persia; Capt. W. J. Heaviside, from Calcutta. Late Bombay.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. M. Campbell, from Bombay. To the Rampa Field Force.—Lieuts. R. E. Hamilton, R. A. Wahab, A. C. Macdonnell, and W. A. Gale, from Bangalore. Late Madras.—Lieut. Col. F. A. Howes, from Madras; Major A. F. Hamilton, from Bangalore. To the Kuram Field Force.—Capt. G. F. Boughey, from Lucknow; Capt. W. G. Nicholson, from Quettah; Capt. and Brevet Major R. G. Woodthorpe, Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, from Kohat; Lieut. T. P. Cather, from Peshawur; Lieut. J. T. Rice, from Meerut; Lieut. J. C. Addison, from Kamptee; Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, from Neemuch; Lieut. P. T. Buston, from Rawul Pindi;

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Lieuts. Hon. M. G. Talbot and G. C. P. Onslow, from Roorkee; Lieut. A. H. Kenney, from Jubbulpore; Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, from Simla; Lieut. F. B. Lange, from Roorkee. Late Bengal.—Lieut. Col. A. Perkins, C.B., from Kohat.

HOME NEWS.

BANK OF BENGAL.—We learn by telegraph that a dividend has been declared for the past half-year at the rate of 8 per cent., transferring two lakhs of rupees to the reserve fund and one lakh and a-quarter to meet bad and doubtful debts, and carrying forward Rs.41,000. The total net profits for the half-year are Rs.11,66,000.

BANK OF MADRAS.—The directors have declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and have added Rs.25,000 to the reserve fund.

DUTCH-INDIA RAILWAY.—The coupons of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan, 1869, falling due on the 15th inst., detached from bonds bearing the signature of Samuel Montagu and Co., will be payable at their offices, 60, Old Broad-street, on and after that date.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs.40,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta Rs.27,82,000, and to Bombay Rs.12,18,000. Tenders on both presidencies at 1s. 8 1/16d. will receive about 69½ per cent., above in full. Compared with last week this price shows no alteration. The same amount will be tendered for next Wednesday.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Euphrates* arrived at Port Said last Tuesday, and her Majesty's Indian troopship *Jumna* left Suez for Bombay on Monday last. The Indian troopship *Serapis*, Capt. Twiss, sailed on Wednesday for Bombay, with the following troops:—The 30th Foot, from Dover, consisting of Lieut. Cols. Stroud and Moorsom; Majors Campbell and Williamson; Capts. Cooke, Goodwyn, Clowes, Bannatyne, Hornby, Kemble, and Evans; Lieuts. Watson, Piercy, Muntz, Carey, and Lewis; Sub Lieuts. Hamilton, Derham, Bray, O'Brien, Haynes, Brown, Gallwey, and Bellings; Adjutant Wright; Paymaster Morris; and Quartermaster Ryan; 7 staff sergeants, 35 sergeants, 17 drummers, 850 rank and file, and 38 families. Also drafts for the 2nd Battalion 14th Foot, 66th Foot, and 78th Foot, amounting to 7 non-commissioned officers, 204 rank and file, and 9 families; and the following officers:—Capt. Hayes, 12th Lancers; Capt. Hon. H. Gough, 14th Hussars; Lieut. Col. Hopton, 88th Foot; Capt. Glasgow, 12th Foot; Lieut. Cates, 3rd Foot; Lieut. King, 14th Hussars; Lieut. Curzon, 90th Foot (from the 20th); Vet. Surgeon Knott, R.A.; Lieut. Clark, 43rd Foot; Vet. Surgeon Mason, Veterinary Department; Capt. Cooper, 13th Foot; Capt. Stoyte, 59th Foot; Lieut. Rowe, R.A.; Lieut. Baird, 14th Foot; Capt. Lawrence, 18th Foot; Capt. Rushbrooke, 15th Foot; Lieut. Forbes, 7th Foot; Lieut. Macintyre, 78th Foot; Lieut Doyne, 6th Foot; Capt. Chard, 7th Foot; Lieut. Tennant, 16th Foot; Quartermaster Horner and Lieut. Vint, 17th Foot; Surgeon Majors R. de la C. Corbett, J. Riddick, and M. Cogan, and Surgeon Rose, Army Medical Department; Capt. A. W. Rendle, Madras Staff Corps; Capt. Walker and Lieut. Elliot, Bombay Staff Corps. Lieut. Robbins, of the 33rd Foot, will join at Malta.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the general meeting held on Dec. 23 the following members of council were announced as having been chosen for the ensuing year:—President, William Henry Barlow, F.R.S. Vice Presidents, James Abernethy, F.R.S.E.; Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., F.R.S.; Sir Joseph Wm. Bazalgette, C.B.; James Brunlees, F.R.S.E. Other members of the council:—George Berkley, Fred. Jos. Bramwell, F.R.S., George Barclay Bruce, Sir John Coode, Edward Alfred Cowper, Alfred Giles, M.P., Sir Charles A. Hartley, F.R.S.E., Harrison Hayter, William Pole, F.R.S.S., L. and E., Robert Rawlinson, C.B., Charles William Siemens, F.R.S, David Stevenson, F.R.S.E., Sir W. Thomson, F.R.S.S., L. and E., Sir Jos. Whitworth, Bart., F.R.S., and Edward Woods. From the annual report we learn that during the past year the elections have comprised M. Tresca as an honorary member, 40 members, and 152 associate members, besides 23 associates not entitled to the privileges of corporate membership; while 68 associates have been transferred to the class of members. On the other hand, the deductions have been: By death, 18 members, 3 associate members, and 10 associates; by resignation, 4 members, 3 associate members, and 15 associates; and by erasure, 7 members, 5 associate members, and 6 associates. It results from this statement that there has been an addition during the year of 1 honorary member, 79 members, and 65 associate members or associates, representing a total increase of 145. The gross numbers on the books on Nov. 30, 1879, were: 17 honorary members, 1,140 members, 1,221 associate members, and 582 associates (23 of the latter being noncorporate members), giving a total of all classes, irrespective of the students, of 2,960. This aggregate is more than double what it was twelve years ago. Of these we may add that the list of members shows 129 names as connected with Indian engineering, associate members 155, associates 68, and 108 students.

THE OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE.—The governing body of this institution have intimated their intention of giving a gratuitous education to two orphans, who must be the sons of officers killed in war, or who died whilst on active service abroad. His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, patron of the college, will select from time to time two of the most deserving cases coming under his notice.

INDIAN RELIEFS.—The scheme of Indian reliefs for the remainder of the season has been revised in consequence of the troopship *Malabar* going to Natal instead of coming to England on the 18th inst., and because of other changes and modifications dependent thereon, also, with a view to disposal of troops still in South Africa. The *Jumna* sails from Bombay on the 27th inst. with D and F batteries 6th Brigade R.A., Nos. 8 and 9 Batteries 8th Brigade, No. 2 Battery 9th Brigade R.A., and time-expired men. The *Euphrates* sails from Bombay on the 31st inst. with No. 14 Battery 8th Brigade R.A., and time-expired men. The *Jumna* may be expected at Portsmouth about Feb. 26, and the *Euphrates* about March 1. Invalids and time-expired men embark at Bombay as followa:—*Crocodile*, Feb. 12; *Serapis*, Feb. 17; *Malabar*, March 6; *Jumna*, April 18; *Euphrates*, April 23. The next troopships embarking drafts in England for India will be the *Jumna*, on March 12, and the *Euphrates*, on March 16, unless something unforeseen occurs. The 30th Foot, which embarked on board the *Serapis* on Wednesday for India, is to be stationed at Ranikhet. The 1st Battery C Brigade R.H.A., also A Battery 3rd Brigade R.A., No. 10 Battery 8th Brigade R.A., 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, 1st Battalion 5th Foot, 59th Foot, and 73rd Foot, which were to have come home from India this trooping season, are temporarily detained, in consequence of the Afghan War. The 15th Hussars, which were to have returned home, are to be retained for the present in India. This change has been rendered necessary by the 1st Dragoon Guards, which were to have gone to India from the Cape to relieve the 15th Hussars, being kept at the Cape.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL WILLIAM FREDERICK MARRIOTT, C.S.I., of the Bombay Staff Corps, and President of the Egyptian Railway Administration, and formerly of the Bombay Engineers, died at Cairo on Dec. 17, in his 61st year. He obtained his first commission in 1836, and in 1838 and 1839 served with the Bombay column of the Army of the Indus in the campaign in Sindh and Afghanistan. He was slightly wounded at the storm and capture of Ghuzni, for which he received a medal.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. E. WATSON, late of the Bengal Engineers, who died at Eton-villa, The Park, Cheltenham, on the 28th ult., in his 52nd year, entered the service in 1846 and served with Havelock's force during the first advance on Lucknow, and as brigade major of Engineers at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde. He was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, for which he received the medal with two clasps and the brevet of major. He retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1868.

THE HON. GERALD NORMANBY FITZGIBBON, whose death is announced as having occurred on Saturday, Jan. 3, was in the 57th year of his age. He was the youngest son of Henry Augustus, 13th Viscount Dillon, by his marriage with Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Dominick Geoffrey Browne, and sister of the first Lord Oranmore. He was born in November, 1823, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, whence he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Board of Control. He subsequently became assistant secretary in the India-office, and he held a captain's commission in the Oxfordshire Militia, and was also an officer of the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He took the name of Fitzgibbon, by Royal license, in 1873, on account of his marriage with Lady Louisa Isabella Fitzgibbon, second daughter of the last Earl of Clare, whose Irish estates she inherited on the death of her aunt, Lady Isabella Fitzgibbon.

AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE.—The fine iron ship *Cathcart*, which has arrived at Liverpool, has had an eventful voyage, resulting in the loss of the captain and three of the crew. She left Rangoon under the command of Captain Crawford, bound for Queenstown for orders. On Aug. 15, when in the Bay of Bengal, the captain was missed from the cabin, and after a fruitless search had been made for him, it was concluded that he had either fallen or jumped overboard. The chief officer took command, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage to Queenstown. All went on well until the 1st ult., when the ship enconntered a heavy gale, which increased to a hurricane. Three of the crew, who were out on the jibboom taking in sail, were thrown into the water and drowned, and the cargo of rice having shifted, the vessel was for some hours on her beam ends. Several of the crew had narrow escapes of being washed away. Ultimately the vessel arrived at Queenstown, and afterwards at Liverpool. The names of the crew who perished were William Swan, a German named Radki, and an Irishman named Baker. Captain Crawford was a native of Arran.

A DESTITUTE ASIATIC.—At Middlesex Sessions on Wednesday, Mr. Fletcher released a prisoner named Mohammed Ishmael, a native of India, who had been convicted at these sessions of stealing some clothes from the Sailors' Home, and who, it was said, had been left destitute in London, and sent him away under the care of Mr. Salter, who has been for niueteen years missionary to the Asiatics in London. On Thursday, at the assembling of the court, Mr. Fletcher read to the jury the following letter from Mr. Salter:—"Asiatic Rest, East India Dock-road.—My Lord,—It will interest you to know that the prisoner Mohammed Ishmael, whom this morning you released, requests me to thank you heartily for your very kind consideration of his case. He is now on board

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the steamer *Gwalior*, with seventy of his countrymen. He has served eight years in our Indian Army and received four wounds—three from the sabre and one from a bullet—at the taking of Cawnpore from the insurgent troops of Nana Sahib during the Mutiny. He lost his ship through losing his way in London, but reached the docks on the day it sailed." Mr. Salter concluded by again expressing the prisoner's deep gratitude to Mr. Fletcher for the course which he had adopted.

EXTRADITION TO CEYLON.—At Bow-street, Alfred Brenner was re-examined, on Thursday, before Sir J. Ingham on the charge of having embezzled £1,500 from his employer in Ceylon. Mr. Poland conducted the prosecution, instructed by Mr. Abrams; Mr. Besley, instructed by Mr. Bristowe, defended. The prisoner, who was employed as manager of the receiving and forwarding stores of Mr. Elphinstone, in Ceylon, and was authorised to make and receive payments, entered upon the situation at the end of the year 1876, and absconded in November, 1878. His accounts were examined, and it was ascertained that he had received about £1,500 beyond the amount acknowledged in his accounts. Mr. Poland asked for the committal of the prisoner on this evidence, in order that he might be removed to Ceylon for trial there. Mr. Besley took several objections to the jurisdiction of the court, in order that, if the case came before another tribunal, the fact might be recognised, and asked that an opportunity might be given for the proper discussion of these points before the extradition of his client, and eventually it was agreed that the prisoner should be again remanded.

BOTANICAL EXPEDITION.—Dr. Balfour, professor of botany in the University of Glasgow, is expected to start shortly at the head of an expedition sent by the British Association and the Royal Society of London to investigate the flora and fauna of the Island of Socotra, east coast of Africa. Professor Balfour will return to this country about the end of April, in time to commence his classes in the university in May.

ST. PETERSBURG ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—Mr. Edward. Thomas, late Bengal Civil Service, has been elected a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The programme for the meetings of the Society of Arts has been issued. The session reopens on Jan. 14 with a paper on "Modern Autographic Printing Processes," by Thomas Bolas, F.C.S. Among the other papers to be read at the ordinary meetings previous to Easter are:—Feb. 4, "Trade and Commerce with Siberia, *viâ* the Kara Sea," by Henry Seebohm, and Feb. 18, "The Euphrates Valley Railway," by W. P. Andrew. In the Indian Section, Professor Vambéry, the great Eastern traveller, has undertaken to read a paper on "Russia's Influence over the Inhabitants of Central Asia during the last Ten Years," and he has promised to come over from Buda-Pesth expressly for the purpose. The other papers to be read in this section for which dates are fixed are:—Jan. 30, "Herat," by Colonel G. B. Malleson, C.S.I.; April 2, "The Best Route for a Line of Railway to India," by Mr. B. Haughton, C.E.; May 7, "Agriculture in India," by Mr. Robertson, superintendent of the Government Farm, Madras.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Jan. 2, at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. R. W. CRAWFORD.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the shareholders had met, under peculiar circumstances, unparalleled perhaps in commercial enterprise. On the last day of the closing year the contract by which the relations between the company and the Government had been regulated for more than thirty years came to an end under the provisions of the Act passed last session, and the Secretary of State having, on the part of the Government of India, created the large annuity with which they were now familiar, the whole of the vast property created by the judicious expenditure of a capital of more than thirty millions, had passed into the hands of the Government of India. They now, on the first day of the new year, had entered into a new contract to regulate the relations between the Government and the company for another period of time. They had again entered into possession of the railway, not as owners, but under a contract. To work and maintain this contract he was confident would result to the advantage of all those who had the power and the will to place their money in what was called the deferred annuities. The result of this great transaction, he believed, was satisfactory to all parties. There were few persons connected with the company who did not consider that they had received a fair equivalent for their capital, and the Government, on the other head, thought that they had got a very good bargain. The board had done its best to get all they could, and the Government must have been satisfied as to the value of that which they were taking over. After giving a lengthy explanatory statement of the several items mentioned in the report, he said that the annuity granted some years ago to Sir Macdonald Stephenson had been submitted to an actuary, who had valued it at £34,600, and this amount it was proposed to pay out of the surplus funds of the company. There was, he thought, a great future before them. They had a railway 1,200 miles in length, besides the line which went to Central India, serving the chief part of that rich country. This year there was a prospect of abundant crops, and they heard from all parts of the country that the produce of the soil would this year be an ample recompense for the deficiency of the past two or three years. The profit which they would derive from that must, however, depend upon the extent of exportation. That the Government was satisfied with what the company had done in the past was shown by the fact that the Government had left the administration of the line with them. The chairman then alluded to the officials to whom the company was indebted, especially noting the services of Mr. Freshfield and Mr. Noad. There were other parties in England who deserved honourable mention. Sir James Melville, secretary of the old East India Company, was appointed to represent the company at the board. The services of this gentleman were lost much too soon both to the board and to the shareholders. He was succeeded by Mr. Juland Danvers, and for many years Mr. Danvers had been the representative of the Government at the boards of the East Indian and other companies; and it was only on the previous day that notice was received from the Secretary of State of the formal appointment of Mr. Danvers as Government director of the company under the new arrangement. Mr. A. M. Rendel had for twenty-three years been consulting engineer of the company, succeeding his lamented father in 1856. Turning to India, their first agent there was Sir Macdonald Stephenson, of whom he had said something, but probably not enough. He was succeeded by Mr. Palmer, who occupied the post of agent for sixteen years. Upon his leaving India Mr. Cecil Stephenson became agent, but he did not long retain the post. Mr. Stephenson was succeeded by Mr. Bradford Leslie, the present agent and chief engineer, in whose hands the affairs of the company were perfectly safe and secure. Their chief engineers had also been men who had done justice to them. The first, Mr. Turnbull, had the merit of being one of the first persons to apply to the peculiar exigencies of India methods of railway construction practised in England when he went out. He was succeeded by Mr. Power, who unfortunately died; and in turn he was succeeded by Mr. Sibley, to whom a tribute of acknowledgment was due for the eminent services the company had received at his hands. The traffic manager, Mr. Batchelor, had served them for twenty years, and never was a company better served. Mr. Roberts, their chief auditor and accountant, long and faithfully performed his duties, but fell a victim to the climate, and died on his way home. There were two other gentlemen, Mr. Campbell, the locomotive superintendent, and Mr. Pearce the carriage and wagon builder, both of whom, he (the chairman) was happy to say, were still with them, and, he might add, it was impossible to say too much of the valuable services the company had received at the hands of those gentlemen. They would meet once more, he said, to present an account of the operations of the closing half of the last year, but on the present occasion he thought it well to take a sort of farewell of the present company.

Mr. G. LYALL seconded the motion.

In the course of a discussion which followed, Mr. KING asked for information relative to the position in which the company stood with regard to the collieries.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that the question of the collieries was a matter for the deferred annuitants who would have an interest in the future working of the company. In the contract entered into between the company and the Secretary of State it was provided that a separate contract should be entered into for the working of the collieries.

The report was adopted, and a dividend of £1 3s. 9d. per cent. having been declared, the board was authorised to capitalise the annuity of £2,500 per annum to Sir R. M. Stephenson. A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and the other officers of the company concluded the proceedings.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MOENS—Dec. 20, at Upper Norwood, the wife of S. M. Moens, Bengal C.S., a son.

YATES—Jan. 6, at Wellbank, Cheshire, the wife of Harry T. S. Yates, captain R.A., a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

HOWSON—DEALTRY—Jan. 8, at Maidstone, the Rev. George John Howson, to Ethel, daughter of the Ven. T. Dealtry, late Archdeacon of Madras, vicar of Maidstone.

HURFORD — HAYLOCK — Jan. 5, at Paddington, Cedric Herbert Hurford, B.A., M.D., Trinity College, Dublin, son of R. Hurford, late P.V.S., Bengal Army, to Ethel Mary Haylock.

MAY—HOLMES—Jan. 7, at Wyke Regis, Dorset, Alfred C. May, commanding R.N., to Florence Alice Mary, daughter of Major General G. E. Holmes, late B.S.C.

PLOWDEN—ORME—Jan. 8, at Brighton, Walter Raleigh, son of the late Major Plowden, Bengal Cavalry, H.E.I.C.S., to Emily, widow of the late Francis Orme.

WALKER—PARKYNS—Dec. 30, at Woodborough, Notts, Henry C. Walker, R.A., to Nora, daughter of M. Parkyns.

DEATHS.

BOYTON—Jan. 6, at Field View, Thornton Heath, Susan, relict of the late James Boyton, H.E.I.C.S., aged 77.

MARRIOTT—Dec. 17, at Cairo, Lieut. General W. Frederick Marriott, C.S.I., of the Bombay S.C., aged 61.

RANKIN—Jan. 2, at Holles-street, Cavendish-square, George Campbell Rankin, surgeon, Retired List, Bengal Army, aged 79.

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RUSSELL—Jan. 6, at Brighton, Col. Augustus Russell, late of the Indian Army.
SAWYER—Dec. 31, at Rugby, Capt. John Sawyer, late of H.M.' Indian Navy, aged 82.
SHAW—Dec. 29, at 31, Edwardes-square, Kensington, Miss Eliza Shaw, aged 85.
SHEPHERD—Jan. 6, at Edinburgh, Ellen B. Innes, widow of Capt. Thomas Shepherd, H.E.I.C.S.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—Dec. 2, at Bogra, the wife of Dr. R. A. Barker, a daughter.
BRADFORD—Dec. 18, at Ajmeer, the wife of Lieut. Col. E. R. C. Bradford, a son.
BROWNE—Dec. 3, at Busti, the wife of J. T. Browne, C.E., a daughter.
CARTER—Dec. 14, at Peshawur, the wife of Capt. Molyneux Carter, 62nd Regiment, D.A.A.G. for musketry, 7th Circle, a son, prematurely.
CHRYSTIE—Dec. 5, at Bellary, the wife of Major George Chrystie, M.S.C., a daughter.
COLSON—Dec. 10, at Dhulia, the wife Surgeon E. Colson, civil surgeon, a son.
CORNER—Dec. 4, at Bangalore, the wife of Arthur M. Corner, editor, *Bangalore Examiner*, a son.
CRAWFORD—Dec. 5, at Rajkund, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife o D. Russell Crawford, jun., a daughter.
CRAWLEY-BOEVY—Dec. 8, at Malabar-hill, the wife of J. H. Crawley-Boevy, of Bombay, solicitor, a son.
CRITCHELL—Dec. 16, at Puna, the wife of D. Critchell, Military Finance Office, a daughter.
DARBY—Dec. 9, at Raneegunge, the wife of Mr. G. M. Darby, a daughter.
DAVIS—Dec. 1, at Umballa, the wife of W. H. Davis, D.P.W., a daughter.
DEAN—Dec. 10, at Secunderabad, the wife of George H. Dean, 12th Lancers, a daughter.
DE MONTE—Dec. 1, at Simla, the wife of Mr. F. W. De Monte, a son.
DOWN—Dec. 12, at Lahore, the wife of E. A. Down, Esq., Forest Department, a daughter.
GALBRAITH—Dec. 9, at Mirzapur, the wife of Edgar Galbraith, C.S., a daughter.
GRANT—Dec. 2, at Lahore, the wife of Edmund R. Grant, Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, a son.
FORBES—Dec. 6, at Cachar, the wife of James L. Forbes, Esq., a daughter.
FULTON—Nov. 27, at Dugshai, Himalayas, the wife of Lieut. W. Fulton, 59th Regt., a son.
HAMILTON—Dec. 11, at Lower Colaba, the wife of Mr. George Hamilton, a daughter.
HAND—Nov. 25, at Gabari, Alexandria, Egypt, the wife of Mr. John Hand, P. and O. Company's service, a daughter.
HARDY—Dec. 6, at Ranikhet, the wife of the Rev. A. O. Hardy, chaplain, a daughter.
HOOD—Dec. 10, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Albert E. Hood, a son.
IRWIN—Dec. 9, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Capt. L. B. Irwin, 20th P.N.I., a son.
JACKSON—Dec. 1, at Lucknow, the wife of George T. Jackson, a daughter.
MACMAHON—Dec. 13. at Hyderabad, Sindh, the wife of Lieut. G. F. W. MacMahon, 3rd Regt. N.L.I., a daughter.
MACNAGHTEN—Nov. 14, at Breach Candy, the wife of Steuart L. MacNaghten, a son.
MAULE—Dec. 15, at Mahableshwar, the wife of Major Maule, R.A., a daughter.
M'INTOSH—Dec. 13, at Calcutta, the wife of A. R. M'Intosh, a daughter.
NIGEL-JONES—Dec. 10, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of W. C. Nigel-Jones, Government Telegraph Department, a son.
O'BRIEN—Dec. 7, at Muzaffargarh, the wife of E. O'Brien, C.S., a daughter.
PRUDHOMME—Nov. 29, the wife of Mr. E. N. Prudhomme, a son.
RATTON—Dec. 4, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon Major James J. L. Ratton, M.D., a son.
ROBERTS—Dec. 14, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Major T. W. Roberts, Royal Artillery, a daughter.
ROSS—Jan. 9, at Allahabad, the wife of Geo. E. Ross, a daughter.
SASSOON—Dec. 6, at Calcutta, the wife of R. E. Sassoon, a daughter.
SEDGWICK—Dec. 20, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Roger B. Sedgwick, a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.
SIMPSON—Dec. 9, at Ranchi, the wife of Capt. George Simpson, adjutant, 11th Regt. M N. I. a daughter.
SMITH—Dec. 13, at Cawnpore, the wife of W. H. Smith, a son.
THORBURN—Dec. 18, at Malabar Hill, the wife of James Thorburn, a daughter.
TRAIL—Dec. 11, at Lahore, the wife of Major D. H. Trail, R.E., a son.
TURTON—Dec. 11, at Hingoli, the wife of Col. T. T. Turton, 5th Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, a daughter.
WATSON—Dec. 6, at Calcutta, the wife of Thomas Watson, a son.
WALTERS—Dec. 8, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. H. Walters, a son.
WHYTE—Dec. 3, the wife of A. Whyte, of Reneegunge, a son.
WILLANS—Dec. 8, at Shillong, the wife of Capt. Willans, R.E., twin daughters.
YOUNG—Dec. 11, at Madras, the wife of Overseer J. G. Young, of the Government Farm, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKE—HONEYMAN—Dec. 10, at the Ambroli Mission Church, Bombay, by the Rev. Robert Jeffrey, of the Free (Esplanade) Church, the Rev. Buchanan Blake, M.A., B.D., of the Free Church Mission, Bombay, to Frances Margaret Seton, eldest daughter of Michael Honeyman, Esq., Glasgow.
BURNS—HODGKINSON—At Akyab, British Burma, Fred. Burns, to Edith Selina, daughter of the Rev. G. C. Hodgkinson.
COLLINGRIDGE—OGILVY—Dec. 8, at Mozufferpore, Herbert Collingridge, Esq., of Doudpore, Mozufferpore, to Violet Isabel, daughter of the late D. Ogilvy, Esq., barrister at law.
COLLINS—MARKS—Dec. 8, at Agra, William Collins, son of the late W. G. Collins, of Morar, Gwalior, to Annie Mary Theresa Marks, daughter of the late J. Marks, Esq.
CROYSDALE—ELLIS—Dec. 3, at Madras, Thomas Croysdale, to Beatrice Charlotte Geraldine, daughter of the Rev. Fitzhenry William Ellis, retired chaplain, H.M.'s Bengal List.
DOUGLAS—MACKENZIE—Dec. 10, at the Ambroli Mission Church, Bombay, by the Rev. D. Mackichan, the Rev. John Douglas, M.A., Free Church Mission, Nagpore, to Jeannie Mackenzie, seventh daughter of the late Donald Mackenzie, Esq., Tain, Scotland.
DULEY—EVANS—Dec. 15, at Madras, William Duley, sergeant 14th King's Hussars (Commissariat Department), to Mary Evans, daughter of Richard Evans, late H.M.'s 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers.
EWING—HAWKINS—Dec. 6, at Allahabad, Charles Ewing, agent and chief engineer, Assam Railways Company, to Augusta Nixon, daughter of H. Hawkins, Esq., of Naini Tal.
FAULDER—REILY—Nov. 25, at Berhampore, Cecil J. S. Faulder, C.S., to Lilian, daughter H. M. Reily, of Berhampore.
FORBES—CASSELS—Dec. 11, at Matheran, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Arthur Forbes, B.C.S., to May Grace, second daughter of Andrew Cassels, Esq., of 51, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, London.
GAYE—JOHNSON—Dec. 15, at Bangalore, Arthur Charles Gaye, Surgeon-Major, A.M.D., 14th King's Hussars, to Emily Lilla, daughter of Colonel W. R. Johnson, superintending engineer, Mysore.
HARRISON—HARRISON—Dec. 4, at Calcutta, Charles Ernest Gwynne, son of George Harrison, Esq., Chepstow, to Edith Lydia Augusta, daughter of the late Charles Harrison, Esq., Richmond Surrey.
JENNINGS—DUNBAR—Dec. 9, at Kidderpore, Arthur Lewis, son of Joseph Jennings, Esq., of Hawkhurst, Kent, to Lavinia Killigrew Raymond, daughter of the late Frederick Killigrew Dunbar, of the Bengal Pilot Service.
KELLY—SHEPPARD—Dec. 10, at Madras, John A. Kelly, to Fanny Alice, daughter of the late H. Sheppard, Esq.
LEONARD—MADLE—Dec. 11, at Calcutta, William Leonard, to Kate, daughter of H. Madle, Esq., of London.
LLOYD—NICHOLAS—Nov. 22, at Simla, Arthur Cartwright, son of the late T. H. Lloyd, Esq., professional accountant, to Emily Maria, daughter of the late E. T. Nicholas, Esq.
MACKIE—ROBERTS—Dec. 8, at Dehra Dun, Thomas E. Mackie, to Frances Anne, widow of the late L. B. Roberts.
MACKENZIE—ALLAN—Dec., 11, at Calcutta, Francis William Mackenzie, Komar Jan Tea Estate, Assam, to Mabel, daughter of John Allan, Esq., of Elgin, N.B.
MORGAN—FOWLER—Dec. 10, at Calcutta, William Carey Morgan, solicitor, Calcutta, to Katherine, daughter of William Fowler, Esq., J.P. of Erdington, near Birmingham.
PENNYCUICK—CHAMIER—Dec. 16, at Madras, John Pennycuick, major, Royal Engineers, to Grace, daughter of Col. S. Chamier, Royal Artillery.
PEYTON—TROUP—At St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. E. M. Beasely, B.A., Surgeon J. L. Peyton, M.B., University of Dublin, Army Medical Department, to Annie Harriet, daughter of the late General Colin Troup, C.B., Bengal Army.
ROBERTSON—JACKSON—Dec. 2, at Calcutta, George Touchet Robertson, of Tirhoot, to Mary Hay Jackson, St. Andrews.
SANKEY—WELLSTEAD—Dec. 6, at Calcutta, William Henry Thaddeus Sankey, to Harriet Mary, daughter of the late John Bishop Wellstead, of Brompton, Kent.
THOMAS—LAWSON—Dec. 11, at Madras, Francis Henry Thomas, Esq., of Foochow, China, to Elizabeth Allen (Lillie), daughter of Charles Allen Lawson, Esq., of Madras.
WHITTAKER—RAY—Dec. 2, at Lahore, Arthur George Whittaker, Punjab Civil Secretariat, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. T. Ray, 21st Hussars.
WILLIAMS—WILLIAMS—Dec. 16, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. Dr. W. D. Cowley, George Thomas Williams, C.E., Raj engineer, Oodeypore, Meywar, to Miss Caroline Annie Williams, daughter of Charles Williams.

DEATHS.

BINGER—Dec. 14, at Madras, James Binger, assistant traffic manager, Madras Railway, aged 27.
BOWSER—Dec. 5, at Dum Dum, James Bowser, late of the Medical College Hospital, aged 61.
DUNNE—Dec. 14, at Azimgar, Michael Patrick Dunne, land proprietor, aged 60.
ELLIOT—Dec. 10, at Jhelum, Violet Edgcumbe, daughter of Capt. H. E. Elliot, officiating Quartermaster General's Department.
EVANS—Dec. 3, at Madras, Cecil Montague, son of G. R. Evans, aged 2 years and 11 months.
FULTON—Dec. 22, at Dugshai, Himalayas, Rachel Butler, wife of Lieut. W. Fulton, 59th Regt., aged 27.
GARDINER—Dec. 16, at Ahmedabad, Constance Emiline, infant daughter of Lieut. R. Gardiner, R.E., aged two months.
GEORGE—Dec. 7, at Calcutta, Mabel Emma, child of Mr. Richard George, registrar, Bengal Police Office, aged 12.
GETLEY—Dec. 5, at Meean Meer, Henry Getley, of Billersley Hall, near Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
GOSS—Dec. 4, at Calcutta, Mary Constance, daughter of the late William Henry Goss, aged 5.

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GRAHAM—Dec. 12, at Bareilly, Hermione Popham, daughter of Major G. F. I. Graham, B.S.C., D.S. Police, aged 3.
HARTNELL—Dec. 16, on board *Satara*, Mark Hartnell.
HEARSEY—Dec. 11, killed in the fight with the Kohistanis, near Cabul, Lieut. Charles John Rumball Hearsey, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, aged 23 years and 10 months, second surviving son of the late Lieut. General Sir John Bennet Hearsey, K.C.B., late commanding 21st Hussars, and much loved brother of Mrs. G. O'Brien Carew, Marine House, Bombay.
HOBSON—Nov. 16, at Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, London, General J. Hobson, Bombay Retired List, aged 76.
JACKSON—Dec 7, at Shahabad, Neville Jackson, Esq., M.D., civil surgeon and superintendent of the Central Gaol, aged 50.
JOHNSON—Dec. 5, at Meean Meer, Charlotte Maria, daughter of H. W. Johnson, apothecary, 68th L.I.
KNYVETT—Dec. 10, at Dehra, Fanny Agnes, relict of the late Major General John William Baptiste Knyvett, H.E.I.C.S.
M'MAHON—Dec. 9, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Jacob Hunt, Medows-street, Bombay, Thomas James M'Mahon, G.I.P. Railway, of brain fever.
MOONEY—Dec. 12, at Allahabad, Fanny Mary Hitchins Bluett, wife of Leslie H. Mooney, aged 27.
NERO—Dec. 11, at Madras, James, son of Mr. T. J. Nero, late of the Municipality.
PATERSON—Dec. 11, at Madras, Cecilia Ellenor Paterson, aged 43.
POLE—Dec. 13, at Lucknow, Arthur Charles Pole, captain 13th Hussars.
ROZARIO—Dec. 12, at Madras, Daniel Anthony Rozario, late of the Currency Department, aged 42.
SEPPINGS—Dec. 18, at Mysore, John Milligen Seppings, of Exeter, Devonshire, aged 77.
SINCLAIR—Dec. 9, at Jacobabad, Helen, daughter of Alfred L. Sinclair, 1st Beluch Regiment, aged 1 month.
SMITH—Dec. 6, at Secunderabad, Col. Charles Smith, commanding 38th Regt. M.N.I.
SMITH—Dec. 16, at West End House, Mussoorie, of mesenteric disease, Alice Mabel, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith, aged 3 years and 9 months.
WALTON—Dec. 8, at Nellore, W. H. Walton, retired, D.P.W., aged 56.
WILCOX—Dec. 4, at Baksar, Claudine Hope, daughter of Mr. H. C. Wilcox, aged 8.
WILLIAMSON—Nov. 23, in the Red Sea, of diphtheria, Ethel Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Williamson, aged 1 year 11 months and 23 days.
WRIGHT—Dec. 29, killed in action at Gandamak, Afghanistan, Lieut. Ichabod Denman Wright, R.A., son of Lieut. Col. Wright, aged 26.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 11. City of Edinburgh (s), Baroda, and Cairnsmore, Liverpool; Ann, Muscat.—12. Commilla (s), Rangoon; Kilwa (s), Singapore; City of Lahore, Glasgow.—13. Shah Jehan (s), Colombo.—14. Duke of Sutherland (s), London; Foyle, Majestic, Duke of Edinburgh, and Bolton Abbey, Liverpool.—16. Ethiopia (s), Bombay; Satara (s), Camorta; Philomene, port not mentioned.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 13. Lady Melville, Moulmein.—14. Chanda (s) and Maharaja (s), Calcutta; Coconada (s), Bussorah.—15. I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi; Canton Carpenter, Negapatam.—16. Sidonian (s), Glasgow.—17. Chilka (s), Rangoon; Cathay (s), London; I.G. May Frere (s), Mangalore.—18. Vorwaerts (s), Trieste; Umballa (s), Karachi; Byculla (s), Calcutta; Lady Cairns, London.—20. Assyria (s), Genoa; Tantallon, Newcastle; Jenny Otto (s), Shields.—Oriental (s), Calcutta; Arrow (s), Mandevee.

MADRAS.—Dec. 12. Khandalla (s), Calcutta.—13. Madura (s), Bombay.—14. Dorunda (s), London.—16. Bremms (s), Galle; Australia (s), Southampton; Syton and Afton, London.

HOME.—Jan. 2. Inchmornish (s), Colombo; City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; Britannia (s), Bombay; Amarapoora (s), Rangoon; Danish Monarch (s), Calcutta.—3. Ben Ledi (s), Hong Kong; Gleneagles (s), Singapore; Satttara, Rangoon.—4. Northern Star, Yloilo.—5. Thorne, Rangoon; Nepaul (s), Calcutta; Jacques Fourestier, Moulmein.—8. Stentor (s), China; Nearchus (s), Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 11. Sir John Lawrence (s), City of Khios (s), and Loch Long.—12. Chyebassa (s), Clan Ranald (s), Hippolyta, and Zoila.—13. Pekin (s) and Ellora (s).—14. Malda (s) and Oimara.—15. Maharani (s) and Inventor (s).—16. Commilla (s).

BOMBAY.—Dec. 17. Queen of Cambria, Rangoon; Richard Parson, Calcutta; Vingorla (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Kashgar (s), Southampton, &c.—16. Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar, &c.; Coconada (s), Calcutta.—17. India (s), Karachi.—18. Cadzow Forest and Clairmont, Calcutta; Africana, Mozambique; India (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi.—19. Suzanne, Mauritius; I.G. May Frere (s), Bankote.—20. City of Calcutta, Calcutta; Pearl (s), Kutch and Coast; Chinsura (s) and Maharajah (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Vorwaerts (s), Colombo.

MADRAS.—Dec. 13. Khandalla (s), Bombay; Asia (s), Rangoon.—15. Chyebassa (s), London; Dorunda (s), Calcutta.—17. Australia (s), Calcutta.

HOME.—Jan. 1. Duke of Lancaster (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Runge, Colombo.—2. Lydia (s), Singapore; Wimbledon (s), Karachi; Caduceus (s) and Winston (s), Aden; Tenasserim, Calcutta.—3. Wilton (s), Karachi; Rathmore, Bombay; Staincliffe (s) and Hartwell (s), Aden; Gange, Calcutta; Laurence Delap and Anglia (s), Bombay; City of Mecca (s), Calcutta; Glenearn (s), Singapore; Vespasian (s), Bombay.—4. Countess of Haddington, Bombay; Birker, Cleomene, and Aldborough, Calcutta.—5. Orchis, Bombay.—6. Norna, Shanghai; Electra, Java; Glenbervie (s), Rangoon; Dagmar (s) and Widdrington (s), Bombay; Eastern Queen, Rangoon.—7. Halcyon (s) and Arago (s), Bombay; Æolus (s), Penang; H.M.S. Serapis, Bombay; Staincliffe (s), Aden.—8. Hamsteels (s), Bombay; Shildon (s), Karachi; Decima (s), Singapore; Glendarnel, Calcutta

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Nepaul*, Jan. 4.—From Calcutta: Mrs. P. Yeats, Mr. and Mrs. J. James and two children, Mrs. M'Ewen and children, Capt. Cook, Rev. H. Day, and Mr. Lyons. From Madras: Col. and Mrs. Hawkes. From Galle: Capt. E. Adams and Mr. J. Bruce. From Bombay: Capt. Hogarth, Rev. — Antridge, Mr. Fahay, Mr. Wright, Mr. Loggin, and Mr. Prior. From Suez: Mr. E. Edwards. From Port Said: Rev. Dean of Bangor, Lieut. Murray, Capt. and Miss Kirton, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Langdon, and Mr. Eyton. From Gibraltar: Mr. Jackson and Mr. Slade.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *City of Edinburgh*, Dec. 11.—From Liverpool: Mr. James Brander, Mr. A. Jamieson, Mr. A. and Mr. R. H. Wallace, Mr. Giannacopulo, Rev. W. and Mrs. Shoolbred and infant, Mr. John Reid, Mrs. Finlayson, Miss Graves, Archdeacon and Mrs. Blyth and son, Mr. Percy Felgaet, Mr. and Mrs. Vansittart, Mrs. Williamson, son, and ayah, Mr. Newport White, and Mr. A. Macfarlane. From Suez: Mrs. Masson, two children, and nurse.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Duke of Sutherland*, Dec. 14.—From London: Mrs., four Misses, and Mr. Lang, Miss Thouson, Mrs. Thomson, child, and ayah, Miss Garston, Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge, two children and ayah, Mrs. Brockman, Mr. Rose, Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. Stodrust and child, Mrs. Pogose and child, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, child, and ayah, Mr. and Miss Walker, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Moore, and Mr. and Mrs. Davis, two children, and ayah.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Cathay*, Dec. 17.—From Southampton: Mr. H. Wilson, Major and Mrs. Greenfield, Mrs. Trevor and infant, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. H. Davies, Mrs. Col. Horne, Mr. H. R. Repton, Miss Selby, Mrs. Birch and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Hunt, Mr. C. W. Clifton, Col. H. Watson, Mrs. Weedon, Major F. W. Grant, Mrs. Harwood and infant, Mrs. Howard, Surg. W. A. Lee, Mr. Owen, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. A. Turner and child, Mr. T. Norcross, Mrs. Lambert, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Newall. From Venice: Mr. Bayley, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Bill, Mr. and Mrs. Risley, Mr. and Mrs. Slack, Major Jopp, Mr. W. C. Cox, Mr. Kennedy, Mehdij Khan, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. White and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Rathgan and child, Miss Higgins, Ghoolam Hoosein, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Hopper, Mr. R. Pezzo, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. Lake, Mr. R. S. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Shepperd, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Turner, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. Hilderbrand.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, Jan. 9.—From Bombay: Col. Goodfellow, Major R. Nisbett, and Mr. F. Wilkinson. From Alexandria: Rev. and Mrs. Boyce, M. Raveau and his mother, M. L. A. Gruce, and Mr. Grennell.

AT VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, Jan. 12.—From Bombay: Lieut. Col. H. T. Butler, and Mrs. Pole and infant. From Alexandria: Mr. W. H. Peacock, and Mr. and Mrs. Pope.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Khiva*, Jan. 1.—For Bombay: Mr. R. Wylie, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Dunan, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackson. For Aden: Rev. J. B. Smyth and Mr. Woollard. For Suez: Mr. and Miss Emerson, Misses Stone, Mr. Waldron and friends, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vere, Mr. Rafferty, and Mr. Mounsey. For Port Said: Mrs. Steele and child, Capt., Mrs., and Miss Terry, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Engel. For Gibraltar: Misses Carrington, Miss Carrington, Capt. Bibby, Mr. Boreham, Mr. Earle, Mr. Mostyn, Lieut. Dalzell, Lieut. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Laurie, Mr. Carpenter, Lieut. Murray, and Mr. Thomas.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Travancore*, Jan. 9.—For Sydney *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Seward. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Daniell, Miss Daniell, and Mr. J. H. Twigg. For Brindisi: Mrs. Lillie, Mr. Mulock, Major Colledge, and Capt. W. C. Ramsden. For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Christy, Misses Ratcliff, and Mr. Thistlethwayte. For Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. Canistry, and Mr. and Mrs. Sale.

FROM CALCUTTA—Per *Pekin*, Dec. 12.—For Madras: Mr. J. J. T. Barclay. For Galle: Mr. and Mrs. William J. Knox, Mr. A. and Mr. P. H. Fleet. For Malta: Major Waterhouse. For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hawkes. For Southampton: Mr. Henry Style, Col. T. H. Sibley, Mr. G. W. Hope, Mr. T. S. Isaac, Mr. F. W. J. Rees, Mr. C. R., Mr. A., and Mr. F. O'Donoghue, Mr. W. Monement, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. White, and Mr. Geo. Butler.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, Dec. 10.—For Southampton: Mrs. G. A. Baker, child, and two infants, Mrs. H. C. Stevens and infant, Mr. E. P. Barlow, Col. F. Alexander, Major and Mrs. Carter and infant, and Mr. E. B. Thornhill. For Brindisi: Major Parry Nisbet and Col. W. W. Goodfellow. For Venice: Lieut. Col. H. T. Butler and Mrs. Pole and infant. For Suez: Mr. T. A. Viasto. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Dec. 15:—For Southampton: Mr. S. Lee Wood. For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Southwell and Major Sir John W. Campbell, Bart.

CASUALTIES.

The Anita Berwind, from Rangoon for Falmouth, put into Fowey on Dec. 31, having overshot her destination. During the thick and dirty weather which prevailed she got in St. Austell's Bay, where she had to slip cable and anchor before coming to Fowey.

The Marcia (s), from London for Karachi, has put into Falmouth, with cargo shifted and sundry small damage. She sailed again on Jan. 4.

The Hamsteels (s) has put back to Gravesend with slight damage after collision with the Gazelle, brig, which was sunk.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Blackwall, from Madras, 12 N., 24 W., and Nov. 30, 19 N., 32 W.; St. Kilda, Surinam to Calcutta, Dec. 3, 24 N., 33 W.; Tweedsdale, for Rangoon, Nov. 18, 17 S., 27 W.; Benvenue, from Calcutta, Dec. 17, 9 N., 26 W., 74 days out; Sierra Morena, for Rangoon, Nov. 16, 11 S., 31 W.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 92¾
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	101¼
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100⅜
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	685
Bank of Bengal	500	735
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	240
Hong Kong and Shanghai	281¼	400
National of India	12½	103
Oriental	25	270

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,925	890
Frere	150	115
Mazagon	2,000	350
Port Canning	1,4 0	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	850
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	965
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	649
Bellary	1,000	475
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	437½
New Indian	350	80
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	36
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	350
Dhollera Ginning	300	150
East India	1,000	1,000
Fort	8,500	950
French	500	440
Sind	750	435
Mofussil	400	230
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1110
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	990
Anglo-Indian	100	58
Alfred Manufacturing	500	400
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,250
Bhowmuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	740
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	505
Central India S. W. and M	500	560
Coorla Mills	1,000	505
D. Spinning	2,000	225
Hindustan	1,000	805
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	550
Khandeish	1,000	895
Madras	1,250	325 nom.
Madras United	1,000	1,260
Manchester Spinning	50	10 nom.
Mazagon Spinning	500	65
National Spinning	1,000	660 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	820
Oriental	625	542½
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	70
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills	1,000	730
Victoria Mills	1,000	460

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	305
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	110
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,75
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	310
Treacher and Co.	500	6'5
Thacker and Co.	100	112

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 92 9 to 92 12
4½	of 1870 (1885)	99 0 to 99 4
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	101 5 to 101 8
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	101 5 to 101 8
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	1:6 8 to 107 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	107 0 to 107 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	107 8 to 108 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 109 8
6	of 1872 (1892)	109 8 to 110 8
6	of 1878 (1.08)	102 0 to 102 4

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	102	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	10?	100 to 101
Bank of Bengal	500	735 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	105 to —
National of India	£12½	104 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to —

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	54 to 55
Bengal Coal	1000	1610 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	8 to —
Balliaghatta Jute	100	40 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	$80 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	325 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	43 to 44
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	73 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	69 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	190 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	109 to 110
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	50 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	130 to 131
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	100 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway	3?	par
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70 to 71
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	297½ to 300
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	39 to 40
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	210 to —
Gouripore	100	64 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	172½ to 175
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	65 to 66
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1180 to 1190
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	67 to 68
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	200 to —
Murree Brewery	100	180 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	115 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	107 to 108
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	26 to 27
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	146 to 148
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	91 to 93
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	90 to 93
Riverside Press	90	80 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	44 to 45
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	210 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	£20	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	45 to 46
Strand Bank Press	100	106 to 107
Watson's Patent Press	100	90 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	110 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	42 to 45
Do. contributory	80	32 to 35
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	350 to 360
Do. contributory	100	175 to 180
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	115 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	450 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	90 to —
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	105 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	180 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	55 to 56
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	60 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	57 to 58
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	65 to 66
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	200	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	130 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to 62
Indian Terai	500	550 to 600
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	115 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	75 to 80
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	30 to 35
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoera (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	40 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	130 to 140
Majagram Cachar)	100	75 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to ..
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 72
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	86 to 87
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	30	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	70 to 75
Singel (Darjiling)	100	86 to 87
Soom (Darjiling)	100	89 to 90
Springside (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	92 to 93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	— —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	165 to —
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—Dec. 19.

Four per cent.	6½ to 7 % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	1½ to 1¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	1¾ to 1⅞ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1¾ to 2¼ dis.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	3½ to 4 do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	2 to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares	— to 25 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 7-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8¾d.	—	1s. 8¾d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅝d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8⅝d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight	—	1s. 8⅝d.	1s. 8 11-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras
Sovereigns	—	—	11 15 6
Bar silver	—	—	—
Bar gold	—	—	—

LONDON.—Jan. 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	102 to 103½
4	Do. October 10, 1883	104½ to 105
4	India Enfaced Paper	77 to 78
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85 to 86
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1582	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12 months' notice)	35 to 40pm
4	Do. under £1,000	35 to 40pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101¼ to 101¾
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
4½	Do.	103 to 105
6	Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	113 to 115
4½	Do.	102 to 104
4½	Straits Settlements Government	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	100 to 102
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	111 to 113
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	100 to 102
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	101 to 103
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	103 to 111

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	124 to 125
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	132 to 134
East Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	— to —
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	126 to 127
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	116 to 117
Do. do. 5 do.	20	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	109 to 111
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	104 to 106
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	116 to 117
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	118 to 119
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	106 to 108

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8½ to 8¾
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	11⅝ to 11⅞
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	8¾ to 8⅞
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	106 to 109
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900	—	100 to 102
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	100 to 102
Indo-European	25	23 to 24

BANKS.

Agra	10	9¼ to 10⅛
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	21½ to 22½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21½ to 22½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	36 to 38
Land Mortgage of India	2¾	1⅜ to 1⅝ dis.
Oriental Corporation	25	21 to 23

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius	1	⅞ to 1⅛ pm.
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	20	— to —
Do.	10	14⅝ to 13½ dis
Do.	5	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	1 to 2 pm
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	1¾ to 2¾ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2½ to 3½
Moyar Coffee	5	3½ to 4¼
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	2	1¾ to 1⅝ dis.
Ouvah Coffee	10	10 to 11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	55 to 57
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1 to 2pm

TEA.

Assam	20	69 to 71
British Indian	20	5 to 6
Borelli	—	15 to 16
Darjiling	20	25 to 26
Dejoo	—	10 to 10⅛
Eastern Assam	10	2½ to 3½
Jorehaut	20	48 to 53
Lebong	10	10½ to 11⅛
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10½ to 11¼
Do. New	10	½ to ¾ pm.
Mungledye	—	9 to 10
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	3½ to 4

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Madras	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Bombay	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8⅝d.
Colombo	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8⅞d.
Mauritius	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d	1s. 8⅛d.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Notice is hereby given, that an Examination of Candidates for Twenty-three Appointments as Surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on the 9th February, 1880, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding pay and retiring allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India-office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least ten days before the date fixed for examination.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Jan. 3; Madras and Allahabad, Jan. 1; Calcutta, Jan. 1.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Dec. 16 and Dec. 23 are:—Dec. 16: Slight rain fell during the week in Madras, and also in parts of Bengal, doing much good in Cuttack. The outturn of the autumn harvest is generally good, and the spring crops are promising, but require rain in the Punjab. The general health continues to improve. Dec. 23: Rain has again fallen in the Madras Presidency; in the other provinces there has been little or none. Some rain now would be of benefit to the spring crops, the prospects of which continue so far satisfactory. The winter harvest is progressing with a favourable outturn. The public health has much improved.

THE health reports for the week ending Dec. 23 are:—Bombay: Public health improving, but fever prevalent in Karachi and Ahmedabad, also in Kanara, with cholera at Honore. Bengal: Cholera and fever still reported in many places, and smallpox in Cuttack. N. W. P. and Oudh: Fever abating; general reports good. Punjab: Good. British Burma: General health good; some fever. Hyderabad: Fever prevalent. Central India: Fever prevalent in Nowgong. Rajputana: Fever prevalent in Ajmir, abating in Bhurtpur.

WE have received the following telegram from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, JAN. 16.—Hostile Mohmands, who had crossed Cabul River near Daka to the number of nearly 5,000, were yesterday attacked, defeated, and driven across river by troops from Daka and Lundi Kotal. Our loss, one killed, seven wounded. Other Khyber tribes perfectly quiet. All well at Cabul."

THE alteration in the despatch of the Indian mails, necessitated by the service under the new contract coming into operation, has caused an unusual interval to elapse since our last publication. The telegraphic news from Afghanistan, as well as from India, has been exceedingly meagre, the principal fact being the hostile demonstration and consequent defeat of the Mohmands, who are, however, likely to need and suffer further lessons. The government of the city of Cabul has been entrusted to Sirdar Wali Mahomed, and the appointment is expected to have an excellent effect in pacifying the country. Other telegrams are as follow:—

"The arrival of General Gough's brigade and its location in the Bala Hissar have caused General Roberts to extend his position. The high hill to the west of Cabul city, called Shahr Darwaza, on a spur from which stands the Bala Hissar, is being crowned with a strong block-house. This and a corresponding work on the Koh Asmai will protect the city from the west and give a certain command of the Deh Mozang defile. Communication between Sherpur and the Bala Hissar and between both and the rear will be rendered safe by the erection of a fortified post on the Siah Sang Hills. The river will be bridged between Sherpur and Siah Sang, the bridge being protected by another post. All forts and walls within 1,000 yards of Sherpur have been levelled, and roads made in all directions. All the positions have been vastly improved and the defences of Sherpur strengthened. The health of the troops is fair, though both British and natives are suffering much from pneumonia. General Hugh Gough has been appointed to the charge of the whole line of communications from Jamrud to Cabul, with Colonels Low and Heathcote as deputies, and a despatch from General Roberts, dated the 18th inst., announces the arrival of the convoy of ammunition and clothing recently despatched from Gandamak. The sons of Mustaufi Khan have come into Cabul. Frauds to a large extent on the part of a Parsee commissariat agent have been discovered by our political and commissariat officers. The man, it is found, was remitting Rs.20,000 monthly to India through native bankers."

A REUTER'S telegram says that intelligence received at Calcutta on Jan. 20, from Afghan Turkestan, states that the rebellion has greatly weakened the power of Solum Hyder. There is no news of Abdurrahman Khan, and the report of his arrival at Balkh is unconfirmed. Daoud Shah was to be brought to Calcutta yesterday.

THE *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs that Mahomed Hassan, the ex-Governor of Jellalabad has raided in the Hazara country on the road to Ghuzni, destroyed many villages, and killed men, women, and children. Six regular regiments at Ghuzni are drilling. They are paid by Mahomed Jan at the rate of five rupees a month. The news that will be looked for will relate to Ghuzni, which stronghold must be reduced before the pacification of the country can be considered practicable. From Candahar we hear of the occupation of Farah by a small body of Heratee horse sent by Ayoob Khan, and their subsequent defeat. A caravan, the first for many months, arrived last week at Candahar, but the reports of the state of things there were conflicting. In the province of Candahar all is quiet; no rain had fallen up to the 17th; the troops were in a healthy state except for a few cases of pneumonia. The first passenger train has arrived at Sibi. The line has so far been completed at the rate of a mile and a third daily, a feat perhaps unequalled in the history of railway construction. The Puna Horse and three Bombay Native Infantry regiments have been ordered to proceed to the Sind frontier.

THE Bombay papers are mainly filled with reports of festivities, commencing with the opening of the Prince's Dock; and the ceremony and speeches at the banquet, when Mr. Kittredge declared that what India only wanted was capital, fill several columns. The Governor made several speeches, and happily announced that the decoration of C.I.E. had been conferred on Mr. Ormiston, the engineer. The marriage of the Bishop of Bombay to Miss Moultrie was celebrated on Dec. 27, but, owing to a recent bereavement, was private, and only attended by a few select friends. The double marriage at Baroda of his Highness the Gaekwar to the Princess of Tanjore, and of the little Princess Tara Bai to the Sir Desai of Sawantwari, have been the occasion of three weeks of high festival. A long list of State guests, entertained with lavish hospitality, are mentioned, and it is said that fifteen lakhs have been devoted to the expenses. The correspondent of the *Times of India* hears that

"It has been a matter of remark among the natives that very few natives of influence have been invited to take part in one of the most important festivals ever held by any native State. We may regard this as a satisfactory sign of the growing influence of the English in Baroda and as a compliment to ourselves. But the fact remains that none of the neighbouring Kattywar chiefs, none even of the tributary chiefs of the Rewa Kanta and Mahi Kanta, and none of the representative native gentlemen of Bombay are present to celebrate the Gaekwar's wedding. The only exceptions to this rule are, I am informed, the Dewan of Holkar, a native judge from Madras, and two or three noted Madrasses. This lavish and spontaneous entertainment of English guests is an historical fact of some importance in the chequered history of Baroda."

After the banquet succeeding the marriage of the Sir Desai and the Princess Tara Bai, H.H. the Gaekwar "in a firm and clear voice proposed first the health of Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, and next the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales."

THE *Times of India* says that Sir Neville Chamberlain has at last been compelled, by reason of ill health, to resign the Madras command in chief. He retires in a couple of months or so, and the military member of the Governor General's Council, Sir Edwin Johnson, K.C.B., C.I.E., R.A. (late Bengal), is to be his successor.

THE following gentlemen have been nominated Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—Attaur Singh Sirdar, Dr. A. C. Burnell, Dr. W. R. Cornish, Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, Major General Sir Henry Daly, Pundit Ishwara Chandra Vidja-Sajara, Father Lafont, Mr. S. P. W. V. Luke, Mr. C. J. Lyall, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Hon. Mir Hamayun Jah Bahadoor, Mr. De Nanquette, Mr. T. Ormiston, Mr. C. E. Pitman, Lieut. General Sir F. S.

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Roberts, Pundit Sarup Narain, Kazi Shahabuddin, Mr. G. Sibley, Sonvindoo Mohun Tapoore, Mr. Ronald Thomson.

THE Government of India have ordered that their thanks should be conveyed to Syud Wilayet Khan, C.I.E., and Moulvie Fazl-ul-Rahman, of Patna, for the loyal spirit which induced them to offer a contribution of Rs.5,000 each towards the expenses of the Cabul expedition. The offered donations have not been accepted, "as no precedent exists for the acceptance of such contributions to the general revenues."

LAST September the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North West, and the Punjab were invited to nominate a number of native gentlemen from whom, under the rules sanctioned in 1869 by the Secretary of State, the Viceroy might select probationers for posts of a kind hitherto reserved for covenanted civilians. The names were submitted in less than a month, and six probationers have been selected—viz., Messrs. Sorabji Pudumji Pestonji for Bombay; Nanda Krishna Bose and Suttya Shree Gosal for Bengal; Kunwar Bharat Singh and Muhammed Abbas for the North West and Oudh; and Sirdar Gurdial Singh for the Punjab. No names appear to have been proposed by the Madras Government. The above-named gentlemen are all under twenty-five, and are well versed in English as well as in their respective provincial languages. After passing the doctor they will begin their two years' probationary service on Rs.200 a month.

THE Lord President of the Council has appointed Mr. Caspar Purdon Clarke to the charge of the India Museum, and Dr. Birdwood, C.S.I., of the India-office, professional referee for the India Museum. Dr. Birdwood has also been desired to prepare a popular handbook on Indian art, to be published at the reopening of the museum on the 1st of May next.

ALTHOUGH the accounts, which have not been contradicted in St. Petersburg, are still uncertain, and vary as to the particulars, there seems to be little doubt that the Russian force retreating from Geok Tepe sustained further reverses at the hands of the Tekke Turkomans, who are even asserted to have seized Tchikislar, with the accumulated stores. The accounts chiefly differ as to the losses inflicted *en route* on the retreating columns, the Turkomans being stated by one correspondent to have left the retreat unmolested, but to have seized Tchikislar by a rapid march; by another, to have pressed the Russians hard, and blockaded that post (or landing stage), which had consequently to be abandoned with all its supplies. It does not appear whether Noor Virdi Khan, the Akhal chief, for an account of whom we refer our readers to Mr. Boulger's new work, led the attack, or has since joined the victorious Tekkes. Their victory will surely attract all the malcontent warriors of Central Asia to their standards, and accounts, perhaps exaggerated, state that already many Khivans, and even Persians, have joined them.

UNDER the revised arrangement of the Transport Department of the Admiralty, Admiral William R. Mends, K.C.B., continues as director of transports; Mr. W. F. Baughan becomes assistant director; and Messrs. S. J. Graff, F. L. Vaux, and Gordon W. Miller, senior clerks. The Imperial and Indian branches will be amalgamated, Capt. Cruttenden, I.N., remaining as "consulting officer for the Indian troop service."

A MEDICAL officer, lately returned from India complains to the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the very inadequate provision which is made in the Indian transports for officers who are invalided to England, and expresses an opinion that the death of a young officer the other day was entirely due to the defective arrangements on board the troop-ship on which he was provided with a passage. We quite agree with our contemporary that the matter is one of serious moment, and we feel that we have only to draw attention to it to secure the consideration of the authorities, who, we rest certain, will adopt steps to prevent a recurrence of circumstances which have robbed the service of a valuable life, and have cast into mourning the family of a distinguished officer who has served his country in India for a long term of years.

THE transfer of the Assyrian and Egyptian objects belonging to the Indian Museum to their future home amongst the cognate treasures of the British Museum has been accomplished. A large Assyrian slab with the figure of Deity, and an Egyptian mummy in three coffins, are noted as the most remarkable. A large nember of Buddhist bas-reliefs from Amravati have also been received.

COMMANDER V. L. CAMERON, C.B., will deliver a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 20, on his recent travels in Mesopotamia, especially with reference to the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway.

CONCURRENTLY with the establishment of the fortnightly service to Australia, the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have decided to reduce their rates of passage money. Commencing with the s.s. *Cathay*, sailing on Feb. 19, the fares will be, from Southampton, 1st class, £70; 2nd, £45; and £5 less from Venice or Brindisi.

WITH reference to the recent order granting passage to England in troopships, if available, to the families of officers on field service, the Government of India have extended the concession to such relations of an officer on service as may be *bonâ fide* members of his family and dependent on him for a home. The Government have also sanctioned the grant of free passage by troopship, if available, to widows of officers killed in action, or who have died of wounds, or illness contracted on field service, in addition to any passage money they may be entitled to from funds to which their husbands had been subscribers. It will be useful to our military readers to know that certain alterations have been made in the troopship regulations. Liquor is not issued now as part of the saloon messing, but is treated as an "extra," the passengers having to pay for it as on private steamers. A corresponding reduction, however, has been made in the charge for messing. Orders have been issued from the Horse Guards that all military baggage must in future be carried in rectangular boxes to be made according to sizes laid down. No baggage will be accepted for shipment with troops after April 1 next which does not conform to the regulations. Casks, vats, crates, hampers, are altogether prohibited.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* writes "that the horrible sentence passed by the Chinese Government on the children and grandchildren of Yakoob Beg is not to be carried out, and that orders have been sent to Tso Tsung-tang and the judicial authorities of the province of Kan Suh to keep them in close confinement in the provincial capital."

OBITUARY.

AMONG the more notable names contained in the past year's Home and Indian obituaries are the following:—Lieut. Gen. Burnaby, R.A.; Lieut. Col. Vallancey (Madras Army); Col. Cooper, late 23rd B.N.I.; Col. J. Jackson, I.A. (Madras); R. Lowther, late B.C.S.; Lieut. Col. St. Clair, Bo.H.A.; Gen. J. Yaldwyn; Captain Morris, Central Provinces; Lady Anna Gore Langton; Hon. James H. B. Colvin, late B.C.S.; Capt. Samuels, B.S.C.; Sir George Wingate, K.C.S.I; Sir J. L. C. Richardson, late Bengal Artillery; Lieut. Col. J. K. Phibbs, late 41st B.N.I.; Major W. Reynolds, B.S.C.; Major Gen. C. M. Thornton, R.A., late Madras; Col. Geddes, late Bengal Artillery; Major Wigram Battye; Major Gen. M. B. Ford; Sir W. L. Anderson, K.C.S.I.; Gen. Sir C. S. Stuart, G.C.B.; Gen. C. D. Wilkinson, B.N.I.; Col. Dickson, Bo.S.C.; Col. C. St. George Brownlow, B.S.C; W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq.; Surg. Major F. Dougall; Lieut. Col. Fellowes, B.S.C., 32nd Pioneers; Major Gen. Clarkson, B.N.I.; Major Gen. Pirie, Bo.S.C.; his Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.; Raja Digumber Mitter, C.S.I.; Gen. Sir Horatio Shirley, K.C.B.; C. R. Buller, Esq.; Major Gen. West, M.S.C.; Sir Mutu Coomara Swamy, M.L.C., Ceylon; Capt. E. N. Shaw, R.N., Lieutenant Governor of Malacca; J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq., B.C.S.; Col. Jones, C.I.E., B.S.C.; Lieut. Col. Raynsford, R.A.; Gen. Alexander, Madras Army; Major Gen. A. M. Mackenzie, B.S.C.; Gen. Zuggut Sumshere, Nepal; Sir Edward J. Gambier; R. B. Shaw, Esq., C.I.E., F.R.G.S.; M. J. O'Brien Saunders; Brigadier Gen. E. A. B. Travers, M.S.C.; Major Gen. Auldjo, B.S.C.; Col. A. L. Scott, Bo.A.; Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; Lieut.

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Col. Molyneux, Madras Army; Col. A. C. Scott, retired, Bengal Army; Gen. J. L. Taylor, late B.A.; Dr. Clement Williams; the Prince of Arcot, G.C.S.I.; Col. J. Pitt Kennedy, R.E.; Andrew Wood, M.R.C.S.L., late B.A.; Col. E. J. Bruce, R.A.; Lord Ossulston, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Gen. M'Master, M.S.C.; Lieut. Col. R. A. Stevenson, R.A.; Mr. Sinclair, Punjab Commission; Lieut. Col. Garden, B.I.; Major Gen. J. L. Taylor, retired, Bengal Army; Major General W. D. Stanley, M.S.C.; Col. Nicholetts, 2nd Battalion 29th Bo.I.; H.H. the Raja of Queddah, K.C.M.G.; Mr. J. P. Wise, indigo planter; General Sir W. B. Ingilby, R.A., K.C.B.; Surgeon Major A. Neil, I.M.D., professor of anatomy, Lahore; Lieut. Col. Preston, B.S.C.; Major Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, C.S.I.; Lieut. Col. A. H. Cooke, M.S.C.; Major General C. Campbell, Bengal Army; Lieut. Col. F. A. Clarke, Madras Army; Col. F. G. Wilson, M.S.C.; Surgeon General Inglis, C.B.; Syud Abdulla Khan; Col. James Wyllie, H.E.I.C.S.; Lieut. Gen. A. I. Lockhart, C.B.; Lieut. Col. C, Y. Bazett, late H.E.I.C., 9th Bengal Cavalry; W. Jenkyns. Esq., B.C.S., C.I.E.; Mr. A. M'C. Webster, M.C.S. o Capt. Robinson, I.N.; Major General T. H. Chamber; lain, B.S.C.; General Sir C. S. Stuart, G.C.B., Bombay Infantry; Major General E. L. Dennys, Bengal Army; Major General C. Campbell, Bengal Army; General R. Cornwallis Moore, C.B., R.A. (Madras); Wm. Guybon H. Damant, B.C.S.; Lieut. Gen. H. Milne, B.I.; Major Gen. Sturrock, M.I.; Surg. Gen. Arnott, M.D., C.B., Bo., M.D.; Major Herbert W. Wood, R.E. (Madras); Right Rev. J. Chapman; Major G. A. Baker, 6th Bengal Cavalry; H.H. the Maharaja of Burdwan; Major Gen. O. M. Maclean. Prof. A. Von Schiefner; Major Gen. A. Hall, late 5th B.L.C.; Gen. J. Hobson, B.S.C.; Major Gen. C. Need, Bengal Army; Mr. J. Allan Brown, F.R.S.; Lieut. Col. Brodie, Bengal Army, Lieut. Col. Guyon, 81st B,N.I; Col. J. Babington, R.A; (Madras) Gen. C. J. Barton, B.R.A.; Col. A. F. Millett; B.C.S.; Major C. R. Cock; Nawab Amir Ali Khan, of Patna; Major Gen. Cook, V.C., B.S.C.; Lieut. Gen. Marriott, C.S.I., Bo. S.C.; General F. W. Burroughs, Madras Army; Major Gen. J. D. Macdonald, B.S.C.; Capt. Dundas, V.C., R.E.; Lieut. Col. G. E. Watson, R.E. (Bengal); Col. C. Smith, 38th M.N.I.

HISTORY OF THE GODDESS OF SMALL-POX.

THE following is said of Shitala the goddess of small-pox in *Skandapurana*. As small-pox invariably attends the goddess, it may be called the goddess herself, and the fever which accompanies it is called violent fever. There are seven kinds of small-pox. Fever is generally felt beforehand, then within a week the eruption comes out, in the second week it becomes mature, and in the third it dries. But if the pustules break, the smoke of the dung of a wild cow should be taken. The branches of the nimb or neemb (Melia-azaderata) tree should be waved in order to drive out the flies. Cold water should be used and the body should not be rubbed even at the time of fever. The man suffering from it should be placed in a clean (well ventilated), cold and lonely room. A dirty or unholy man should not touch him or go to him during that time. Almost all the physicians do not prescribe medicine at all, but a few only do so. The only treatment for it, as prescribed in the Shastras, is *Japa* (prayers), *boma* (oblation), *dana* (donation), *sedastayana* (aversion of evil), and the worship of Brahmin, cow, Shiva (the well-known god) and Gauri (the wife of Shiva), and a holy and faithful Brahmin should recite the praise of the goddess Shitala before the patient, and the eruption will be cured. *Skanda* (the son of Shiva, requested his father thus :—"O great god of gods (Shiva) kindly recite fully before me the auspicious praise of the goddess Shitala, which, being uttered, cures the small-pox for ever." Shiva said, "I bow before the goddess Shitala, riding on an ass, having the points of the compass for her clothes (*i.e.*, quite naked) holding a broom and jug with both hands and her head is adorned with a winnowing basket. I pray the goddess Shitala, the destroyer of all diseases and by whose grace no fear of small-pox exists any more. If a man suffering from burning sensation utter the word 'Shitala' 'Shitala,' the fear of eruption will suddenly disappear from him. O goddess Shitala, if a man placing you within cold water, worship thereby, he and his descendants have not to fear the eruption any more. O goddess Shitala, you are the only medicine to men suffering awfully from inflammatory fever, having an ill smelling body and losing eyes for ever. O goddess Shitala, you are the infallible curer of all pains arising in the human body and you shower the heavenly nectar over the man who suffers from eruption. No Mantra (incantation) nor medicine can effect any benefit to the man who is suffering from bad diseases but only you, and no other goddess is the curer of the same."

THE TRADES AND PROFESSIONS BILL.—The modification that has been made by Sir John Strachey in the Trades and Professions Bill, which it is not proposed to pass until after the publication of the budget, gives general satisfaction. The changes were announced at a meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on the 24th ult., the principal alteration being the exemption of all persons with income below Rs.500, and the limitation of the tax upon non-officials to the maximum of Rs.800. In other respects the existing Acts will remain essentially unchanged, but in Bengal and Northern India one class will be added to the present schedule, and traders and professionals included therein will pay an annual fee of Rs.800. In Bombay two new classes will be added paying Rs.500 and Rs.800. In Madras there is no change in the present maximum fee, which is thus applied throughout India. Officials will pay one and a half per cent. on salary without limitation. The Viceroy, Governors, Commanders in Chief, Lieutenant Governors, and members of Council will thus pay more than any traders, an anomaly which can hardly be avoided when the latter are not taxed on actual income. Sir John Strachey declared the necessity of permanently maintaining taxation on the richer traders and official classes who have hitherto paid little or nothing. He repudiated the assertions that fresh burdens were being imposed on the country, and said that the result of the present measure would be an equitable readjustment of taxation by which one and three-quarter millions of relatively poor persons will be exempted from taxation, and the greater part of the burden be transferred to 35,000 persons, mostly comparatively rich officials. The financial result of the whole measure will be a loss of £100,000 revenue.—*Times of India.*

THE Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the publication, in separate monthly circulars, in assimilation with the practice obtaining at the War office, of such instructions and regulations relating to financial and administrative subjects of the army as the Government of India may see fit to promul gate for general information. From the 1st of January all-rulings and orders, which from that date will cease to be published in the *Gazette of India*, and which will, in future, be contained in army circulars, are to be considered as authority from the date of their publication, unless otherwise directed. The circulars will not be republished in the orders of the Government of Madras or Bombay, or in those of the Commander in Chief in India.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the first ordinary meeting after the Christmas recess the newly-elected president, Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., delivered an inaugural address. He drew attention to the great changes in engineering which had arisen since the institution received its Royal Charter, and mainly to the improvements in the means of communication, both on land and on sea, and by the utilisation of some of the powers of electricity in the transmission or intelligence.—At the meeting on Tuesday, the 13th inst.—Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., president in the chair—it was announced that the monthly ballot resulted in the election of twenty-three candidates, of whom six were members, including Mr. Henry Robert Pasley Carter, deputy chief engineer of the Madras Railway; fourteen associate members, and three associates.—At the meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 20—Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., president, in the chair—a paper was read on "Movable Dams in Indian Weirs," by Mr. R. B. Buckley, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. This paper commenced with a brief description of Indian weirs, and then proceeded to show the necessity for having portions of these weirs movable, so that the silt and deposits of different kinds might be swept away from the heads of the canals supplied from the rivers above the weirs. A description was given of the movable weirs which had been adopted on the Mahanuddee and Cossye rivers and on the Sone. The paper described briefly a system of double-tumbler shutters, proposed by Mr. Fouracres, who introduced the system of the Sone weir, but not as yet adopted in practice.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The annual general court of this society was held on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at the offices, Trafalgar-square, when the Stanhope gold medal, which is annually awarded for the most praiseworthy case of saving life, was bestowed. Mr. J. M. Case presided. The report, which was read by the secretary, Captain Home, stated that 286 cases, in which the lives of one or more persons had been placed in jeopardy, had been dealt with during the past year, and 269 rewards of various descriptions were given; 333 persons were successfully treated, but 22 were beyond recovery There had been nine cases of attempted suicide, and ten cases had been referred to the general court for the award of the silver medallion; 71 applications had been rejected as not eligible. During the year, of the 53 cases which occurred in the Serpentine 47 had been successfully treated; six persons had been found drowned. There had also been four cases of suicide in the Serpentine. On the motion of the chairman the report was unanimously adopted and the officers of the society were re-elected. The secretary reported that during the past year the number of bathers in the Serpentine had been estimated at 97,000. During the late inclement season the society had employed icemen for 27 days, distributed in Hyde, St. James's, Regent's, and Finsbury Parks, the Long Water, and Round Pond at Kensington, and also at Clapham-common, the Crystal Palace, and Hendon. The Stanhope gold medal was then unanimously voted to Mr. Kristo Chunder Chuckerbutty, a native medical practitioner in India, who was instrumental in saving the life of a woman from drowning in the River Hooghly, off British Chandernagore, in February of last year, being, in the opinion of the committee, the most praiseworthy case brought before them during the year. Mr. Chuckerbutty also receives the society's silver medal.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ANCIENT MYTHOLOGY.*

WE would not presume to say that any of our readers have personally ever experienced the want of some current knowledge of the mythology of Greece and Rome. It may, indeed, sometimes happen to visitors to the Royal Academy or the museums, whether at Bloomsbury or South Kensington, to be somewhat puzzled by questions as to the identity or story of Clytie, or the precise distinction between Aphrodite Pandemos and Aphrodite Urania. Fauns and Satyrs present puzzling resemblances, while Nymphs vaguely represent all Naiads, Oreads, and Dryads alike. A more serious want is necessarily experienced by the instructors of youth. The legendary cultus of "the fair divinities of old religion" cannot be altogether omitted from even "modern" school teaching, and the difficulty that the author of the unassuming but excellent work before us dwells on, evidently from experience, is a common one. To use the prefatory words: "It is hardly necessary to dwell on the importance of the study of Mythology; our poems, our novels, and even our daily journals teem with classical allusions." We feel, in reading the condensed but lucid expositions of the myths and religious legends of Greece and Rome, that the work is that of an accomplished woman, with thoroughly poetic appreciation of the exquisite beauties of the old creations of the Hellenic imagination and faith. Very skilfully, too, with sensitive, but not obtrusive, delicacy are the difficulties of the too "undraped" legends avoided, and while the stories are told with almost historical realism, so that the successive figures in her gallery are faithful word renderings of the "stones that breathe and burn, the brass that seems to speak," the original idealism, the symbolic heritage of Aryan thought, is sufficiently indicated without being pedantically intruded. We must not omit to notice that the arrangement of the work presents the mythical history of the successive dynastic deities in due order, without confusing the reader or student as to the identity or difference. Thus the myth of Helios precedes that of Phœbus Apollo, and both are charmingly told; but we fear that the Olympian registries would be searched in vain for records of the successive marriages attributed to the Cynthian god. There are some slight errors, such as "ancilliæ," which can be corrected in a second edition; some disputable etymologies, as might well be expected, and some few, but not important, omissions; one, indeed, the birth of the roses in the legend of Rhodes, so beautiful that it should have found place. The volume includes short but instructive accounts of the public worship and festivals of Greece and Rome, while in the second part the principal legends of the heroes are epitomised. We congratulate the author on the production of a valuable aid to the labours of masters and pupils, and an introduction to the study of mythology, which will perhaps content the superficial seeker of knowledge made easy, but is well designed to awaken a spirit of inquiry into the more abstruse study of the ancient religions. It occupies a worthy place in a comprehensive school series; is well got up, and enriched with numerous vignettes, illustrations of ancient art, and deserves our best commendation.

* "The Myths and Legends of Ancient Greece and Rome." By E. M. BERENS. Illustrated from antique sculptures. London: Blackie and Son, and Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin 1880.

THE ROYAL KALENDAR.*

THE new year has brought to us the accustomed new issue of the Royal Kalendar. This handy and well arranged compendium of information is as complete and as correct as heretofore. Turning over its pages, we see from the rolls of the Order of Knighthood that the roll of the Star of India shows two losses by death from among the Grand Commanders, Lord Lawrence and his Highness the Prince of Arcot, while the additions are General Sir F. P. Haines, his Highness the Raja of Nabha, and as an honorary K.G.C., his Highness Mir Khodadad Khan. The Maharaja of Vizianagram and Major Sir Geo. Wingate have left vacancies among the knights, while the new cavaliers are Sir R. E. Egerton, Col. Sir Owen Burne, Sir T. Sandeman, and the Nawab Gholam Hussun Khan Bahadur. Five Companions of the Order, besides the distinguished and lamented Pierre Cavagnari, have been removed by death, and nine have been added. The former are Sirdar Mangal Singh Ramgharia, Babu Degamber Mitter, the Dewan of Cashmir, and Raja Hurder Bux, to whom we must add General Marriott. The new names are those of R. A. Dalyell, Esq., J. B. Peile, Major O. St. John, R.E., the Maharaja Jotendo Mohun Tagore, Sirdar Bikrama Singh, the Maharaja Pertab Singh, Sahibrada Obed Ali Khan, Lieut. Col. W. G. Waterfield, L. H. Griffin, Esq., and Lieut. Col. Browne, R.E. The Order of the Indian Empire has lost one who would have lived to earn higher honour, R. B. Shaw, Resident of Mandalay, and gained the addition of sixteen companions whose names recall varied services to India well deserving of their distinctions. Although corrections for the Kalendar are scarcely invited at so early a period of the ephemeral life of the new volume, we cannot but point out that, besides the Orders of Knighthood, at least a nominal list o those on whom the Victoria Cross has been bestowed, with perhaps the dates and local names, distinguishing the deeds of valour so rewarded, would be a most acceptable addition to the pages of this excellent book of reference.

* "The Royal Kalendar and Index, 1880." London: W. H. Allen and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN CAIRO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—We have a pretty little English church in Cairo, and a worthy and energetic chaplain in the Rev. G. W. Collins, and the condition of our little church urges me to beg you to admit this letter into your hospitable columns.

I am a loyal Englishman, knowing Egypt for the last twenty-two years, and I am grieved to find that our English church in Cairo, in its unfinished state, and with a heavy debt upon it as well, should be the subject of disparaging remarks here both from the natives and the members of the other creeds and colonies. Every religion has its temple of worship here now, and they are all of them in a finished and flourishing condition, with the exception of our own, the English church.

England is considered here as the richest and most Christian nation of the world, and natural surprise is expressed that her church here is the only exception of prosperity amongst the others. And yet it might be made the prettiest church in Cairo if it had the funds. It is situated in a fine road, in the best quarter of the city, immediately between the two principal hotels; it stands upon a plot of valuable ground, the gift of the Moslem ruler of the country, and yet there it stands, with no garden, no trees, no shelter from the burning sun, no proper pathway over the sand and stones, no finished walls, no railings, and no gates. In fact, there stands our naked English church, in the most appealing condition, adjoining one of the handsomest town houses of one of the highest officials, and within a stone's throw of the German church, to which it stands in very pitiful comparison indeed! I have often heard a passing Arab remark to his friend: "What! is that the church of the great, rich English people?"

The few English residents here have given and are giving what they can afford, but the weekly Sabbath collections are but small, and our church is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. It is in the utmost need of funds to render it worthy in appearance of the name of "English," and as no one else seems disposed to take the trouble to plead its cause I hope that you will favour it by publishing this letter, trusting that our poor little English church in Cairo will likewise receive a few Christmas contributions from our sympathising countrymen at home.

Post-office orders and cheques can be easily changed here, and will be duly acknowledged.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, E. ST. JOHN FAIRMAN.

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 1, 1880.

GHAZNI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—A few days ago the *Times* contained an article on "Ghazní," one of the daily doses on Afghanistan. The readers of that journal would naturally conclude that the compiler of that account was well up in his Muhammadan history before he attempted to write it, and that something might be learnt from it. But it contains some errors so great and so sure to mislead that they ought to be promptly corrected. Here are specimens. The writer begins with saying that:—"Mahmoud was the first person who cast off the tie which bound him to the ruler of Bokhara." And then adds: "One of his (Mahmoud's) successors, Bahram Khan, the brother of that Alp Arslan, whose great qualities have been enumerated in immortal language by Gibbon, was driven out of Ghazni by the Afghan prince of Ghor, who destroyed Ghazní."

It was Alb-Tigín, the Turk, the slave of the Sámání rulers of Máwará-un-Nahr and Khurásán, who, when governor and commander of the troops in Khurásán, threw off allegiance and established himself at Ghazni, having first expelled Abu-Bikr-i-Lawik, the feudatory of that province. Alb-Tigín was subsequently confirmed in that fief, which the Sámání sovereign was not strong enough to dispossess him of. Alb-Tigín was succeeded at Ghazní by his son, Is-hak, who soon after died, and Amír Pírey, one of Alb-Tigín's slaves, succeeded to the fief. He was soon deposed by the people and killed, and then Sabuk-Tigín, the Turk, another of Alb-Tigín's slaves, was set up, and confirmed by the Sámání sovereign. Sabuk-Tigín, as is well known, was succeeded by his son Ismá'íl, who was speedily deposed by his brother Mahmúd, who became completely independent on the breaking up of the Sámání power. Therefore, Mahmúd is not "the first person who cast off the tie which

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bound him to the ruler of Bukhara, but Alb-Tigín who died nine years before Mahmúd was born.

As to "Alp-Arslán" and "Gibbon's immortal language." Alá-ud-dín, Mas'úd, Al-Karím, or the Beneficent, the eleventh ruler of the Ghazní dynasty, had several sons; two of whom were Melik Arsalán and Baharám Sháh (there was no ruler styled "Khán" in those days but the rulers of Turkistán.) Malik Arsálan succeeded at the death of his father in 509 H. (1115 A.D.), upon which his brother, Bahrám Sháh, fled to the court of Sultán Sanjar (the grandson of Gibbon's Alp Arslan), the Saljúk, for Bahrám's mother was Sanjar's sister. Sanjar, to aid his nephew, marched to Ghazní, defeated Malik Arsálan, and installed Bahrám two years after. This Ghaznáwí ruler has been mistaken by the *Times* writer for Alb-Arsalán, the Saljúk, who is a totally different person. The Alb-Arsalán respecting whom Gibbon wrote was a Saljúk Turk-mán, the dynasty which deprived the Ghazníwí sovereigns of great part of Khurásán, and whose capital was Marw, which excites such interest at present. The father of Alb-Arsalán was Dá'úd-i-Jaghar Beg, brother of Tughril Beg. Alb-Arsalán succeeded his father to the empire of the Saljúks in 451 H. (1059 A.D.), and was assassinated in 465 H. (1072 A.D.), before Malik Arsalán was born, and Ghazní was not taken by the Ghúrí Prince until nearly a century after Alb-Arsalán's death. Thus the "Alp Arslan" of Gibbon, and supposed brother of "Bahrám Khan," was dead forty-five years before Bahrám Sháh came to the throne, he having died during the reign of the latter's grandfather. I am quite ready to give my authorities for these statements. The Ghúrís were not Afghāns, but Tájníks, according to the historian brought up at their Court, and whose official he was, and his father before him, and whose mother was the school companion and favourite attendant of a Ghúrí princess who had that history written.

Unfortunately for "Gibbon's immortal words"—error is said to be immortal—what he calls "the inscription on Alb-Arslan's tomb" is nothing more than half of one of the verses contained in the dirge composed by the Hakim, Sanā'ī, on Alb-Arsalán's death, and which is as follows:—

"Thou sawest the head of Alb-Arsalán elevated to the sublimity of the seventh heaven;
"Come to Marw, that thou mayest see the body of Alb-Arsalán buried in the dust,
"Attended neither by train or guards, nor the moon-faced, dimple-chinn'd;
"Nor the steed pressed by his thighs, nor the reins within his grasp."

The third line may be also translated, according to another reading, "Neither with the glittering blade by his side," &c.—

Yours &c.,
H. G. RAVERTY, Major.

Jan. 16.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE FAMINE MORTALITY IN MADRAS.

IT has been broadly stated that three millions of people perished during the famine of 1877 within the single Presidency of Madras; and this statement has been repeated and magnified by the ill-wishers of British rule. So far as we are aware, there is no real foundation for the assertion that three millions of people died of starvation in that year. Dr. Cornish, the sanitary commissioner of Madras, makes up a grand total of 3,250,000, and comes to the conclusion "that the actual losses of population in that Presidency alone, from causes connected with the famine, have not fallen short of three millions." But Dr. Cornish takes a few selected areas, and finds that a certain percentage of persons were "missing" in each after the famine. Then he applies the percentages thus obtained to the whole famine area, district by district. Finally, he adds to the total an extra million or so, which he allows for the growth of the population between 1872 (the year of the last census) and 1876. It is obvious that this process rests upon the assumption that all who were "missing" from his selected famine areas had perished. But this assumption is opposed to the ascertained facts in our great Bengal famine of 1866. The population swayed about in that year from one district to another, the main stream being from the rural parts to the great towns, and from the districts where food was dearest to those where employment could be had, and where food was cheapest. Dr. Cornish leaves this great factor out of his calculations, and his remarks upon the unlikelihood of such movements of the population on any large scale strike us as inconclusive.

After a careful perusal of Dr. Cornish's paper we see no reason to believe that 3,250,000, or anything like 3,250,000, perished in Madras. Several causes contributed to render the death registration imperfect in Madras in 1877; but a great many other causes acted in the opposite direction, and tended to render the registration of deaths as complete at least as in ordinary years. There was a great deal more attention paid to the subject, and the extra number of European officers employed placed the village accountants, who act as the rural registrars of Madras, under a more than usually stringent supervision. The great concourse of the population at the various relief depots, and the exact record of the numerous deaths which there occurred, introduced another element of completeness in the registration of the death rate in 1877 which is absent in ordinary years. We believe that the death registration was, at least, as accurately conducted in 1877 and 1878 as it was in the period preceding the famine. The total number of extra deaths recorded in those two years was under 1,330,000. Unless, then, the whole system of registration in Madras is a farce, it disproves the vast hypothetical total which Dr. Cornish has summed up of the 3,250,000 who perished during the year of famine up to March, 1878. We do not think that 1,330,000 during two years can be regarded as a very excessive addition to the deaths from all causes after a great strain such as a famine implies. That increase means a temporary addition of 650,000 deaths per annum in a Presidency with a population of 31,500,000—a very serious addition, but a very different one from 3,250,000.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Bengal Coal Company, held Dec. 13, a dividend at the rate of Rs.85, per share was declared.—At the first meeting of the Darjiling Steam Tramway Company, held Dec. 17, the accounts were passed, and it was resolved that Mr. Prestage be paid the sum of Rs.10,000 on completion of the line, as an honorarium for his services.—*Englishman.*

ELEPHANT CATCHING.—Mr. Sanderson and Capt. Henderson left Dhaka on Dec. 10 on an elephant-catching expedition in the Garo Hills.—*Ibid.*

EMIGRATION.—During the month of September last 1,528 emgrants left the port of Calcutta, of whom 511 went to Demerara, 536 to Trinidad, and 481 to the French West Indian colonies.—*Ibid.*

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the committee of management of the Zoological Gardens:—Lieut. Col. G. Fergus Graham, and Messrs. C. W. Bolton, H. M. Kisch, J. Lambert, G. Miller, and R. H. Wilson.—*Ibid.*

THE ALIPUR SCHOOL.—The appointment of a superintendent of the reformatory school at Alipur, on pay of Rs.300, rising by annual increments of Rs.10 a month, with retrospective effect from Feb. 20, 1878, to Rs.400, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.—*Press Commissioner.*

WE hear from North Cachar that the tea season in that district has this year ended very quickly, in consequence of an early cessation of the rains. The rainfall has been about 133·26 inches, against 137·37 last year—not a very large difference; but last year tea had the benefit of some good showers in November. Besides an early break in the rains, North Cachar has this year suffered much from blight, and a few of the gardens have not made more than a little above half their estimated outturn. At the end of the first week in December the weather in the district was clear and cold. The temperature at midday is given as—max. 83°, min. 62°; but one night it fell to 58°.

THE BURMESE IN THE AENG PASS.—The rumour of a Burmese gathering near the Aeng Pass led to the despatch of the deputy commissioner of Kyouk-Phyoo to the frontier to learn the truth. His report was that the Burmese people near the border had heard of King Theebaw's death, and the Burman officials, in consequence of this report being current, feared there would be a stampede, and a large outrush of the more peace-loving portion of the Burmese population for safety into British territory. The officials, therefore, collected as many people as they could and armed them to prevent an emigration into Arakan. It was this armed body which rumour exaggerated into an approaching Burmese force.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—We hear that the following arrangements have been sanctioned for the teaching of law at the Presidency College for the calendar year 1880:—Mr. J. G. Apcar, barrister at law, to be lecturer in English law; Mr. C. H. Reily, barrister at law, to be lecturer in English law; Baboo Trailackya Nath Mitra, M.A., D.L., to be lecturer on Hindoo law; and Mr. G. S. Henderson, barrister at law, to be lecturer in Mahomedan law.—*Ibid.*

THE ZAIMUKHT EXPEDITION.—The following details have been received by Government regarding the Zaimukht expedition:—On Saturday, Dec. 13, Gen. Tytler moved out from Camp Chinarah, against Zawar, the Zaimukht stronghold, distant about eight miles, with 1,350 infantry, two mountain guns, and two screw guns. The road lay through an open valley, which, at about two-and-a-half miles from Zawar, and narrowing to a very cramped gorge, wound between the hills, lofty, precipitous, and very difficult to climb. Col. Gordon, with four companies of the 85th and the 29th N.I., and two mountain guns, was sent to clear the heights held by the enemy on the right of the advance parties. The 4th P.I. and the 20th N.I. were sent to crown the heights on the left, Gen. Tytler moving with the remainder of the force and the screw guns along the bed of the ravine. Owing to the very steep and rocky nature of the ground, the guns with Col. Gordon's force were unable to follow; but, later on, came up the ravine, and moved to the second height, whence they shelled the enemy, who had collected in force on the higher height in front. The 29th N.I. took the enemy in flank, while the 85th advanced up the almost perpendicular face of the cliff. The enemy fled in confusion.

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Gen. Tytler bivouacked in a village, called Bagh, below. Our casualty was one native officer of the 29th N.I. severely wounded. It is estimated that the loss of the enemy amounted to twenty. On the 14th Gen. Tytler continued to advance. The enemy stoutly defended the pass near Zawar. The 4th P.I. on the ridge, and the 85th in the ravine, beat them back, killing twenty or thirty. The screw guns made excellent practice. All the villages in the Zawar Valley were burnt, and along the line of retirement. Gen. Tytler returned unmolested to Bagh at five o'clock, and bivouacked. Our casualties were Lieut. Renny, 4th P.I., very dangerously wounded-one havildar severely, and one sipahi mortally, wounded.—*English man.*

SURGEON-MAJOR S. B. PARTRIDGE, doing duty in Bengal, retired from the service at the beginning of the year on a pension of £456 per annum.

THE *Indian Church Gazette* announces the death of the Rev. J. Welland, for many years secretary of the C.M.S. at Calcutta Mr. Welland was a powerful preacher, and in his death he is mourned by a large number both of Europeans and natives.

A DANGEROUS SHORT CUT.—Henry MacConoille, a private soldier of H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry, quartered at Calcutta, was killed on Christmas night by a fall from the upper story of the barracks. Some of the men living on the upper stories have a habit of saving the journey up and down stairs when wishing to visit adjoining rooms by climbing over the verandah railings, holding on by the spouts and projecting parts of the building. The deceased wished to visit the library at about eight o'clock, and, while he was crossing as above described, the waterspout which he was clinging to as a support gave way, owing to the brickwork having started.—*Times of India.*

SHIPPING.—A Calcutta paper says that the paucity of the arrival of ships in Calcutta during the present busy season has been unprecedented. There are so few ships in Calcutta that the superintendent has no work for even the permanent preventive officers. The extra or supernumerary officers have literally been doing nothing for the past fortnight.—*Ibid.*

THE VICEROY ON THE AFGHAN WAR.—At the annual State banquet to celebrate the assumption of the Imperial title, on Jan. 1, in proposing the health of the Queen, the Viceroy spoke at some length, and touchingly referred to the loss of Sir L. Cavagnari and his companions. While regarding it as natural, he affirmed that in some of its aspects the anxiety felt about recent affairs in Afghanisan was not altogether reasonable, in so far as it involved a disregard of reassuring facts or the advocacy of measures which, if adopted, would have augmented the dangers incidental to chance and diminished the securities available to skill. The Viceroy acknowledged the assistance received from his military colleagues, affirming that the problem they have had and still have to deal with regarding the operations in Afghanistan is disregarded or misunderstood by those who suppose that the success of British troops can be best secured or promoted by their employment in overwhelming numbers, citing in support the opinion of the Duke of Wellington on the former conditions of Afghan warfare, that a force operating in a country like Afghanistan must always be strictly limited in exact relation to its carefully ascertained means and the conditions of supply. The Viceroy referred to the completeness of the success recently achieved by General Roberts as showing the high military capacity and skill of that officer and the power of the small, well-equipped, and disciplined force to hold its own against, and eventually defeat, immensely superior numbers of irregular troops. He reiterated that the object of the operations was not the acquisition of territory, but firm foundations for the establishment of a durable peace for India in the future, and solid self-acting guarantees for the future good behaviour of India's neighbours. The Viceroy, in concluding, referred to the recent illness of the Queen.—*Ibid.*

THE ATTACK ON LORD LYTTON.—It is said that the Government of India has, through the Government of Bengal, called upon the commissioner of police for an explanation as to the reasons why De Sa had been allowed to discharge his revolver three times, as has since been ascertained to be the case, without attracting the attention of the police constables who were on duty on the spot. The occurrence took place not far from the Hooghly-bridge, where were drawn up in line a body of European constables, and both sides of Strand-road were lined with the native constabulary. It appeared to the Government rather strange that a madman should be allowed to fire so many shots without being at once arrested. Had it not been for Captain Rose and Sir Pomeroy Colley, one of whom had very narrowly escaped, as the whiz of the shot had passed very close, De Sa would have in all probability escaped. They did not see the person who fired, but alighted from their carriage and went in the direction where they saw the smoke. Even when they arrived on the spot they would not have known who the person was that had discharged the firearm but for a West Indian named Nelson, by profession a stevedore, who pointed him out to Captain Ross. It was the opinion of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor that the police had been guilty of a gross dereliction of duty, and the constables on the spot deserved to be punished for the apathy shown by them. The commissioner of police has submitted his explanation, from which it would appear that the constables had neither seen De Sa fire nor heard the reports, owing to the noise caused by the crowd of vehicles and the usua hubbub of the spectators. The spectators who had seen De Sa fire were panicstricken, and, either from fear or excitement, had made no attempt to arrest him. The attention of the police on all such occasions was wholly and entirely directed to what was passing before them, and to keep away the crowd so that the road was not obstructed. Even the spectators who were close to the man appeared to have been so very attentive in looking at the *cortége* that they had neither seen nor heard the shots. It is said that the mother of De Sa had been in the Calcutta Lunatic Asylum (not Allahabad) for about twenty years, and was discharged because the payment of the fee had been discontinued. She is now living with one of her sons, Mr. Henry De Sa, and is still a lunatic. We understand that the doctor under whose observation the prisoner has been kept believes him to be of unsound mind.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—On Dec. 31 the disengaged tonnage import was 5,665 tons. The closing quotations were:—London, *via* Canal: Rice or wheat, £3 2s. 6d.; jute, £3 10s.; linseed, £3 10s.; hides, £3 15s.; tea, £4; cotton, £3 15s.; indigo, £4 15s.; *via* Cape: Saltpetre, £2 12s. 6d.; others nominal. Liverpool, *via* Canal: Rice, £3 10s.; oil, £4; *via* Cape: Linseed, £3 3s. 9d.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The Acting Surgeon General's report on the three lunatic asylums in this Presidency, states that the number of insane under treatment in Madras asylums in 1878-79 was 491, giving a ratio of 1·68 per 100,000 of the population under registration. In Bengal proper the corresponding rate in 1877 was 2·42. In Scotland, on the 1st January, 1878, the number of lunatics officially known to the commissioners was 247 per 100,000 of population. The corresponding figures for England are not known, but of pauper lunatics alone the ratio per 100,000 population in 1877 was 240. Nothing certain is known regarding the comparative frequency of insanity in India and Europe, but the great disparity in the rates given above indicates that only a tithe of the subjects of insanity in India is under official cognisance. It will be observed that the proportion of lunatics to population in asylums in Bengal is larger than in Madras, the ratio per 100,000 of population being 2·42 in the former and 1·68 in the latter Presidency. The recoveries last year, though less than in 1877-78, were above the average of the five preceding years, being 46·02, and the percentage of deaths to the daily average strength was 21·73. During the past three years the percentage of deaths has been very high as compared with that of previous years, and Dr. Oswald remarks that there is reason to believe that this increase was largely due to causes which have similarly influenced the death-rate of the population generally during those years, for in many cases the health of the lunatics on admission was found to have been broken down by previous hardships.—*Madras Times.*

FISH CURING OPERATIONS.—The Board of Revenue, in submitting the report for the half year ending last June to Government, remark:—"Comparison with the past shows that the fish-curing operations are progressing both in the quantity and the quality of the fish cured. In the past six months 7,309 maunds, in the past twelve months 18,400 maunds, say 676 tons, have been added to the wholesome food supply of the people. It is hoped that continued encouragement may lead to a continued growth and establishment of the trade. The exertions of the Tanjore salt deputy collector, P. Rajaratna Mudliar, are commendable. The board are aware how much depends, at the commencement of an enterprise like this, on the tact and energy of the local authorities. The returns from South Canara are blank. The board would desire an explanation of the reluctance to use the yard, and rely on the collector evincing an interest in the matter."—*Ibid.*

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.—A release of prisoners took place recently. The Governor, by the exercise of his powers of clemency, ordered the release of all such prisoners throughout the Presidency as were neither dacoits, highway robbers, burglars, nor murderers, who had completed three years of their sentence, or who were in the last year of the same; provided they bore good characters in their respective gaols. From the European prison in Ootacamund two men were discharged under this order, and from native prisons sixteen.—*Ibid.*

MULE BREEDING.—We understand that the mule-breeding establishment finds great difficulty in commending its usefulness to the native community. The natives are holding entirely aloof, and they say they do not see how the offspring of horses and donkeys can be so good as the pure breed of either. The difficulty has been met with before in other parts of India, and overcome by demonstrative experiments, wherein the entire expense of purchasing and keeping mares was borne by the Government. The scores of miserable "tats" and the hundreds of small donkeys to be seen on the hills, carrying burdens, lead us to hope that the experiment may be eventually successful.—*Ibid.*

THE WYNAAD PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Supreme Government has declined to interfere with the decision of the Madras Government relating to the extension of the Act for the prevention of coffee stealing to the low country. If the Supreme Government had granted the request of the planters a public slight would have been inflicted upon the Madras Government without

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good and sufficient cause. The planters should, if they found the Madras Government declined to extend the provisions of the Act to the low country, have addressed that Government again, reiterating all the arguments they had used on previous occasions, and embodying in their letter every scrap of additional information they possessed with regard to the robberies that take place in the low country. That the provisions of the Act should be extended few can be found to deny, for those who have any personal knowledge of the facts are well aware that frequent robberies of coffee take place on the roads that run from the foot of the ghaut to the coast ports. If the planters will only take the trouble to collect accurate information as to the number of the robberies that took place last year, and the quantity of coffee stolen, and send the facts to Government, they may rest assured the Madras Government will not turn a deaf ear to their prayer. Special legislation we abhor, but we are well aware such legislation was absolutely necessary to lead to the suppression of coffee stealing, which had grown into a profession, and, if sufficient cause can be shown, the planters must know that their last desire will be complied with. They have reason to rejoice that a resident engineer will be placed at Vythery with an efficient staff of overseers, and that the collector is anxious that planters should take up contracts for the repair of the roads in the district. This new line of policy should lead to the redress of one-half of their grievances. The money for the repairs of roads is to be found by the local funds board, and the planters themselves, by taking up the contracts, can see that every piece of it is expended as it ought to be. With good roads, the suppression of coffee stealing, and the prospect of good crops, we may hope that the planters will soon be in better spirits than they have been for a long time past, and will likewise be at peace with every official in the district.—*Madras Times.*

THE ARMS ACT.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Arms Act, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the exemption of residents in the French town and territory of Pondicherry, being Europeans, from the payment of import duty on their guns when holding passports from their own authorities (countersigned by the proper British magistrate) certifying that they are entitled to carry such arms for sporting purposes.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MYSOR.—In the Mysor public instruction report it is stated that the province did not, during the past year, altogether recover from the effects of the famine. This naturally told on the attendance in the lower classes of schools, and educational operations were also much retarded by a severe form of fever which was generally prevalent throughout the year. 131 candidates appeared for the matriculation, and thirty-eight for the first-in-arts examination, of which twenty-six and seventeen respectively were successful. This unfavourable result, which was also general in the Madras Presidency, is attributed to the character of the examination held, and not to any defect in the instruction given. There were under instruction in all the schools 30,636 boys and 3,742 girls, and the aggregate expenditure on education amounted to Rs.4,22,950.

HOMICIDE BY A CIVILIAN.—The *Madras Mail* much regrets to learn that Mr. T. J. Maltby, acting head assistant collector, Ganjam, has, while in a state of mental aberration, shot two natives, one of them fatally. He has been placed under proper restraint pending the receipt of instructions from the Government. Mr. Maltby entered the Madras Civil Service in 1867, and has served in the Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Godavery, and Ganjam Districts. Early in 1877 his health, which had for some time given him cause for uneasiness, compelled him to take furlough, and he remained away for two years, a large portion of which time he spent travelling about the United States of America.

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY PRESS.—The Lahore paper publishes the following paragraph:—"We are given to understand that the *Bombay Gazette* will change hands in the beginning of the new year. The present proprietor and editor of the paper, Mr. Maclean, retires and goes to England, being succeeded in both capacities by Mr. Grattan Geary. The latter gentleman has been known hitherto as the editor of the *Times of India*, which post he has very recently vacated. We are inclined to think the change will tell chiefly against the *Times*, though the ability and straightforward common sense and uncommon resolution which distinguish Mr. Maclean will be hard to replace for the *Gazette*."

WARM CLOTHING FOR THE CANDAHAR FORCES.—The commissary general, Bombay, makes the following report, dated Dec. 6, regarding the warm clothing for the troops and followers on the Candahar line:—"In returning your memorandum, No. 1,138 O.A., of 3rd instant, with accompaniment, I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council, that the clothing required for the use of the British and native troops and followers on the Candahar line at Quetta, and onward, was as under, as the remaining articles of warm clothing for troops and followers were on hand, or procurable at Quetta and Candahar:—1,500 pairs of mittens; 1,500 jerseys; 9,600 caps, Balaclava; 450 long wadded coats, Turkey red, for guards; 500 pairs of putties; and that of the above—560 jerseys; 1,500 pairs of mittens; 1,974 red mirzais; 298 long wadded mirzais—have been despatched from Sukkur, but had not reached Quetta up to the last accounts. The balance—1,026 red mirzais; 152 long wadded mirzais; 940 jerseys; 9,600 Balaclava caps; 500 pairs putties—would be forwarded on from Jacobabad as soon as received. There left Bombay—1,026 red mirzais; 152 long wadded mirzais; 500 pairs of putties—Oct. 30; 4,078 jerseys, Nov. 22; 4,250 Balaclava caps, Dec. 4. The remainder of the Balaclava caps, now being landed from steamship *Bokhara*, will be despatched as soon as possible. No English clothing was in store here, and, under instructions received, the clothing as received from England was to be first applied to meet the requirements of the troops on the Khyber Kuram lines, and when these were satisfied the wants of the troops on the Candahar line were to be considered. It was not, therefore, possible to send the jerseys, mittens, &c., earlier. For the troops of the Bombay Brigade in the Bolan, the brigade under orders to assemble on the Sukkur Mooltan line, and for the transport, commissariat, and other army and regimental followers, the following supplies of warm clothing have been provided, and are now in store at Sukkur and Jacobabad, or in transit there, and indents from regiments and transport train are being met therefrom—4,000 blankets, Europe; 4.498 jerseys, 10,440 pairs of mittens, 300 pairs boots, English; 500 waterproof sheets made at Calcutta, 28,342 pairs warm socks, including 6,234 purchased at Karachi; 3,000 wadded mirzais, red Turkey, for troops; 9,400 wadded mirzais, Khakee, for followers; 9,400 warm pyjamas, pairs; 17,100 putties, pairs; 8,100 shoes, country, pairs; 2,000 boots, country, pairs; 2,904 boots, ammunition, country made, pairs; 750 long wadded coats, red, for guards; 8,627 blankets, country (in addition to 3,000 made available for Bombay followers from the clothing store at Quetta, small balances from last season at Sukkur and Karachi); 2,000 coolie suits, containing 2,000 pairs of pyjamas and 2,000 coats, warm; 3,400 poshteens. Balaclava caps and waterproof sheets for the Bombay troops, and waterproof sheets for followers, will be despatched to Sukkur as landed from the steamer bringing same from England."—*Press Commissioner.*

SENSE AND INSENSIBILITY.—In the discussion on the proposed memorial from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Factory Bill we see that Mr. Hector succeeded in carrying resolutions to give the work-people in mills one hour for their meals in every working day of twelve hours, and one day of entire rest out of every seven. He mentioned, in support of this latter motion, the interesting fact that, in the mill with which he is connected, the experiment of working only six days in the week has been tried with the best results, the people employed doing their work so much better for the one day's rest that the outturn of the mill was quite as large as it had been when work was continued through all the seven days. A native gentleman objected to letting the operatives have an hour for their meals, as, he said, it only took him ten minutes to eat his dinner.—*Englishman.*

VILLAGE MUNSIFS.—A series of rules for regulating the procedure of village munsifs has been prescribed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, in accordance with the Deccan Ryots Act lately passed by the Supreme Legislative Council. One of the rules directs that when the village munsif has admitted a plaint he shall fix a convenient day, if possible, within seven days from its institution for the trial of the suit. He is also forthwith to send for the defendant and personally explain to him the nature of the claim, informing him of the day fixed for the trial, and requiring him to be present in person on that day, unless he admits the correctness of the claim and his own liability, in which case, of course, there would be no trial. Rule 12 prescribes that the village munsif shall examine the parties and their witnesses, if there are any, at the trial daily, and it will not be necessary for him to take down their evidence in writing or even make notes thereof. But if he does not do so he shall embody in his first order the substance of the evidence, together with the points in dispute, and his decision thereon specifying the amount awarded to the plaintiff. If his decision is in favour of the plaintiff, either wholly or in part, he may direct the defendant to pay the amount found due by instalments not extending over a longer period than twelve months. In no case, says another rule, shall he award more than seems to him, on a full consideration of all the circumstances and past history of the debt, to be justly and equitably due. No costs can be awarded. The munsif is entitled to hold his court in the village chowri.—*Government Gazette.*

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The following gentlemen have been elected as members of the committee for the year 1880:—Mr. G. A. Barnett (agent, G.I.P. Railway), Mr. O. Fiedler (Gaddum and Co.), Mr. J. G. Russell (Benn, Ashley, and Co.), Mr. R. Roberts (Owen and Okell), and Mr. James Hutton.

CHOLERA AT PUNA.—The late Ranee of Akulkote has died of cholera in the city of Puna. There have been many very virulent cases of cholera in the city, several of which have proved fatal. The present weather is trying, as the poor people are unable to protect themselves from the cold. Fever has also been very prevalent for some time in Puna city, and there have been many fatal cases.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 31.

RUTLAM.—We learn from our correspondent at Rutlam that the installation durbar was held on New Year's Day, Sir Henry Daly, General Forbes, and a large number of other officers being present. On the right hand of his Highness Generals Daly and Forbes and the officers were seated. Both the political agents,

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Colonel Martin, and Mir Shahimut Ali Khan Saheb, C.S.I., and the State jaghirdars occupied seats in order of their rank to the left. Interesting speeches were made by General Daly and the Raja Saheb. The chief presented a nuzurana of fifty-one gold mohurs for the Viceroy and Governor General, and in return received a khillut consisting of a necklace, sirpech, and twenty-one pieces of cloth. The raja and his guests afterwards drove to the Chandall Chowk to see the illuminations. A similar installation at Dewas, in the same part of India, has just taken place.—*Times of India.*

TROOPS FROM BURMA.—The Indian Government steamship *Tenasserim*, 1,760 tons, Capt. H. A. Street, arrived on Jan 2, from Rangoon Dec. 14, *vid* Madras Dec. 22, with the following military officers and troops :—Major and Mrs. Warren, and Lieut. Hillyar, 8-8th R.A., Capt. Richmond, Lieut. Staufield, and Lieut. Nash, 9-8th R.A., Lieut. Bernard, 44th Regiment, and 350 rank and file 48th Regiment. —*Ibid.*

ACCORDING to a Puna paper Major Daniell has been recommended by the Bombay Government for a C.S.I. as a reward for capturing Wassudew Bulwant Phadke.—*Ibid.*

THE FRERE COMPANY'S BUNDER.—We are informed that on Friday last the Collector of Bombay made his award of eight lakhs of rupees in Port Trust bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, for the Frere Land and Pier Company's bunder, taken under the Land Acquisition Act, and that the Port Trust took charge of the same.—*Ibid.*

REWARD OF GALLANTRY.—In recognition of the gallant services rendered by Ressaldar Hassan Khan, of the Biluch Guide Corps, in March last, in an affair with the Utman Khels in the Kudaina Pass, the Viceroy has conferred upon him the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction.—*Ibid.*

THE MOONDWA RIOTERS.—Dr. Fraser, railway magistrate, delivered judgment in the case of the two European soldiers, Privates Frame and Elton, of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, who were assaulted by natives on Nov. 23 in the Moondwa garden. The accused numbered six, and were arraigned on charges of rioting and using violence, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt, under sections 147 and 325, respectively, of the Indian Penal Code. His Worship was of opinion that the soldiers had committed no disturbance in the garden; and three of their comrades, who had left previous to the assault, testified to the fact. The complainants were attacked by a party of natives armed with sticks, and were finally overpowered and knocked down, Frame having his skull fractured and being otherwise bruised, Elton being wounded; while both were rendered insensible. The moanings of these two brought some men of the Light Cavalry to the spot, and the latter succeeded in making a few arrests. His Worship found the whole of the accused guilty on the charges laid against them, and ordered them to pay a fine of Rs.100 each, or in default to be rigorously imprisoned for six months; and further that they should each suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years, No. 1 alone being sentenced to simple imprisonment on account of his advanced age.—*Ibid.*

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—A succinct official account of the great undertaking so happily concluded on New Year's Day has been prepared as follows :—After a discussion lasting over twenty years, Mr. Ormiston's project for a wet dock on the Elphinstone estate was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India —the Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury—on July 18, 1875. The first stone was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with Masonic honours, on Nov. 11, 1875; his Excellency Sir Richard Temple, the Governor of Bombay, laid the last stone on April 10, 1879, and the dock opened for traffic on New Year's Day, 1880. The estimated cost of the dock and its appurtenances, including interest during construction, is Rs.76,00,000. The dock has an area of thirty acres of water; it is 1,460ft. long and 1,000ft. wide, with a jetty at one end 700ft. long and 240ft. wide. The length of the berthage in the dock is 6,049ft., and along the outer wall next the harbour 1,590ft. There are two entrances, one of 66ft. in width and one of 55ft. The gates and sluices are worked by hydraulic machines. A bridge 180ft. long spans both entrances. The sills of both entrances are laid 58·00 on Bombay datum which gives 22ft. at half tide, 25ft. at high water of ordinary neaps, 28ft. at ordinary springs, and 30ft. at high water extreme tides. The bottom of the dock has been excavated three feet under the sills. A substantial house has been erected for a pair of compound engines of 125 actual horse-power, by which all the machinery in the dock is worked. There are twenty movable hydraulic cranes for working cargo that can lift 30cwt. through a height of 60ft. At the head of the jetty a crane has been erected capable of raising 100 tons through a height of 40ft. A 5-ton hydraulic capstan has been erected at the head of the jetty for warping vessels into the dock, there are also two of 5 tons and two of 11 tons for warping vessels at the entrances. Seven close sheds have been erected on the wharf, each 120ft. wide, and 1,584ft. in length, besides one on the jetty 480ft. by 108ft., in all an area of 5½ acres. The Tulsi water is laid all round the wharf, and is available from numerous hydrants to supply drinking water and in case of fire. The dredger has compound engines of 300 indicated horse-power to remove the material dredged, and is attended by three steam hoppers, each with a capacity of 9,240 cubic feet, propelled by compound engines of 180 indicated horsepower. The contractors for the excavation and masonry were Messrs. Glover and Co. The hydraulic machinery, gates, &c., were supplied by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. The dredger was made by Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, and the hoppers by Messrs. John Elder and Co. The chairman of the Trust at the commencement of the works was Colonel Ballard, C.B., R.E., and at the completion Colonel Baker, R.E.; consulting engineer, Thomas Ormiston; resident engineer, George E. Ormiston; assistant engineer, A. G. B. Bedford; chief inspector, Thomas G. Mullen.—*Times of India.*

TONNAGE FROM BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1879.—The following list of the tonnage cleared from Bombay, native craft excluded, for the complete year 1879 will be scanned with interest in connection with the opening of the Prince's Dock :—

Agents.	Vessels.	Net regd. tonnage.
Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co. ...	216	198,852
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.	104	171,149
Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co.	66	75,637
Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.	53	73,826
Government of Bombay	14	54,091
C. Grondona, Esq.	12	20,839
Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Co.	15	18,737
J. Janni, Esq.	12	16,661
Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.	12	15,857
„ Ritchie, Stuart, and Co.	12	13,412
„ Sir Charles Forbes and Co.	4	7,061
„ Farnham and Co.	5	6,083
„ Gaddum and Co.	6	5,384
„ Remington and Co.	2	3,486
„ Finlay, Scott, and Co.	2	2,588
„ M'Culloch, Beyts, and Co.	2	2,308
„ George Lockhart and Co.	2	2,218
„ Owen and Okell	2	2,107
„ Bell and Brandenburg	2	2,005
„ Benn, Ashley, and Co.	1	1,666
„ W. M. Macaulay and Co.	2	1,596
„ J. Mackintosh and Co.	1	1,390
„ Lyon and Co.	1	1,226
„ Gladstone, Wylie, and Co.	1	1,184
„ Ralli Brothers	1	1,165
„ Lang, Moir, and Co.	1	1,095
„ Blascheck and Co.	1	749
D. Sassoon, Esq.	1	631
No authorised agents	237	180,404
Native firms	44	53,277
—*Ibid.* Total	834	936,764

CEYLON.

THE *Ceylon Times* of 19th ult. contains the following :—

COFFEE EXPORTS.—Our advices from the coffee districts do not vary much from those previously received; there is a marked difference of yield not only in districts but on estates in the same district. On the whole, however, there can be no longer doubt that the season's yield will be smaller than for some years past. From Ouvah, however, the accounts of crop are very favourable, with excellent prospects for the ensuing year. To date our exports of coffee amount to 81,854cwt. as againt 103,717cwt. at the same period last year. A considerable quantity of ready coffee is delayed in Colombo godowns owing to the unusual scarcity of tonnage. It is expected that our exports by Dec. 31 will be about 110,000cwt. as compared with 200,000cwt. at the end of the previous year.

THE GAZETTE.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 5th proximo :—W. J. S. Boake, Esq., to be police magistrate and coroner for the district of Colombo; F. J. de Livera, Esq., to be district judge, commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Negombo, and visitor of the Negombo Prison.

From the *Ceylon Times* of Dec. 25 :—

WEATHER.—There have been a few showers in the Northern Province, but the rainfall is, so far, inadequate for the requirements of the land under paddy cultivation. The valego crop, which requires but a moderate amount of moisture, will turn out well.

PEARL FISHERY.—Notice is given in the *Gazette* that a pearl fishery will take place at Silavatturai on or about March 1, 1880, and that the bank to be fished in the North West Cheval is estimated to contain oysters sufficient to employ 100 boats for twenty days, with average loads of 10,000 oysters each per day.

THE GAZETTE.—William Henry Jackson and Colville Eardley Wilmot, Esqs., having been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be writers on the civil establishment of the colony his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that they be attached to the Colombo Kachcheri; and that Herbert White and John Herbert Fearnley Hamilton, Esqs., be attached as writers to the Candy Kachcheri; and William Rutherford Bogle Sanders, Esq., be attached to the Galle Kachcheri.

A NEW CHURCH.—Mr. Francis de Mell, sen., a wealthy merchant, known for his munificence and public spirit, has offered to bear the entire cost of a church at Koralawella, the foundation-stone of which was laid on Saturday, Dec 13, by Bishop Coplestone.

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INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BARBER—Dec. 26, at Azamgarh, the wife of C. J. Barber, indigo planter, a son.

BEAHAN—Dec. 20, at Calcutta, the wife of J. J. Beahan, a daughter.

BRADFORD—Dec. 18, at Ajmere, the wife of Lieut. Col. E. R. C. Bradford, a son.

CHICK—Dec. 11, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. C. Chick, a daughter.

CLARKE—Dec. 2, at Steamer Point, Aden, the wife of Lieut. H. Clarke, R.E., a son.

CLERK—Dec. 20, at Bangalore, the wife of L. S. Clerk, Esq., a son.

COBBAN—Dec. 21, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. G. M. Cobban, a daughter.

COLLEY—Dec. 24, at Calcutta, the wife of T. H. Colley, a daughter.

COWIE—Dec. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of John Cowie, Esq., a son.

DALY—Dec. 17, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. F. D. Daly, a daughter.

HARMAN—Dec. 19, at Benares, the wife of J. M. Harman, assistant engineer, P.W.D., a son.

IVES—Dec. 28, at Ballygunge, the wife of Edward L. Ives, Esq., a daughter.

JENKINS—Jan. 12, at Prome, Burma, the wife of Capt. T. Morris Jenkins, M.S.C., a daughter.

LUARD—Dec. 28, at Chowringhee, the wife of Major C. H. Luard, R.E., a son.

M'ARTHUR—On Christmas Day, at Ballygunge, the wife of Malcolm M'Arthur, a son.

M'CASKILL—On Christmas Day, at Ballygunge, the wife of Mr. M. M'Caskill, a son.

MAUGHAN—Dec. 18, at Jubbulpore, the wife of J. A. Maughan, M.E., a daughter, prematurely.

MENDIETA—Dec. 16, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. M. Mendieta, a son.

MORRIS—Dec. 28, at Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, the wife of W. Morris, twin sons.

PENHEAROW—Dec. 22, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. N. H. Penhearow, a daughter.

ROBERTSON—Dec. 18, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. James Robertson, Doveton College, twin sons.

SCHAUFF—Dec. 23, at Cawnpore, the wife of C. Schauff, a daughter.

SUTHERLAND—Dec. 21, at Calcutta, the wife of Arthur B. Sutherland, a son.

TURNER—Dec. 24, at Meerut, the wife of Captain (Local Major) J. T. Turner, 73rd Perthshire Regt., a son.

TURTON—Dec. 11, at Hingoli, the wife of Col. T. T. Turton, 5th Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, a daughter.

VOWLER—Dec. 17, at Wanna Rajah, the wife of S. N. Vowler, a son.

WACE—Dec. 15, at Bellary, the wife of the Rev. W. Wace, chaplain, a daughter.

WALKER—Dec. 20, at Benares, the wife of Captain Walker, 34th Regt., a daughter.

WALLER—Dec. 14, at Kolhapur, the wife of Major Waller, V.C., joint administrator, Saugli, a son.

WARDER—Dec. 20, at Madras, the wife of Mr. R. Warder, executive engineer, Mysore D.P.W., a son.

WEITBRECHT—Dec. 26, at Lahore, the wife of the Rev. H. U. Weitbrecht, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—WARD—Dec. 22, at Calcutta, Hugh Brown, to Frances Margaret Ward, daughter of E. Ward, of the locomotive department, East Indian Railway.

BURNE—WEBER—Dec. 17, at Serampore, Charles Edward Burne, to Annie Alice Mary Gertrude, daughter of J. M. Weber.

DARLING—CLARK—Dec. 20, at Madras, Robert Darling, Esq., Bank of Madras, to Fanny, daughter of John Clark, Esq., of Queen-street, Exeter.

DEASE—GARDINER—Dec. 27, at Mainpuri, C. J. Dease, inspector of post-offices, Punjab, to Martha Jane, daughter of W. J. Gardiner, Police Department.

ÆBDEN—BULLOCK—On New Year's Day, 1880, at St. Stephen's Church, Bandora, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Edward James Ebden, B.C.S., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of William Bullock, Bandora-hill.

FRIEDEMANN—WOOD—Dec. 13, at Calcutta, Adolph Friedemann, P.W.D., to Adeline Campbell, daughter of Mr. H. Wood.

FRY—FREEMAN—Dec. 31, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. H. W. Bagnell, B.A., Alice Rebecca, younger daughter of the late J. D. Freeman, Esq., I.M., to Burgess Fry, Bombay Forest Department.

GAYE—JOHNSON—Dec. 15, at Bangalore, Arthur Charles Gaye, surgeon major, A.M.D., 14th (King's) Hussars, to Emily Lilla, daughter of Col. W. R. Johnson, superintending engineer, Mysore.

HARRINGTON—RUSSELL—Dec. 11, at Jhelum, John P. Harrington, locomotive department, Punjab Northern State Railway, Jhelum, to Annie, daughter of Mr. Frank Russell, of Ratial.

HEWETT—WEBSTER—Dec. 18, at Agra, John Prescott Hewett, Esq., Bengal C.S., to Ethel Charlotte, daughter of Henry Binny Webster, Esq., commissioner of Agra.

KERSEY—GLOVER—Dec. 25, at Bombay, by the Rev. Geo. Bowen, Mr. T. W. Kersey, of Igatpura, to Eliza, daughter of pensioned Deputy Assistant Commissary T. Glover, now in the Municipality, Bombay.

LEIGH—MAXWELL—Dec. 1, at Allahabad, Lieut. H. Percy P. Leigh, B.S.C., assistant commissioner, Punjab, son of Major H. Leigh, to Annie E. Maxwell, daughter of the late Wm. R. Maxwell, 95th Regiment.

LEWIS—BURGESS—Dec. 6, at Calcutta, John Henry Lewis, to Maria Isabella, daughter of B. N. Burgess, Esq., of Howrah.

LIDBETTER—STAPLES—Nov. 15, at Wellington, New Zealand, Thomas Lidbetter, formerly of Bombay, to Ellen Louisa Staples, of Hobart Town, Tasmania.

MILLER—LOWE—At the Cinnamon Gardens Church, Colombo, by the Rev. F. D. Waldock, James, eldest son of Wm. C. Miller, London, to Helen, second daughter of John D. Lowe, Ealing.

MYLNE—MOULTRIE—Dec. 27, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Most Rev. the Metropolitan, assisted by the Rev. F. L. Sherpin and the Rev. H. C. Squires, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, to Amy Fredrica, eldest daughter of G. W. Moultrie.

NEWTON—LISSANT—Dec. 18, at Calcutta, Frederick Wilson, son of the late William Newton (Twickenham and Calcutta), to Eva, daughter of G. B. Lissant (London).

PEYTON—TROUP—At Meerut, Surgeon J. L. Peyton, M.B., Dublin University, Army Medical Department, to Annie Harriett, daughter of the late General Colin Troup, C.B., Bengal Army.

POLLEN—HAGGARD—Jan. 10, at the Cathedral, Bombay, John Pollen, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Mary, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Haggard, R.A.

STEAVENSON—WEIR—Dec. 27, at Madras, Joseph Steavenson, Esq., B.A., Cantab, acting registrar, High Court of Judicature, to Jeannie, daughter of the late Thomas Weir, Esq., of Limabreeny House, co. Down, Ireland.

TURNER—GORE-LANGTON—Dec. 18, at Madras, Henry Gribble Turner, Madras Civil Service, to Frances Anne, daughter of the late W. H. P. Gore-Langton, Esq., M.P.

WEST—PECK—Dec. 26, at Madras, Frederic George West, P.W. Secretariat Office, Rangoon, to Mary Louisa Huntly, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Richard Peck, Medical Department, Madras.

WILLIAMS—WILLIAMS—Dec. 16, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. Dr. W. D. Cowley, George Thomas Williams, C.E., Raj engineer, Oodeypore, Meywar, to Miss Caroline Annie Williams, daughter of Charles Williams.

WILLIAMS—BOWLING—Dec. 18, at Pathankote, Frederick Thomas Williams, sergeant Royal Artillery, of Amritsar, to Clara Agnes, daughter of the late William Allen Bowling, of Madhapur.

DEATHS.

AINSWORTH—Dec. 25, at Howrah, Mr. W. John Hugh Ainsworth, of the Howrah Municipality, aged 49.

ARRATOON—Dec. 22, at Calcutta, Charles Tera, son of Charles Tera Arratoon, of the carriage department, E.I.R., Howrah.

BAMFORD—Dec. 20, Helena Caroline, the wife of Alfred J. Bamford, of Union Chapel, Calcutta.

BEATTIE—Dec. 25, at Byculla, William Lowther Beattie, third son of Alexander Beattie, Esq., M.D., Peninsular and Oriental Company, aged 34.

BEVERLY—On Christmas Day, at Calcutta, Eric Leacroft Addison, child of H. Beverly, Esq., C.S., aged 2.

BOND—Dec. 23, at Chunar, Charles John Bond, second lieutenant, 2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment, aged 21.

BUTLER—Dec. 7, at Bezwadah, Sergeant Wm. Bennet Hingston Butler, supervisor, D.P.W., aged 37.

COOKE—Jan. 11, at Lynsted, Bogawantalawa, Ceylon, Ada Louisa, wife of Edward A. Cooke.

DURNFORD—Dec. 25, at Ootacamund, Mary Jane Durnford, widow of the late Bradford William Durnford, aged 60.

FINLAY—Dec. 21, at Howrah, Mary, wife of John Finlay, Esq., manager, Hastings Mills, Serampore.

GILLON—Dec. 23, at Lahore, Edward Bruce, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gillon, aged 2 months.

GRIBBLE—Jan. 17, at Calcutta, Thomas W. Gribble, Bengal Civil Service, aged 39.

HAMMICK—Dec. 23, at Ootacamund, Ruth, daughter of Capt. Hammick, acting military secretary, aged 8 months.

HARPER—Dec. 26, at Nagpur, Central Provinces, Rebecca, relict of the late Apothecary R. Harper, Madras Army, aged 63.

HUME—Dec. 5, at Mooltan, Punjab, Charles E. Walter, son of the Rev. Charles W. Hume, aged 3 months.

JACKSON—Dec. 7, at Buxar, Bengal, Nevill Jackson, M.D., superintendent of the Buxar Central Gaol, and civil surgeon of Buxar, aged 50.

KEMP—Dec. 27, at Calcutta, Clara Florence, child of Charles Kemp, aged 1 year.

LUDLAM—Dec. 25, at Umballa, Mr. G. W. Ludlam, pleader, High Court, N.W.P., aged 46.

LONGLANDS—Dec. 14, at Punjab, Esther Marie, wife of Richard Longlands, civil engineer, of Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

MACGOWAN—Dec. 18, at Dehra Dun, Mary, wife of J. S. MacGowan, of Doctors' Commons, Mussoorie.

O'BRIEN—Dec. 18, at Meerut, Waterford O'Brien, municipal engineer.

OSBORNE—Dec. 26, at Madras, Capt. Hugh Stacey Osborne, Bombay Royal Artillery.

PORTER—Dec. 27, at Madras, Margaret Mary, the wife of Mr. W. A. Porter.

PORTER—Jan. 9, at Sherpur, Joshua Henry Porter, officiating deputy surgeon general, Cabul Field Force, formerly 97th Regiment.

RICE—Dec. 23, at Kohat, Lieut. James Thomas Rice, Royal Engineers.

SUTHERLAND—Dec. 28, at Lahore, Samuel Thomas, son of Mr. C. G. Sutherland, aged 6 months.

RENNY—Dec. 15, at Chinarak, Lieut. T. J. O'D. Renny, Bengal Staff Corps, adjutant, 4th Regiment, P.I.

ROBB—Dec. 25, at Calcutta, Captain Gordon Robb, C.V.R., aged 50.

SMITH—Dec. 16, at Mussoorie, Alice Mabel, child of Mr. W. J. Smith, aged 3.

TULLOCH—Dec. 21, at Calcutta, Maud, child of John C. Tulloch, aged 13 months.

WORKE—Dec. 26, at Ballygunge, Robert Lawrence Worke, aged 31.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1880.

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

THE most capable and uncompromising critic of Indian budgets and expenditure is unquestionably Mr. Fawcett. He, however, gave a most convincing proof last session that, in his mind, the Indian finance does not afford a fair field for party debate. The progress of India belongs to no political party in England. A defeat or loss in the Indian Empire is not to be credited to productive capital by the governing or opposing side of the Legislature. Yet it may be accounted as an advantage derived from the hostile criticism to which the Indian policy of the Government has been remorselessly subjected that Hackney itself was selected by Mr. Stanhope to receive the cheering news of the improvement in Indian revenues, of which the formal statement is thus anticipated. The exposition at Hackney was, however, only an expansion, supported by facts and figures, elsewhere announced, of the statement made on Dec. 24 by the Financial Minister, Sir John Strachey, that the financial prospects generally were highly encouraging. The statistical accounts issued for the past quarter of the current financial year, and published in the *Gazette of India*, showed a steady advance in revenue and receipts and a corresponding decrease in ordinary expenditure. The predictions or assurances of coming or actual bankruptcy of the Empire of India, and of the soil of the country, are by no means supported by the satisfactory calculations which are so far justified by the known results. The Under Secretary of State could well rely on the known facts to disprove the charges of financial failure brought against his colleagues. But there is a much sounder basis for a higher self-gratulation in the fact that a year which, at first, threatened to partially repeat the scarcity and suffering of its two predecessors, has proved one of increasing prosperity for the people of India. There has recently been a good deal of paper controversy concerning the form of the Indian public accounts, but no form can either invent or hide an increase or falling off in those items of revenue which are the index to the growth or decay of the substantial wealth of the population; several of these items cannot furnish grounds for defending a Government to its friends; for they arise out of that increment of national abundance which is due to the harvests, and, though the rulers are to be felicitated on seasonable rainfall and bumper crops, they can hardly be given credit for them. One important item of increased revenue is, however, at once a mark of the improved condition of all parts of India, and may be availed of as a ground of praise to the Government which successfully carried through a great fiscal reform. The salt revenue is often attacked by some of our friends, though no one is bold enough to suggest a way of dispensing with it. The test by results, furnished by so much as we have hitherto heard of the salt returns of the current year, gives an eminently successful answer to the enemies of the salt reform. The income of the country shows a probable increase on the March estimates of nearly £300,000, and this is accompanied or caused by a considerable increase in the consumption in all districts. The injurious effects which were foretold as sure to follow in Madras do not seem to have resulted. Elsewhere we publish a notice of the fishcuring returns for the half-year ending last June. A comparison with the previous year shows that the fishcuring operations are progressing both in quantity and quality. This is a fact illustrative of the general statement as to the steady increase of consumption and revenue, and the framers of the change in the salt taxation will doubtless be able to furnish details from all parts to show that the general improvement is not marred by local hardship. Other proofs of general revival of prosperity appear in the increase of the land revenue, which is considered to be due to payments of arrears. It is to be hoped that the indulgence of years of famine has not been immediately succeeded by pressure upon the slowly recovering population on the part of over zealous officials. The first three months showed an increase of £196,000, and the *Times* estimate of six months adds about £150,000 to that amount. An increase also in excise and stamps, as well as in assessed taxes is shown. One important item cannot be regarded as other than a windfall. The proceeds of ten sales and nine months' pass duty brought the revenue from opium up to nearly 78 lakhs in excess of the estimates, so that the expectation of a gain of at least a million sterling is well founded. Thus in all we are enabled to accept the probable increment of the year's revenue as two-and-a-half millions, if not three, more than the estimated amount. Turning to the expenditure, this side also shows a substantial gain to the Exchequer, which is altogether outside of the control of the administration. It is true that we are constantly told, both in articles and pamphlets, that Government might, could, and should regulate the exchange so as to lessen the loss. But as yet there has been no plan which, in the opinion of financial experts, would do ought but mischief. Therefore the advance in silver, which has so much reduced the estimated loss on exchange, is to be placed alongside of the seasonable rainfall, a thing to be thankful for and not proud of. We may, in one sense, say the same of the reduction in the public works expenditure. The resolution so uncompromisingly carried out to reduce the outlay on public works is, as being needful, creditable to the Indian administration. To have cut off £600,000 of expenditure is a feat of retrenchment which is notable in the history as in the accounts of the year. It is impossible to

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avoid the reflection that the public works and the establishments suspended or reduced must either have been utter mistakes, or else useful both as giving employment and effecting improvements. We can hardly, in view of the latter, which most readers will agree to have been the case, rejoice greatly over the temporary gain. Economy of waste is a true source of advantage to private or public purses; retrenchment of useful and profitable works may be necessary according to circumstances, but is a proof of comparative poverty, not an item of increasing revenue. The increased expenditure necessitated by the frontier railways will, according to men's opinions, be regarded as a wasteful extravagance or as a needful and productive improvement. For our part we have on several occasions advocated the extension of railway communication to Candahar. The expenditure of two-and-a-half millions, which goes far to neutralise the gains of a prosperous year, will in time prove a profitable investment for English as well as for Indian trade; and on this head we may fairly congratulate the Government, that has not feared to undertake the long-neglected task of securing the North West frontier, on having a financial success to counterbalance the labours and anxieties of the political year. The heavy burden of relieving famine-stricken districts, which in former years has weighed so heavily, is removed. For that neither they nor their predecessors were responsible. Pessimists abound to charge our rule in India with the recurring results of the natural conditions of the country. Past neglect has, they say, intensified or permitted the evils that past precaution could have diverted or lessened. We believe that of the war expenditure, which will form a large item against the year's surplus, the neglect of a past succession of statesmen and rulers is the real cause. The outlay in Afghanistan was no more to be avoided by the British Government than the expenditure for famine relief. But history will lay the *gravamen* of its necessity at the door of those who suffered the evil to grow unchecked, and the danger to wax unregarded, until it became necessary to expend on war the accumulations of a year of plenty.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 27.)

PITT-KENNEDY, J., Esq., barrister at law, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

PAUL—The Hon. G. C., C.I.E., advocate general, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

HILDEBRAND, Mr. A. H., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, in British Burma, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, vice Mr. A. O. Brown, C.S., deceased.

RAIKES, Lieut. F. D., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Hildebrand.

MORRISON, Mr. E. C., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to be assistant commissioner, 4th grade, vice Lieut. Raikes.

CADELL—BARWELL—Major T. Cadell, V.C., received charge of the office of chief commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, from Lieut. Gen. C. A. Barwell, on the 12th inst.

VOIGT, Mr. S. E., to be acting consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

DIEFFENBACH, Mr. G., to be acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

BULLER, Major H., 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be political assistant at Goona, from Nov. 18.

Placed temporarily on special political duty with the British Force under Lieut. Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., from the dates noted:—

BROWN—MALIK KUTUBUDDIN—MAHOMED AKBAR KHAN—Mr. C. Brown, officiating district superintendent of police, Peshawur, from Nov. 1; Malik Kutubuddin, officiating extra assistant commissioner, Jhang, from Oct. 29; Mahomed Akbar Khan, tehsildar of Dera Ismail Khan, from Oct. 26.

JACOB, Mr. S., B.C.S., appointed to officiate as under secretary in the Department of Finance and Commerce during the absence on leave of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, received charge of the said office on Dec. 24.

Officers appointed to officiate in the offices mentioned against each name, received charge thereof on the following dates:—

LANE—SPENCE—STUART—Lieut. Col. W. M. Lane, director general of the Post-office of India, from Nov. 27; Mr. J. K. Spence, postmaster general, Punjab and Sind, from Nov. 28; Mr. C. A. Stuart, postmaster general, Bombay, from Nov. 24.

MORTON, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as locomotive superintendent of the Western Rajputana Railway, from the date of opening the Southern Section.

CARTER, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

KNIGHT, Mr. T., executive engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), North West Provinces and Oudh, Buildings and Roads Branch, is temporarily transferred to the establishment under the Director General of Railways.

PILKINGTON, Lieut. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted permanently to the Railway Branch, but his services remain at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Transfers ordered:—

OLDHAM—BISCOE—GRAY—Capt. F. G. Oldham, R.E., examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore, to be examiner, guaranteed railway accounts, Calcutta; Capt. J. S. Biscoe, S.C., examiner of accounts, P.N.S. Railway, to carry on the duties of examiner, guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore, in addition to his own duties; Mr. W. B. Gray, deputy examiner, guaranteed railway accounts, Bombay, to the P.N.S. Railway.

RAINIER, Mr. H., deputy examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Madras, to the North West Provinces and Oudh.

GODFREY, Mr. F. E., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, is appointed deputy examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Madras.

GRANT—That portion of Public Works Department Notification which relates to the transfer of Mr. Grant, assistant examiner, 2nd grade, in the North West Provinces and Oudh, is cancelled.

JONES—HUGHES—Messrs. W. R. S. Jones, executive engineer, 3rd grade, and E. W. M. Hughes, executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), are appointed to the Revenue Department State Railways in Class 2, with effect from Jan. 1, 1880.

BURTON—The services of Lieut-Col. W. H. Burton, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of that Government.

NIXON, Mr. G. T. St. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is transferred to Assam.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. J. T., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. H. G. Austen, officiating extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, Andamans and Nicobars, for three months; Mr. E. H. Man, officiating 2nd assistant superintendent at Port Blair and the Nicobars, to Europe for eighteen months.

MEDICAL.

LAW, Surg. Major J., M.D., superintendent of the Central Gaol at Nagpur, to officiate as residency surgeon at Hyderabad, from Nov. 27, vice Surg. Major Wyndowe, proceeded on furlough.

PARTRIDGE, Surg. Major S. B., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum, from Jan. 1.

BOMFORD, Surg. G., in joint medical charge of Simla, to the medical charge of the headquarters staff and establishments, remaining at the station, from Dec. 5.

MILITARY.

RAIKES, Major General R. N., Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of lieutenant generals, in room of Lieut. General H. Milne, Bengal Infantry, deceased, Oct. 17.

Promotions made:—

BEADON—IVES—PARSONS—DAVIS—Major R. Beadon, Bengal Cavalry, to lieutenant colonel, and Capt. (now Major) E. R. Ives, B.I., to be major, from Oct. 17, vice Lieut. General H. Milne, B.I., deceased; Major A. D. Parsons, Madras Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel, and Capt. (now Major) A. T. Davis, B.I., to be major, from Oct. 18, vice Major General G. Sturrock, M.I., deceased.

RICE—TOTTENHAM—Officers of the Bengal S.C. promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, from Dec. 20:—Major H. C. P. Rice, and Major H. L. A. Tottenham.

Promoted to the rank of major, from Dec. 20:—

BECHER—MAINWARING—AISLABIE—HOPKINSON—Capt. A. W. R. Becher, G.L.C.; Capt. E. P. Mainwaring, G.L.I.; Capt. W. B. Aislabie, G.L.I.; and Capt. W. Hopkinson, G.L.I.

Officers of the Staff Corps promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet, from Dec. 20:—

PARSONS—FISHER—EKINS—MILLAR—MAGRATH—HORNE—BUIST—SMITH—LAVIE—Lieut. Col. J. E. B. Parsons, B.S.C.; Lieut. Col. J. F. L. Fisher, B.S.C.; Lieut. Col. C. C. Ekins, B.S.C.; Lieut. Col. F. J. Millar, M.S.C.; Lieut. Col. B. H. W. Magrath, M.S.C.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Horne, B.S.C.; Lieut. Col. D. S. Buist, B.S.C.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Smith, B.S.C.; and Lieut. Col. R. C. Lavie, M.S.C.

ROBERTSON, Major R. S., is confirmed in the appointment of assistant

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adjutant general, vice Col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., appointed deputy adjutant general.

SLATER—Major J. B. Slater, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, from Nov. 8, vice Major F. E. Hastings, and during the period Major H. M. Pratt may officiate as wing commander and second in command, 5th Punjab Infantry.

ALVES—GRANT—SIM—MAXWELL—Officers of the P.W. Department placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief for field service:—Capt. M. A. Alves, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade; Lieut. S. Grant, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieut. G. H. Sim, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade; and Lieut. R. C. Maxwell, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

RABAN—The services of Lieut. E. Raban, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the P.W. Department from the date on which he resumed charge of his duties in that department.

BOYD—The services of Vet. Surg. W. Boyd are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., for four months, on medical certificate; Lieut. A. Mathews, R.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. W. F. Longbourne, 1-5th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Major G. M. Cardew, 67th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. A. J. Poole, 67th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. F. H. Maturin, 70th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. J. S. M. Hamilton, 92nd Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Col. J. B. Thelwall, C.B., S.C., 21st N.I., from April 28, 1879, to April 27, 1880, on medical certificate; Col. N. Barton, 25th N.I., for five months, on urgent private affairs; Major H. C. Wright, M.S.C., for six months, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major W. Creagh, to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. J. C. B. Craster, 2-16th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. Craster is removed from the list of probationers for the Staff Corps; Capt. G. L. M'L. Farmer, 2-60th Foot, to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs; Capt. F. N. Lindoe, 31st Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon Major J. Faught, to Naini Tal, from Dec. 1, 1879, to June 1, 1880, on medical certificate; Col. W. J. P. Barlow, 5th N.I., from Dec. 6 to March 31, 1880, on medical certificate.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Dec. 8.)

The committee of paymastership, sanctioned for the 1-17th Foot, is reconstructed as follows:—

TURNER—MICHEL—VULLIAMY—Capt. and Local Major G. H. Turner, president; Capts. J. H. C. Michel, and C. W. Vulliamy, members.

Orders confirmed:—

EVERSON—Meerut Division—O., Sept. 11, notifying that the command of the division was assumed by Col. J. Emerson, S.C., as senior officer, on the departure of Major General R. O. Bright, C.B., on field service.

CAVE—Khyber Brigade—O., Oct. 26, appointing Lieut. C. D. Cave, 12th Foot, to be provost marshal at Lundi Kotal, vice Brooke, proceeded to England.

THOMPSON—DOVE—HILL—STAFFORD—MAXWELL—STANTON—GORDON—RANDOLPH—CAMPBELL—DOBSON—HENDERSON—DIGBY—DARLING—LINDLEY—WAHAB—Officers of the R.E. appointed as field engineer and assistant field engineers to the 2nd Division Cabul Field Force from the dates specified:—To be field engineer, Major Ross Thompson. To be assistant field engineers, Lieuts. H. Dove, E. S. Hill, W. F. H. Stafford, C. Maxwell, E. C. Stanton, G. H. B. Gordon, A. H. Randolph, J. C. Campbell, A. E. Dobson, C. B. Henderson, T. Digby, C. H. Darling, W. D. Lindley, and R. A. Wahab. The above appointments to continue during such time as the companies to which the officers respectively are attached remain at the disposal of the Commanding R.E.

CHRISTIE—Oudh Div. O., Nov. 29, appointing Lieut. and Adjutant W. Christie, 13th Hussars, to officiate as deputy judge advocate to a general court martial ordered to assemble at Lucknow on the 25th idem.

HILL—Bulesh Kheyl Station O., Sept. 23, appointing Capt. G. M. D. Hill, adjutant 20th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer, vice Capt. W. E. Gowan, 21st N.I.

BAKER—GORDON—CHANNER—2nd N.I.—R.O., Nov. 24, making the following appointments, with effect from the 23rd idem:—Lieut. Col. T. N. Baker, 2nd in commamd, to officiate as commandant; Capt. J. A. D. Gordon, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command: and Capt. B. Channer, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

PICOT—29th N.I.—R.O., Nov. 29, appointing Lieut. H. P. Picot, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. A. J. F. Reid, dangerously wounded.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Dec. 11.)

HUME, Major General R., C.B., her Majesty's Service (unattached) is posted to the Allahabad Division.

TURNER—Army Pay Department—Capt. and Local Major G. H. Turner, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment, to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain. Capt. Turner is attached as paymaster to the 1st Battalion 17th Foot.

IRVINE, Major J. S., brigade major, Agra, is transferred in the same capacity to Lucknow at his own request, vice Lieut. Col. J. C. Minto, proceeding on furlough.

FARWELL, Capt. W. C., G.L.I., brigade major, is transferred from the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division, to the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division.

LOGAN—Lucknow Brigade O., Nov. 15, appointing Major G. Logan, 7th N.I., to officiate as brigade major, from the 16th idem, vice Lieut. Col. J. C. Minto, proceeding on furlough.

COLLETT—Cabul Force O., Nov. 26, appointing Major H. Collett, second in command 23rd N.I., to officiate as commandant, from the 27th idem, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Col. A. A. Currie, on sick leave.

READ—Thull Station O., Nov. 25, appointing Lieut. H. Read, 5th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer, vice Capt. E. H. Bingham, 13th N.I., proceeding with his regiment.

GASTRELL—Ali Musjid Station O., Dec. 4, appointing Lieut. G. D. C. Gastrell, adjutant 8th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer, from the 1st idem, vice Capt. C. J. Walter, proceeded on leave.

SILLERY—BAKER—MORRIS—1-12th Foot, Nov. 30, reconstructing the committee of paymastership as under, consequent on the departure of Capt. and Brevet Major H. M. Lowry on detachment:—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. C. J. C. Sillery, president; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. T. Baker, and Capt. C. T. Morris, members.

CAVAYE—49th Foot, Dec. 5, appointing Lieut. and Adjt. H. K. Cavaye to officiate as interpreter, from the 1st idem, vice O'Brien, proceeded on detachment.

DRURY—FAIRBROTHER—38th N.I.—R.O., dated Nov. 24, making the following appointments, with effect from Nov. 24, 1878, consequent on the return from furlough of Major A. W. Graham; Lieut. F. M. Drury, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. T. H. Goldney, at garrison class, Lucknow; and Lieut. W. T. Fairbrother, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Drury.

ROWCROFT—HAY—MAINWARRING—MERCER—4th Goorkhas—R. O., Nov. 22, making the following appointments in the corps, with effect from the 2nd idem, consequent on the absence of Lieut. Col. J. P. Turton, on leave on medical certificate:—Major F. F. Rowcroft, officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Major J. Hay, officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. E. P. Mainwarring, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander; and Capt. C. A. Mercer, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Dec. 23.)

Officers completed the qualification for appointment on the Regimental, General, and Personal Staff of the Army:—Major E. G. Newnham, 17th Bl. Cav.; Capt. B. H. S. Gower, 17th Bl. Cav.; Capt. W. H. M'Causland, 3rd M.L.C.; Capt. H. D. Hutchinson, 40th Bl. N.I.; Capt. H. M. Rose, 41st Bl. N.I.; Capt. B. Wemyss, 41st Bl. N.I.; and Capt. W. W. H. Scott, 11th Bl. Lancers.

Officers attending the 32nd course of Garrison Instruction in Madras and Bombay have qualified in Part II. of examinations A and B (Genl. Order 275 of 1873):—Capt. W. H. M'Math, 66th Foot; Lieut. W. A. J. Frere, 1-21st Foot; Lieut. T. D. Wilson, 1-21st Foot; Lieut. A. J. English, 14th Hussars; Lieut. G. H. M'O. O. Whieldon, 48th Foot; Lieut. R. W. Porter, 43rd Foot; Lieut. H. A. Terry, 43rd Foot; Lieut. the Hon. C. P. Jervis, 66th Foot; Lieut. G. de la M. Faunce, 66th Foot; Lieut. J. D. Standen, 89th Foot; Lieut. H. W. E. Georges, 36th M.N.I.; Lieut. E. T. Stanley, 2-11th Foot; Lieut. R. P. Macdonald, 67th Foot; Lieut. S. B. Jameson, 78th Foot; Lieut. H. S. Barlow, 78th Foot; Sub. Lieut. F. L. Jones, 54th Foot, probationer 2nd M.L.C.; Sub. Lieut. G. J. Shaw, 18th Foot, probationer 34th M.N.I.; Sub. Lieut. J. M. Clements, 14th Foot, probationer 30th M.N.I.; 2nd Lieut. H. H. W. Nason, 44th Foot; 2nd Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbin, 2-11th Foot; and 2nd Lieut. A. Watson, 2-11th Foot.

Orders confirmed:—

HUNTER—Bareilly Brigade O., Sept. 23, notifying that the command of the station devolved on Lieut. Col. C. P. Hunter, 37th N.I., vice Col. A. Callander, appointed to the commissariat charge.

BECKETT—Mooltan Brigade O., Dec. 9, appointing Major S. Beckett, Bl.S.C., to the charge of the executive commissariat office, vice Lieut. Col. A. E. Downing.

SHERSTON—Cabul Field Force O., Nov. 15, appointing Lieut. J. Sherston, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be aide de camp to the lieut. general commanding the force, from the 14th idem, vice Capt. G. T. Pretyman, R.A., invalided.

POLE-CAREW—Dated Nov. 26, appointing Capt. R. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, to be aide de camp to the lieutenant general commanding, from the date of taking up the duties.

ST. QUINTIN—1-17th Foot—Battalion O., dated Oct. 24, appointing Second Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin to officiate as assistant instructor of musketry, from that date.

HILLIARD—68th Foot—R.O. dated Oct. 29, appointing Lieut. A. C. Hilliard to act as instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. F. G. A. Wiehe, with effect from Oct. 31.

WOODWARD—Dated Nov. 18, appointing Capt. W. F. Woodward to officiate as interpreter, from the 1st idem, vice Lieut. F. G. A. Wiehe, proceeded on service.

NAPIER—92nd Foot—R.O., Dec. 3, appointing Lieut. the Hon. J. S. Napier to officiate as interpreter, from Nov. 1, 1879, vice Forbes, appointed instructor of musketry.

MACBEAN—Dated Dec. 4, appointing Lieut. F. Macbean to officiate as quartermaster, from Oct. 13, 1879, consequent on the departure of Quartermaster J. Bignell, on sick leave.

THRUSTON—27th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 11, appointing Lieut. J. W. Thruston, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, consequent on the return of Lieut. G. A. Williams to the Peshawur base hospital.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Dec. 24.)

NORGATE—The leave of absence granted to Col. J. T. Norgate, S.C., is cancelled.

COOKSON—The leave of absence granted to Surg. Major H. Cookson, 22nd N.I., is cancelled, that officer not having availed himself of the same.

Order confirmed:—

HOLMES—Meerut Div. O., Nov. 11, appointing Major A. L'E. H. Holmes, brigade major, to officiate as assistant adjutant general of the division, as a temporary measure, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Col. C. W. R. Chester to assume command of the 26th N.I.

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BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 24.)

TESTRO, Mr. D. W. M., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of Backergunge.

HOLMWOOD, Mr. H., Bengal C.S., to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Patna division, and is posted to the Mozufferpore district.

MORAN, Mr. T. D., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is posted temporarily to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

SAMUELLS, Mr. C. A., is to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade in Monghyr, with effect from the 29th ult.

PRATT—WILKINS—Appointed to act as joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the 2nd grade, with effect from the date mentioned opposite their names:—Mr. J. Pratt, assistant magistrate and collector, Purneah, from Dec. 2; Mr. C. A. Wilkins, assistant magistrate and collector, Gya, from Dec. 4.

DALTON, Mr. G. J. B. T., is reappointed a deputy commissioner of the second grade in Cooch Behar, with effect from Oct. 28.

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. J. C., C.S., to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Bhagulpore division, and is posted to the Bhagulpore district.

GEDDES, Mr. J. C., officiating district and sessions judge, Mozufferpore, to act in the 1st grade of district and sessions judges, with effect from the 16th ult., vice the Hon. A. T. Maclean.

BEVERLEY, Mr. H., additional district and sessions judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, to act in the first grade of district and sessions judges, with effect from the 29th ult., vice Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge.

MORTON, Col. B. W. D., deputy commissioner, Manbhoom, is promoted to the first grade of deputy commissioners, with effect from the 1st ult., vice Mr. Browne Wood, retired.

OLDHAM, Mr. W. B., officiating deputy commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, to be a deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade, vice Col. B. W. D. Morton, and is confirmed in his present appointment.

GORDON, Capt. A. E., cantonment magistrate, Dum-Dum, to be assistant commissioner of the second grade, but will continue to act in the third grade of deputy commissioners in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

BEIGHTON, Mr. T. D., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, to act as district and sessions judge of Beerbhoom during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. H. C. Tayler.

MACKENZIE, The Honourable A., to be a member of the council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

FABRE-TONNERRE, Mr. C. E., assistant superintendent of police, Purneah, to have charge of the district police of Balasore, vice Mr. J. P. Sneyd.

PATTEN—The services of Mr. G. A. Patten, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Serajgunge, Pubna, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

JUDGE, Mr. A. S., to be a probationary assistant superintendent of police, vice Mr. T. J. Foster, deceased.

BLYTH—The services of the Venerable G. F. Popham Blyth are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

DUNCAN, Surgeon Major W., 10th Regt. N.I., to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Barrackpore.

BOVILL, Surgeon E., officiating civil surgeon, Durbhunga, to act as civil surgeon of Monghyr.

DOWNIE, Surgeon K. M., officiating civil surgeon, Monghyr, to act as civil surgeon of Bhagulpore.

LEPPER, Mr. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Dehree workshop to the Buxar division.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. J. P. Sneyd, assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Balasore District, one year; Mr. R. M. Towers, officiating judicial commissioner of Chota Nagpur, for ten months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

SHAW, Mr. A. R., assistant commissioner of customs, reappointed to the Punjab Mines Division.

POWELL, Mr. B. H. B., conservator of forests, placed at disposal of Government of India from Jan. 1, for special duty.

PENGELLEY, Mr. A., deputy conservator of forests, in charge of duties of conservator, Punjab, temporary, from Jan. 1.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., assistant commissioner, reported arrival on Dec. 9, posted to Delhi District.

LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., assistant commissioner, posted to Delhi District.

COLDSTREAM, Mr. W., deputy commissioner, posted to Hoshiarpur District.

FRIZELLE, Mr. J., deputy commissioner, posted to Shahpur District.

AGUST, Rev. W., chaplain of Murree, placed at disposal of Government of India for Khyber Field Force.

FERGUSON, Dr. J., transferred to Karnal as civil surgeon.

M'NEILE, Major C., transferred to Amritsar.

WOODWARD, Mr. W. P., appointed judge, Small Causes Court, Amritsar.

REID, A. G., to be lieut. in I Company 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, vice Wilson, deceased.

BARRATT, Mr. C. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to Jullundur Province Division.

HICKS, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, temporarily, to officiate as superintending engineer, 1st circle.

Attached to the 5th and 6th Divisions of the Sirhind Canal as amalgamated and designated 5th Division Sirhind Canal:—Mr. G. E. Garstin, C.S., executive engineer, 3rd grade, in charge; Mr. R. G. Kennedy, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; and Mr. W. Smith, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

BEAN, Mr. J. D. C., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, transferred from Lahore to Jhelum District.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

GOODRIDGE, Mr. J. P., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, is posted to the Chanda District as officiating deputy commissioner.

RUSSELL, Mr. A. M., on being relieved by Mr. Goodridge is posted to the Sironcha sub division.

BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. Russell is posted to the Wardha District.

PRIEST, Mr. H. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Jubbulpur District, and assumed charge of his duties on Dec. 8.

BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., C.S., assistant commissioner, Sironcha, under orders for Wardha, is transferred to the Bilaspur District.

STANBROUGH, Mr. H. E., extra assistant commissioner, is posted to the Chanda District.

HOWELL, Mr. A., C.S., commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, to officiate temporarily as judicial commissioner in these provinces, vice Mr. C. Grant, C.S.

GLASFURD, Lieut. Col. C. L. R., additional commissioner, Jubbulpur and Nerbudda Divisions, to officiate as commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, vice Mr. Howell.

PLAYFAIR, Col. E. M., deputy commissioner, Jubbulpur, to act as additional commissioner, Jubbulpur and Nerbudda Divisions, vice Lieut. Col. Glasfurd.

GRACE, Major C. H., deputy commissioner, Narsinghpur, is transferred to the Jubbulpur District.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

OGILVIE, Mr. J. L., assistant district superintendent of police 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade, from Oct. 25.

O'LEARY, Surgeon Major E. F., convalescent depot, Naini Tal, to the civil medical charge of that station, as a temporary measure, during the absence of Surgeon Major J. Cleghorn on special duty.

SLADEN, Mr. J., magistrate and collector to the Sahgranpur district.

YOUNG, Mr. E., late officiating deputy collector, Jaunpur, to officiate as deputy collector, and to be posted to the Azamgarh District.

QUINN—The notification, dated Dec. 8, posting Mr. J. Quinn, C.S., to the Hardoi District, is cancelled.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. J. D., district superintendent of police, 1st grade, to be an officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to be posted to the Moradabad district.

JACOB, Mr. E., officiating extra assistant commissioner, Fyzabad, to revert to his substantive appointment as registrar Fyzabad division from Dec. 15.

PARSONS, Mr. E. R., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, from Azimgarh to Gorakhpur.

CLARKE, Mr. W., officiating deputy collector, from Azimgarh to Ghazipur.

GILL, Mr. J. E., assistant magistrate and collector, from Allahabad to Shahjahanpur.

MARCEL, Mr. J. A., officiating joint magistrate, from Allahabad to Cawnpore.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. R. F. Saunders, district and session judge, Farukhabad, to Europe for nine months, from Feb. 6, 1880.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

BIRKS, Mr. A. R., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, appointed assistant commissioner and acting town magistrate of Akyab.

PHAYRE, Mr. R., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from Oct. 17.

BRIDGES, Mr. J. E., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 2nd) grade, will officiate in the 3rd grade from the same date.

Transfers ordered:—

SANKEY, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, from Moulmein to Shwegyren.

CHRISTOPHER, Mr. C. D. S., extra assistant commissioner from Shwegyren to Ma-co-bin.

HALL, Mr. T., assistant commissioner, from Heuzada to the charge of Padoung Division, Prome district.

EYRE, Lieut. G. S., assistant commissioner, from Ma-co-bin to Heuzada.

BATTEN, Mr. H. G., assistant commissioner from Rangoon to the charge of the Pegu Division.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Dec. 13.)

BLACK, Mr. W. G., extra-assistant commissioner, to act as Sudder sub registrar of Silchar.

PORTEOUS, Mr. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, to act as Sudder sub registrar of Gauhati, vice Mr. T. Greer, C.S., transferred to Sibsagar.

RABAN—The services of Lieut. E. Raban, R.E., assistant engineer, first grade, were retransferred to the P.W.D. by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Naga Hills Field Force from Nov. 28.

(Assam Gazette, Dec. 20.)

GREEN, Mr. R. T., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, reverts to the 3rd grade.

HEATH, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., to revert from officiating 2nd grade to 3rd grade assistant commissioner.

PEET, Capt. H. J., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

MITCHELL, Major T. B., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to revert to 4th grade.

LA TOUCHE, Capt. E. N. D., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to revert to assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

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MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 30.)

GITTENS, the Rev. F. C., to act as chaplain of Vizagapatam during the absence of the Rev. A. P. Rowe on privilege leave.

CASSELS, the Rev. J. W., M.A., to be chaplain of Cuddalore.

LISTER, Mr. A. L., sub collector, North Arcot, to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Tinnevelly.

GIBSON, Mr. F. E., head assistant, Madura, to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Tinnevelly.

TWIGG, Mr. J., to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate, South Arcot.

TATE, Mr. A. C., to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Cuddapah.

MOUNSEY, Mr. C. H., to be assistant to the collector, district magistrate, and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam.

WALCH, Mr. G. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be superintendent of works, Godavery.

BROCKMAN, Capt. R. R. E., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be superintendent of works, Cauvery.

AWDRY, Capt. A., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be superintendent of works, Buckingham Canal.

BADDELEY, Lieut. W. L. C., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), to be general superintendent of public works, stores, and workshops,

WALCH, Mr. G. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to act as superintending engineer, 1st circle, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Chrystie, R.E.

MEDICAL.

STURMER, Surg. A. J., to act temporarily as superintendent of the Central Gaol, Rajahmundry.

ROBINSON, Surg. M., from 39th Regt. N.I. to 27th Regt. N.I.

LEE, Surg. W. A., to attached wing 34th Regt., Cannanore.

MILITARY.

MONCK-MASON, Sub-Lieut. H. E., H.M.'s 51st Foot, wing officer, 20th Regiment N.I., is admitted to the M.S.C., from July 3, 1877, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant from Sept. 10, 1876.

GORE-LANGTON—The services of Lieut. H. P. Gore-Langton, 72nd Highlanders, are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India for field service with his regiment.

POLLARD, Lieut. B. H., M.S.C., to be captain, from Dec. 25.

PRIOR, Capt. H. A. A., G.L.I., to be major, from Dec. 29.

Permitted to retire from the service from Dec. 21 :—

RAMMELL, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) H. S., S.C., ordinary pension £456 5s., capitalised value of annuity, £5,467, to be paid in England.

MOTTET, Lieut. Col. H. E., S.C., ordinary pension £292, extra annuity, £229 8s, to be paid in England.

SHAW—Staff Veterinary Surgeon F. G. Shaw, to officiate as inspecting veterinary surgeon, with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the office from Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Tatam.

PROUDFOOT—Major G. Proudfoot, seconded, of the Madras Volunteer Guards, is permitted to resign his commission.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, Dec. 15.)

FORDYCE, Lieut. A. D., 16th Foot, to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, Dec. 17.)

Col. W. E. White (Europe), from commandant, 9th Regiment, N.I., to commandant, 13th Regiment, N.I.; Col. W. Osborn, from 2nd in command, 25th N.I., officiating commandant, 9th Regiment, N.I., to commandant, 9th Regiment, N.I.; Lieut. Col. H. C. B. Barnett, from wing commander, 25th Regiment, N.I., to 2nd in command, 25th Regiment, N.I.; Major J. Gabbett, from wing officer and officiating wing commander, 25th Regiment, N.I., to wing commander, 25th Regiment, N.I., from the date of the retirement of Col. B. S. Couchman.

OWEN—HAMILTON—Lieuts. Owen and Hamilton, 14th Hussars, to proceed to Cabul for duty with the 9th Lancers.

IRVINE, Capt. T. T. Irvine, 44th Foot, to proceed to join his corps in Burma.

BUCK, Col. L. W., from commandant 20th Regt. N.I., to commandant 38th Regt. N.I.

PALMER, Col. W. H. G. (Europe), from to command 20th Regt. N.I., to commandant 20th Regt. N.I.

PLOWDEN, Lieut. Col. F. D., from wing commander 20th Regiment, N.I., wing commander and second in command 20th Regiment, N.I.

RANDELL, Major G., from wing officer 20th Regiment, N.I., to wing commander 20th Regiment, N.I.

MAGUIRE, Lieut. C. M., from officiating wing officer 20th Regiment, N.I., to wing officer 20th Regiment, N.I.

OAKES, Major G. H., from attached 39th Regiment, N.I., to officiating wing commander 36th Regiment, N.I.

WARNER, Capt. W. B., squadron officer, 5th (Prince of Wales' Own) Light Cavalry, is attached to 2nd Light Cavalry as officiating squadron commander.

MARTEN, Lieut. E. T. C. N., wing officer and acting quartermaster, 2nd Regt. N.I., is confirmed in the latter appointment.

TWYNAM, Capt. F. R., supernumerary list, has been posted to No. 12 Battery 8th Brigade, R.A., vice Fisher placed upon the seconded list.

FOWLER, Capt. W. J., has been posted to No. 3 Battery, 8th Brigade R.A.

WODEHOUSE, Lieut. J. H., N Battery 6th Brigade R.A., appointed to F Battery A Brigade R.H.A., to proceed to Cabul, *via* Peshawur, to join his new battery.

POTTS, Lieut. J. W. H., B Battery B Brigade R.H.A., to do duty with D Battery A Brigade R.H.A., proceeding into the Khyber.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani: Lieut. J. G. Downing, 72nd Highlanders, Probationer S.C.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 1.)

WATT—BEDARKAR—Messrs. A. C. Watt and K. C. Bedarkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of registrar of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature, Dec. 23.

KENNEDY, Mr. H., acting district superintendent of police, Surat, returned to Bombay, Dec. 17.

POLLEN, Dr. A. D., C.S., to be special judge under Section 54 of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879.

LARKEN, Mr. A. L. P., C.S., to be assistant judge to inspect and supervise the Lower Courts in the Puna and Satara District.

WILSON, Mr. G. H. D., to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Ratnagiri and district registrar, Ratnagiri.

BLATHWAYT, Mr. C. G., to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Kolaba, political agent, Kolaba, and district registrar, Alibag, during Mr. Bosanquet's absence on privilege leave.

WOODWARD, Mr. H., to act as assistant collector of Puna.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., C.S., returned to the Presidency on Dec. 24.

PROCTOR-SIMS—The retirement of Mr. R. Proctor-Sims, executive engineer, 4th grade, is cancelled.

STEVENS—The resignation of the service by Mr. F. W. Stevens is cancelled.

COPPIN, Mr. R. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, returned to duty on Nov. 28.

RICHARDSON—JOPP—Mr. C. W. Richardson delivered over and Mr. C. H. Jopp received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate, 1st class, Satara, on Dec. 16.

BAINES, Mr. J. A., resumed charge of the office of acting first assistant collector, in the Nasik District, on Dec. 15.

CANE—The Rev. A. G. Cane, M.A., to do general duty at the Presidency, from Dec. 19.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Talukdari settlement officer, to Europe for sixteen months.

MEDICAL.

CARRUTHERS, Surg. C. U., B.M.E., is permitted to resign the service from Jan. 1.

PATTERSON—HAY—Surg. D. A. Patterson, M.D., and Surg. E. W. R. Hay, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the European General Hospital and duties of port surgeon at Aden on Dec. 14.

MILITARY.

THUNDER—The services of Lieut. G. F. Thunder, 27th Foot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the commissary general from the 13th ult.

TINLEY—Lieut. G. F. N., of the 1st Bombay Lancers, assumed charge of the Commissariat Department at Neemuch from Lieut. F. Chapman, 10th N.I., on Dec. 20.

To be major from the date specified :—

FAGAN—G.L.C.—Capt J. Fagan, Dec. 27.

Promotions in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

STURROCK—STEWART—Lieut. J. P. Sturrock to be captain, vice Campbell, resigned; Colour Sergeant R. L. Stewart to be second lieutenant, vice Brebner, promoted.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. G. A. Prendergast, commandant 15th Bengal Cavalry, to Europe, on medical certificate; Capt. C. I. Walter, B.S.C., to Europe, on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. A. A. Currie, C.B., 23rd Punjab Pioneers, to Europe, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major T. Ringer, M.D., to Europe, on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, Dec. 26.)

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. S. M., officiating wing officer, 2nd N.I., is appointed provisionally A.D.C., to Major General J. W. Schneider, C.B., commanding N.D., from Jan. 1, vice Lieut. Lodwick resigned.

Promotion and postings of R.A. officers made :—

RUSSELL—PHILLPOTTS—Lieut. C. Russell, D.B., promoted captain into No. 16-11th and to proceed to England; Lieut. A. H. C. Phillpotts transferred from F to D Battery B Brigade R.H.A., vice Russell.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the required examination in Hindustani :—Higher Standard—Lieut. D. C. Dean Pitt, R.A., aide de camp to his Excellency the Governor; Lieut. W. A. Plant, R.A., aide de camp to his Excellency the Governor; Lieut. W. E. K. Fox, 18th Foot, attached to 18th N.I.; Lieut. A. C. Yate, 1st W.I. Regt., attached to 18th N.I. Lower Standard—Second Corporal W. Cassey, R.E.; Private R. Willis, Private A. R. Smith, Private W. Holmes, and Private F. Strong, 2-11th Foot; Lance Corporal G. Payne and Private J. Walsh, 1-14th Foot; Second Lieut. H. Hodges, and No. 1299, Private W. Manners, 2-15th Foot; Private S. Broyd, Private G. Davies, and Private W. Pidgeon, 66th Foot.

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WAR OFFICE.

JAN. 13.

13th Hussars—Lieut. A. M. Brookfield resigns his commission.

1st Foot—Gentleman Cadet G. S. Hogge, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice F. H. Hancock, transferred to the 22nd Foot; Queen's (India) Cadet J. G. Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice W. E. G. Login, promoted.

3rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet D. A. Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. De Brath, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet R. L. Rettallack, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice G. A. Porter, promoted.

5th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet J. W. Cowley, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, on augmentation; Queen's (India) Cadet R. Southey, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, on augmentation; Gentleman Cadet F. Neville, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice T. Y. Whittingdale, promoted.

6th Foot—Gentleman Cadet O. A. Chambers, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice F. H. Cornish, promoted.

8th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet G. Campbell, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. S. Brown, promoted.

9th Foot—Gentleman Cadet C. J. E. A. M'Arthur, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice J. Thompson, promoted.

12th Foot—Gentleman Cadet J. M'Neil Walter, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice A. G. Braithwaite, transferred to the 5th Foot; Queen's Cadet W. R. De-la-Pere Lloyd, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice J. H. Smith, transferred to the 11th Foot; Gentleman Cadet F. W. J. Caulfeild, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. Shields, promoted captain on half pay.

16th Foot—Gentleman Cadet W. H. Sitwell, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice R. D. Burlton, promoted; Gentleman Cadet T. Longridge, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. M. Richards, transferred to the 55th Foot; Honorary Queen's (India) Cadet B. J. C. Doran, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice R. B. Firman, transferred to the 23rd Foot.

18th Foot—Gentleman Cadet D. M. Thompson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice S. C. Gough, transferred to the 67th Foot; Gentleman Cadet G. H. Symonds, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice C. M. Stevens promoted; Gentleman Cadet R. Crawford, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice A. Norton, promoted.

20th Foot—Gentleman Cadet H. G. L. Howard-Vyse, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. G. Sutton, transferred to the 16th Foot; Gentleman Cadet H. T. Fleming, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice T. H. Howe, transferred to the 4th Dragoon Guards; Gentleman Cadet F. Amber, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice Sir G. L. J. Temple, Bart., promoted; Gentleman Cadet J. O. Nelson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. E. Kenworthy-Browne, promoted; Gentleman Cadet B. W. Cracroft from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice A. A. Goodden promoted.

21st Foot—Gentleman Cadet H. J. Despard, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice J. D. Baird, promoted.

22nd Foot—Gentleman Cadet E. J. Lamb, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice E. R. C. Graham, promoted; Gentleman Cadet L. B. Tuson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice C. R. H. Hardy, promoted.

30th Foot—Gentleman Cadet E. H. F. Finch, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, on augmentation; Gentleman Cadet C. J. Morse, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, on augmentation; Gentleman Cadet R. T. Crowther, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, on augmentation.

39th Foot—Gentleman Cadet C. Greenaway, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. W. T. Preston, 75th Foot, promoted; Gentleman Cadet S. E. Lamb, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. C. Dunlop, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

40th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet D. C. Phillott, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice E. D. I. O'Brien, promoted.

59th Foot—Gentleman Cadet C. W. T. T. Goff, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. D. Carey, 30th Foot, promoted; Gentleman Cadet L. L. Pile, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. B. G. Lewis, 30th Foot, promoted.

62nd Foot—Gentleman Cadet I. Theobald FitzGibbon, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. T. G. Johnson, 99th Foot, promoted.

63rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet E. W. Codrington, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice F. W. P. Angelo, promoted.

66th Foot—Honorary Queen's Cadet, R. E. T. Bray, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. E. J. Brook, 49th Foot, promoted; Gentleman Cadet R. W. Olivey, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice M. L. O'Donel, promoted; Honorary Queen's (India) Cadet H. J. O. Barr from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice R. T. Chute, promoted.

70th Foot—Gentleman Cadet A. B. Dunsterville, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice E. H. Rodwell, promoted.

83rd Foot—Queen's Cadet W. Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice G. R. C. Westropp, promoted.

85th Foot—Gentleman Cadet C. E. Mardall, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. J. R. Stirling, resigned; Gentleman Cadet R. N. R. Reade, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. C. N. Knox, resigned.

88th Foot—Gentleman Cadet G. Murray, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice J. F. Blennerhassett, deceased; Gentleman Cadet A. V. Hatch, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice C. E. Wyncoll, promoted; Gentlemen Cadet W. R. Little, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice J. L. C. Acton, promoted.

89th Foot—Gentleman Cadet F. F. Hill, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. A. W. D. Maclean, 94th Foot, promoted.

92nd Foot—Honorary Queen's Cadet G. Staunton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. St. J. W. Forbes, killed in action.

100th Foot—Gentleman Cadet T. H. Stavert, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice E. G. M. Short, promoted; Queen's Cadet C. W. Tribe, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice J. Willcocks, promoted.

102nd Foot—Gentleman Cadet E. H. Seymour, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice D. C. F. Macintyre, transferred to the 78th Foot.

INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 12.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants.—Lieut. R. G. Iremonger, 65th Foot; Sub Lieut. H. H. H. Aspinall, 15th Foot.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants.—Lieut. H. W. Seymour, 68th Foot; Lieut. H. Melvill, 44th Foot; Sub Lieut. J. S. Ashby, 12th Foot.

ERRATUM.—The date of lieutenancy of Sub. Lieut. W. Cook, 89th Foot, whose admission to the Bengal S.C. is notified in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 14, 1879, is the 10th, and not the 18th September, 1875, as stated in the *Gazette* of December 9, 1879.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the following officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. F. Sherer, W. T. M'Grigor, E. M. Sandilands, D. Mocatta, J. J. Dansey, Lieut. Col. E. A. C. Lambert, all of the Bengal S.C.; Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. A. W. Ritherdon and R. S. Couchman, of the M.S.C.; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. Gordon, of the B.S.C.; Capt. G. H. Jackson, of the Bengal Infantry; Deputy Surg. Gens. J. Irving, M.D., and G. H. Ray, M.D., of the Bengal Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be major generals.—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. F. Sherer, of the Bengal S.C.; W. T. M'Grigor, of the Bengal S.C.; E. N. Sandilands, of the Bombay S.C.; D. Mocatta, of the Bengal S.C.; J. J. Dansey, of the Bengal S.C.; A. W. Ritherdon, of the Madras S.C.; R. S. Couchman, of the Madras S.C.; J. Gordon, of the Bombay S.C.

To be colonel.—Lieut. Col. E. A. C. Lambert, of the Bengal S.C.

JAN. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. C. Minto, S.C., Col. Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., S.C., Capt. W. O. Thompson, S.C., Lieut. G. L. Eliot, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major W. Stoddart, S.C., Lieut. L. J. Torrie, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. B. Leventhorpe (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. H. Propert (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major B. Simpson, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Major J. M'D. Smith, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. R. Caldecott.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. G. Cairns (Uncov.), R. M. Henderson (Uncov.), C. J. Lyall (Cov.), J. A. Bourdillon (Cov.), W. Kaye (Cov.), E. J. M'Cudden (Uncov.), J. W. Chisholm (Uncov.), R. L. F. M'Mullin (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—W. Hughes (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—S. N. Tagore (Cov.), J. Robertson (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major D. C. Walker, R.E., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Major C. E. Blowers, S.C., one month.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Kemble (Cov.), six months' furlough; T. M. Moore (Uncov.), six months', med. cert.; W. H. Ackland (Uncov.), two months', med. cert.

Madras Estab.—G. M. Williams (Cov.), six months', med. cert.

Bombay Estab.—E. M. Fulton (Cov.), six months' furlough; G. M. Macpherson (Cov.), six months', med. cert.; G. Sharpe (Uncov.), six months', med. cert.

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HOME NEWS.

H.M.S. "EURYALUS."—A Reuter's telegram from Malta, dated Jan. 14, says :—Her Majesty's ironclad *Téméraire* has proceeded to Port Said for the purpose of convoying her Majesty's corvette *Euryalus*, the flag-ship of the East Indian station, now at that port, which has been ordered to Malta for repairs.

THE BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.—An application was made in the action of Kinloch *v.* The Secretary of State for India in Council for an account of army prize trust funds, at Vice-Chancellor Hall's chambers on Friday, for an order to compel the Secretary of State for India in Council, who is the defendant, to put in an affidavit of the documents in his possession bearing on the case. The solicitor to the India-office resisted the application as involving immense labour, and also contended that the papers were privileged. Mr. Kinloch, the plaintiff, denied that the plea of privilege, which Sir C. Hall's judgment had already destroyed, could be in any shape sustained, and he affirmed that very little labour in collecting the documents, most of which were already printed, could be necessary; but that any extra labour, even it needlessly inflicted on the India-office, could not for a moment be weighed against the injury which any material delay in supplying the essential evidence might inflict on the prize claimants.

SIR PIERRE CAVAGNARI.—A meeting was held on Thursday last in the grammar school of Christ's Hospital to devise means of perpetuating the memory of Sir Pierre Cavagnari, who, when a boy, was a pupil at the school. Mr. C. N. Wilkinson occupied the chair, and various suggestions were made as to the form the memorial should take. A tablet was decided upon, and a subscription list opened, £60 being subscribed in the room.

THE NAWAB NAZIM'S CLAIMS.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that the Government have decided to offer the Nawab Nazim of Bengal a sum of Rs.100,000 (equivalent to about £8,500 at the present rate of exchange) in satisfaction of his claims on the State, besides making provision for his family.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The Boden Professor of Sanskrit (Mr. Monier Williams) will form classes for the Indian Civil Service Probationers every day in the Indian Institute-rooms, 8, Broad-street. The Professor will be assisted by Pandit Syāmajī Krishna Varma. All who wish to attend are requested to call on the Pandit at 8, Broad-street, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS TO BOMBAY.—The success which has attended the enterprising efforts of the Cunard Line in the Western part of the world has led them to direct their attention to the East, and it is expected that during the next few months a line of steamers belonging to Messrs. Burns and MacIver will be established between Liverpool and Bombay. The regular sailings have not yet been definitely settled, but the pioneer vessel will be the *Batavia*, a steamer which is well known on both the New York and Boston routes. She is a vessel of over 2,500 tons register, and is intended to leave the Mersey for Bombay on the 14th of next month.

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL SCUDAMORE, C.B.—We have to record the death of Major General Arthur Scudamore, C.B., which occurred at Darmstadt on Sunday, Jan. 11, aged sixty-three. He entered the army as cornet in May, 1835, and obtained his commission as lieutenant in February, 1838. He had seen considerable active service in India, and served with the 14th Light Dragoons when commanded by Lieut. Col. William Havelock, K.H. He served throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee; also throughout the campaign of the Punjab in 1848-49, including the action of Ramnuggur (when he was wounded), the passage of the Chenab, battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, where he was dangerously wounded. He commanded the regiment during the campaign of 1858 in Central India, under Sir Hugh Rose, and was present at the siege and capture of Rahutghur, action of Baroda, relief of Saugor, capture of Gurrakota, commanded the detached force sent against Malthone, present at the siege and capture of Jhansi, and commanded the outposts during the investment; was present at the battle of Koouch and all the affairs during the advance on Calpee, including the action of Golowlie; also at the action of Morar and recapture of Gwalior and Jhansi districts. He was three times mentioned in despatches. For his gallant services in India he was promoted to the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel, and was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He had received the medal for Ghuznee; medal and two clasps for the Punjab campaign; and the medal and clasp for India, and was one of the general officers receiving a reward for distinguished or meritorious services. He commanded for some time the Brigade Depot, Exeter. His commissions bore date as follows:—Captain, 22nd October, 1847; major, 1st June, 1854; lieutenant colonel, 20th July, 1858; colonel, 9th November, 1862; and major general, November, 1875.

THE LATE SURGEON MAJOR PORTER.—Referring to the death of the late principal medical officer of the Cabul Field Force, the *British Medical Journal* says that since his arrival in India at the end of 1878 he has been constantly employed on service with the troops operating in Afghanistan, one of the most important duties which devolved on him being that of organising the hospital arrangements, in concert with an officer of the Quartermaster General's Department, for the return of the troops in successive detachments from Gandamak through the Khyber Passes to Peshawur. On the conclusion of the treaty of peace with the Ameer, Surgeon Major Porter received great praise from his military superiors for the energy and skill with which he accomplished this trying and difficult task. After the perpetration of the massacre of the British Embassy at Cabul, Surgeon Major Porter was suddenly ordered to proceed from Allahabad to join the headquarters of General Roberts at Ali Kheyl. Arriving there on Sept. 22, he found he had to organise the field hospitals, with the necessary transports, preparatory to a move of the force towards Cabul. He was now in the position of surgeon in charge of the divisional hospital; but on the first march of the force, on Sept. 27, when it was about ten miles on the road, an attack was made upon it by one of the hill tribes, and in this encounter Dr. Townsend, the principal medical officer of the division, was badly wounded in the face and compelled to retire from the field. The casualty left Surgeon Major Porter the senior medical officer, and from that date he has acted as principal medical officer of the Cabul Field Force; all the hospital arrangements for meeting the necessities arising from the various conflicts with the enemy in which the force was engaged from the time it fought its way into the city to Cabul to the last attack on the Sherpur cantonments, as well as the arrangements for the sanitary care of the troops, having devolved upon him. Both the official and private reports which have reached England from time to time have shown that, in all such matters, the professional recommendations of Surgeon Major Porter have been received with the greatest respect by the military authorities, and that they have been invariably acted upon whenever the means have been able to be found for putting them into execution. It may well be said, therefore, that the Cabul Field Force has "sustained a great public loss" in the death of Surgeon Major Porter, and it may be asserted with equal truth that in him the Army Medical Department has lost one of its ablest and most distinguished officers. The death of Surgeon Major Porter will be long mourned by a very large circle of warmly attached friends and admirers.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at the Bank of England for Rs.40,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta Rs.27,49,000 and to Bombay Rs.2,51,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8 1/16d. received about 15½ per cent. Compared with the previous week this price shows no alteration. Yesterday (Jan 21) tenders for Rs.45,00,000 were received. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, Rs.35,37,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8·276d.; and to Bombay, Rs.9,63,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8·250d. Tenders on both presidencies at 1s. 8 1/16d. will receive about 81 per cent.; all above, in full. Notwithstanding that the amount offered was nominally higher by Rs.5,00,000, the India Council have been able to sell the bills at ½ per cent. more than was obtained last week. On the face of it this is certainly a most satisfactory result, but we (*Times*) are inclined to suspect that speculation, aided by the extreme facility with which money can now be obtained, has been the chief, if not the sole, cause of the advance, and, in that case, the result is not so reassuring, for trade in India does not seem to be sufficiently active to legitimately use all the money which these weekly sales of bills will let loose. Next week 45 lakhs more are to be offered.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the meeting on Jan. 19—Sir H. C. Rawlinson, president, in the chair—Professor Dowson read a paper "On a curious litigation between the Smartava Brahmans and the Lingayats, when two copper plates were produced," in which he stated that the Smartava Brahmans in the south of India have twelve maths or monastic establishments of high antiquity. The chiefs of these maths are held in high honour, and among the marks of their dignity is the privilege of being carried in a palki crosswise so as to sweep the road. These Brahmans are much troubled by the Lingayats, a dissentient sect some six or seven centuries old, who are very numerous in their neighbourhood. The chief of these Lingayats, to assert his own dignity, caused his palki to be thus carried, the result being riots and disturbances. At length the head of a Brahman math brought an action against the Lingayat for damages in compensation for the loss of the honour he deemed due to him, at the same time producing two copper plates dated in the 12th cent. A.D., and purporting to be grants of this privilege from a monarch of the time. The Brahman having lost his suit, appealed to her Majesty in Council, translations of the two copper plates being sent home with the appeal. As these, however, were unintelligible, the case was referred back to India; but though many years have passed no more has been heard of it. The impressions of the copper plates then sent were very indistinct, but Professor Dowson suggested that endeavours should be made to obtain more accurate copies, as the originals are certainly of some antiquity and contain many curious references. He added that there was reason for suspecting them to be forgeries, as there occurs on them the name of Madhava, a teacher who lived two centuries later than the date ascribed to them. Moreover the words rendered "cross-palki" do not bear this meaning.

MOYAR COFFEE COMPANY.—At an extraordinary general meeting, held on Monday, Jan. 12, at 34, Nicholas-lane, E.C., it was unanimously resolved to wind up the company voluntarily, for the purpose of transferring its estates, assets, and liabilities to a new

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company of the same name, but with enlarged powers, enabling it to acquire and deal with mining rights, and to sell or lease land on the properties through which the gold reefs run. It was elicited at the meeting that the directors, on their own responsibility and at their own expense, some time back secured the mining rights—a circumstance which met with the hearty approval of the shareholders, present. It now appears that all difficulties have been removed, and the value of the company's property must be considerably enhancedt The company possess nearly 3,000 acres in the district of Devalah. India, where there have been recent gold discoveries.

CEYLON COMPANY.—The adjourned general meeting was held on the 13th inst., at the offices, Palmerston-buildings. The directors announced that they had found it necessary to make calls on the proprietors. The first call would be made in two portions, one in February and one in August next. In the case of the former, £3 per share was to be called up from the preference shareholders, and 30s. per share from the others. The nominal value of these assessments would be £60,802. In the case of the August call the amounts were £2 and £1 respectively on the "A" and ordinary shares, and these would yield nominally £40,535. Thus a total of £101,337 was asked within the present year, and it was further proposed to call up similar sums in 1881 and 1882, or in 1881 alone, if circumstances should render it necessary. It was hoped that these calls would enable the directors to pay off all debentures falling due within the next three years. Mr. G. S. Simpson, the chairman, presided, and said they had prepared the report which the shareholders had received in consequence of the amendment carried at the last meeting. They were unanimous on every point of it; they earnestly recommended what it contained for their adoption, and they considered it desirable and necessary He was glad to say that by the last accounts the drought at Mauritius had ceased, and as to Ceylon, since the last meeting he had had the pleasure of conferring with gentlemen who had knowledge of the island, and who said that the company's prospects were favourable His predecessor (Mr. Lawford Acland) had resigned not only his office as chairman, but also his seat at the board. They had appointed Mr. C. J. Braine to fill the vacant seat at the board. He had also consented to an arrangement by which his remuneration as manager would be reduced, and they would save £200 a year in this way. The articles of association compelled them at present to have not less than seven directors or upwards, but they would ask hereafter for power to reduce the number, as vacancies arose, to five or upwards. The directors hoped that at Ceylon they might have in the future a part, at all events, of their capital doing good. That was only the half-yearly meeting. They had no accounts from Ceylon or Mauritius that could justify them in giving any further information than their last accounts. He then moved the adoption of the report of the 5th ult. as modified by the report of the 3rd inst. The motion having been seconded, Mr. R. Taylor thought that in view of the amount of the calls to be made the company was starting afresh, and that they should have fuller information, and know what the real value of their assets was. They had a paid-up capital of £370,000, and they had lost from £350,000 to £360,000 of that amount. They were, therefore, he said, bankrupts, and he thought the proper mode would be to wind up. The chairman pointed out that their capital was £750,000, including the unpaid capital. Mr. Taylor, continuing, moved an amendment to the effect that before sanctioning the calls an estimate should be made on the market value of the assets of the company and its actual financial condition, and that the meeting should be adjourned for eight weeks. Mr. Purdy seconded the amendment. The solicitor, Mr. Atlee (of the firm of Druce, Sons, and Jackson), who said he had been appointed only three days, stated the legal objections to the amendments, and suggested whether the following would not meet the views of the shareholders :—"That this meeting desires to impress on the directors the necessity of giving to the shareholders fuller information, and invites them to consider whether they could not do so at the next meeting of the company, and with this expression of opinion it receives and adopts the resolution." The resolution was unanimously carried, as amended by the solicitor, and the proceedings terminated.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE following, in order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the candidates, who have obtained the first 105 places at the open competition held in December for cadetships at the Royal Military College :—(Candidates marked thus (*) are eligible for commissions in West India regiments only) :—Charles Robert Keate, 6,552 marks; Thomas Morral Jones Tailby, 5,994; *Melville Raymond Portal, 5,850; William Evelyn O'Leary, 5,694; *John Campbell Barton, 5,665; Robert Inglis Forbes, 5,442; Charles Sturrock Copland, 5,419; Charles Merewether Ducat, 5,391; Arthur Robert Dick, 5,327; Henry Broadmead, 5,291; Arthur Tristram Herbert Newnham, 5,229; Harry S. Hazelgrove, 5,228; Egerton Stanley Pipe Wolferston, 5,209; Henry Warner Raymond, 5,191; Dennis James Barton, 5,164; Charles Arnold Kemball, 5,123; Harry Gordon Dunning, 5,089; Henry Peter King-Salter, 5,046; Henry Yelverton Beale, 4,985; Frederick Arthur Hayden, 4,960; Ernest Johnson, 4,936; James Bonham Tod Pratt, 4,929; Victor George Ralph Johnson, 4,846; Evelyn Theodore Scudamore Stanhope, 4,814; *Marshal Robinson, 4,788; Angus Howard Reginald Ogilvy, 4,777; Alexander Hamilton, 4,776; William Charles Loudon, 4,743; Charles Edward Hartpole Bowen, 4,742; Robert George Broadwood, 4,740; Richard Purcell Cronin, 4,727; Charles Frederick Salisbury Ewart, 4,705; Rowland Brinckman, 4,695; Colin John Mackenzie, 4,662; William Frederick Parker, 4,643; Thomas Irvine, 4,637; Charles Arthur Frederick, 4,634; James Home, 4,630; Dunstan Lovell Gill, 4,617; Philip Clayton Alcock, 4,607; Robert Francis Cunyngham Baker, 4,597; Charles Edward Johnson, 4,587; Herbert Arrott Browning, 4,577; Evan Frederick Maberley, 4,490; Frederick Charles Almon Gilpin, 4,468; James Ridgeway Dyas, 4,445; Charles Ludovic Lindsay, 4,405; Edward Reginald Tothill, 4,394; Henry Phillips, 4,368; Charles William Bowlby, 4,310; Lesley Charles Hamilton Stainforth, 4,294; John Staples Molesworth Lenox Conyngham, 4,273; Charles Patteson Lloyd, 4,248; George Ramsay Elliott, 4,238; Francis Walter Montagu Douglas Scott, 4,208; Kellow Chesney, 4,189; Alfred Lucien Phillips, 4,183; Archibald Montgomery-Campbell, 4,179; Thomas Archibald Scott, 4,174; *Frederick Richard Alick Whiteside, 4,171; William Fleetwood Nash, 4,167; Gordon Napier Caulfield, 4,165; Hon. Charles Granville Fortescue, 4,151; William Adam Cuppage, 4,122; Frederick Cecil Rynd, 4,122; Lewis Arthur Orger, 4,120; Arthur Bowers, 4,119; Francis Vaughan Whittall, 4,115; William Fenwick, 4,105; Cecil R. Mallaby, 4,103; Frederic Gordon, 4,066; Arthur Boyer Hamilton Northcott, 4,066; Simpson Hackett Beresford Hobbs, 4,061; Alexander Thomas Frederick Edwards, 4,052; Richard Hammett Kirkwood, 4,045; Charles Mowbray Dallas, 4,012; Arthur Robert Austen, 3,994; Finch White, 3,980; Richard William Crundel Brook, 3,973; Octavius Claude John Hallum, 3,964; Francis Cracroft Colomb, 3,962; Herbert C. Dugdale, 3,958; Charles George Eyre, 3,953; Richard Cyril Byrne Haking, 3,929; Henry MacDougall Robertson Menzies, 3,914; Percy George Brackenbury, 3,913; Alexander Francis Mackenzie, 3,882; Robert Wallace Rooke, 3,863; Owen Richard Armstrong, 3,834; Charles George Nurse, 3,827; *Arnold Hugh Butler, 3,821; Maitland Stewart Sabine-Pasley, 3,818; Charles Travers Breton, 3,800; Acton Alexander Graves, 3,795; Hon. George Charles Bingham, 3,794; Reginald Harry Dawson, 3,791; Joseph Storr Hodgson, 3,780; Robert Maximilian Rainey, 3,777; Richard Henry Dugdale Thring, 3,772; Ernest Percival Wood, 3,767; Henry D'Estampes Vallency, 3,766; Edward Devon Caird, 3,756; Sydney George Everitt, 3,746; George Victor Dauglish, 3,737; William Wheat Waring, 3,721 marks.

The following were the successful competitors at the examination, held at the same time, of university candidates for cadetships at the Royal Military College :—John Edward Benbow, 6,219 marks; Charles Bateson Harvey, 5,847; William Perssé Blood, 5,314; Ronald Rogers Kilbee Stuart, 4,883; Philip James Gordon, 4,774; Edward Milner, 4,629; Richard Nelson Rycroft, 4,603; Lovelace Stamer, 4,384; William Lindsey Mercer, 4,204; James Robert Clements, 4,095; Westropp Joseph Peyton, 3,970; William Arthur Watson-Taylor, 3,894 marks.

The following Queen's cadets, Queen's Indian cadets, and honorary Queen's Indian cadet have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College :—Queen's cadets.—Arthur de la Cour Travers, 3,540 marks; Arthur Yates Ansell, 2,653; Mansell, Travers Shewen, 1,504; John Alexander Rowland Thompson, 1,461. Queen's Indian cadets.—John Warrington Leckie, 4,830 marks; Basil John Bacon, 3,931; John Shakespear, 3,648; Francis Outram Anderson, 2,966; Frederick Thesiger Williams, 2,439; Walter Edward Brett, 1,424. Honorary Queen's Indian cadet.—Harcourt Leicester Dodgson, 3,815 marks.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DELMEGE—Jan. 14, at 7, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, the wife of A. A. Delmege (of Ceylon), a son.

WARD—Jan. 10, at Preston, the wife of Major W. Ward, R.A., a son.

WARRE—Jan. 11, at Hestercombe, Jersey, Mrs. Rupert Warre, a daughter, posthumous.

MARRIAGES.

BIANCO—MASEFIELD—Jan. 5, at Milan, Signor Domenico Lo Bianco, to Frances, widow of the late John M. Masefield, and daughter of the late Major General John W. Welchman, C.B., Bengal Army.

CHANCE—SETON-KARR—Jan. 14, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, W., Frederick W. Chance, to Mary, daughter of the late George B. Seton-Karr, of the Bombay Civil Service.

PARSONS—GRAVES—Jan. 15, at Rathfarnham, Ireland, L. W. Parsons, lieutenant R.H.A., to Florence Anne, daughter of the late R. J. Graves, M.D., F.R.S.

PHILPOT—LANDON—Jan. 14, at Lyme Regis, John Gold Philpot, to Winifred, daughter of the late Chas. G. Landon, captain Bengal Army.

RENDALL—KILBURN—Jan. 15, at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Rendall, F.R.C.S., to Margaret, widow of F. Kilburn, formerly of Calcutta.

ROSS—CLEMENTS—Jan. 15, at West Worthing, Andrew Ross, son of the late Rear Admiral Sir James Clarke Ross, K.C.B., to Constance Mary, daughter of Col. James Clements, 3rd Regt. M.L.I., Hyderabad.

TERNAN—BAKER—Jan. 14, at Clifton, Henry B. Ternan, Bombay S.C., son of Col. Ternan, Bengal S.C., to Julia, daughter of the late W. Baker.

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DEATHS.

DOUGLAS—Jan. 18, at 9, Magdala-crescent, Edinburgh, Walter Douglas, late colonel H.M. 21st Madras Native Infantry, aged 53.

FARRER—Jan. 16, at Blackheath, Capt. W. E. Farrer, of the late H.E.I.C.S., aged 85.

GODDARD—Jan. 15, Lieut. Col. Thomas Goddard, of Cambridge-gardens, Kilburn, late of the Bengal Army, aged 68.

HALE—Jan. 16, at 43, Wilton-crescent, S.W., Harriette Henrietta Georgina Hale, widow of the late Alexander Schank, of the Bengal C.S.

NORMAN—Jan. 11, at 30, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde-park, Margaret, widow of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Norman, of H.M's. High Court, Calcutta.

SCOTT—Jan. 7, at 61, Rue d'Arlau, Brussels, Maria, widow of Col. Allan Scott, R.A., fourth daughter of the late Hugh Davidson, of Cantray, Inverness-shire.

WYNCH—Jan. 11, at Lansdowne, Bath, Col. John Wynch, Madras R.A., retired, aged 83.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 17. Dewa Gungadhur, Bombay.—18. Busheer (s), Sandoway; Macleod, Cardiff; Rosalie, Natal; Constance, Port Blair; Hogland, Port Elizabeth.—19. Simla (s), Singapore; Sindhana (s), Bombay; Dorunda (s), London; Baron Blantyre, Cardiff.—20. Medina (s), Rangoon; Australia (s), Southampton; Mairi Bhan, Liverpool.—21. Madura (s), Bombay; Discoverer (s), Liverpool; City of Sporta, Glasgow.—22. Shahzada (s), Moulmein.—23. Queen Margaret (s), London.—24. City of Agra (s), Glasgow; Ben Maedhui, London. 25. Rajpatoona (s), Singapore; Commilla (s), Rangoon; Breehin Castle, London.—26. Afghan (s), Singapore; Shah Jehan, Mauritius; George F. Manson, Bombay.—27. Madras (s), Rangoon; Cabul, Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 22. Punjab (s), Bussorah; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool; Teviot (s), London; Adria (s), Hong Kong.—24. Teheran (s), Shanghai; Assam (s), Melbourne; County of Dumfries, Liverpool; Zambesi, Suez; St. Anna Fletching, Paumbion; Overdale, London.—25. King Arthur (s), Jeddah; Valkyrien, Mauritius; Aurora, New York; Sierra Colonna, Newcastle; Arden Connell, Greenock; Lakefield, Cardiff; Vingoria (s), Karachi; Barbara, Sunderland.—26. India (s), Karachi.—27. Ticonderoga (American man-of-war).—28. Khandalla (s), Calcutta; Neera (s) and Bheema (s), Karachi.—29. Pachumba (s), Bussorah; L.G. Tenasserim (s), Rangoon.—30. Umballa (s), Karachi; Shah Jehan (s), Calcutta; Countess of Kintore, Liverpool; Albura, Mauritius.—31. Regent, Singapore; Randolph, Mauritius; Chanda (s), Aleppo; Java (s), Bussorah; Nizam (s), Suez.

MADRAS.—Dec. 18. Hobart (s), Coconada.—20. Arabia (s), Negapatam.—21. Tenasserim (s), Rangoon; Africa (s), Bombay; Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Ellora (s), Calcutta.—26. Duke of Buccleuch (s), London; Hydaspes (s), Calcutta.—27. Chindwara (s), Bombay.—28. Purulia (s), Rangoon.

HOME.—Jan. 11. City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Kashgar (s), Bombay; Berengaria, Calcutta.—12. Navarino (s), Calcutta, &c.; Noach I., Batavia.—13. Flamingo (s) and Cuba, Calcutta.—14. Signe, Mauritius; Leon (s), Manilla.—15. Mallowdale, Bassein; Star of Italy, Calcutta; Fenwick, Maulmain; Glencoe (s), China and New York.—16. Devonshire (s), Calcutta; Parsee, Chittagong; Blythswood, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 17. Meinam (s), Reliance (s), and Sir John Lawrence (s).—18. Panmure, Veimera, and Star of Denmark.—19. Venice (s), Pleiades (s), Suez (s), Sam Scolfield, Fathe Salem, and Saint Magnus.—20. Shah Jehan (s), Tiverton, and a ship.—21. Kilwa (s), Ethiopia (s), Palawan, Sydney, Dacres, and Yarkand.—22. British Commodore.—23. Busheer (s) and County of Inverness.—24. Hydaspes (s), North Riding, Marchioness of Londonderry, and Constance.—25. Sir John Lawrence (s), Satar (s), and Lord Strathnairn.—26. Shahzada and City of Edinburgh.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 22. Umballa (s), Karachi and Kattyawar; Sumatra (s), Venice, &c.; Byculla (s), Rangoon *via* Cochin and Singapore; Chanda (s), Aleppo.—23. Sidonia (s), Genoa and Marseilles *via* Karachi; Clan Lamont (s), Coconada; Geelong (s), China, &c.—24. Esperance, Mozambique.—25. Singapore (s), Aden, Genoa, &c.; Punjaub (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi.—27. Chilka (s), Calcutta; Oriental (s), Coast and Calcutta.—29. Vingorla (s), Kutch Coast and Kattsawar; Equator, Colombo.—31. Tantallion (s), Colombo.—Jan. 1. Assiria (s), Aden, Genoa, &c.—2. Assam (s), Australia, &c.

MADRAS.—Dec. 21. Arabia (s), Rangoon; Fleetwood, Coast.—26. Hydaspes (s), London.—27. Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Duke of Buccleuch (s), Calcutta.—28. Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Ethiopia (s), Bombay.—29. Meinam (s), Calcutta.

HOME.—Jan. 8. James Groves (s), Bombay.—9. Arago (s), Bombay.—10. Horsley (s), Bombay; Bedouin (s), Aden; Gertrude (s), Bombay; Boliva and Quattro Sorelle, Table Bay; Thessaly (s), Bombay; Chusan, Madras; Manora (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Meath (s), Penang, &c.—11. Koning der Nederlinden (s), Batavia; Lornty, Calcutta; Burdwan, Anjer; El Capitan (s), Hong Kong; Palm (s), Karachi; Legislator (s), Calcutta.—12. City of Baltimore (s) and George Gilroy, Bombay; Olivet, Bombay.—13. Fredericke and Horden (s), Point de Galle; Strathmore, Capetown; Friedeburg and Glamis Castle (s), Singapore, &c.; Ocean King (s), Bombay; Shun Lee, Algoa Bay.—14. Star of Greece, Calcutta; Mary Louisa (s), Bombay; George Watson, Penang; Lord Macduff, Rangoon; Indus, Zanzibar.—15. Gwalior (s), Bombay; Pallion, Singapore; Semantha, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, Jan. 9.—From Alexandria: Signor Lombardo, Rev. and Mrs. Boyce, M. Raveau and mother, M. Sazarine, M. Gruce, and Mr. Grennell. At Venice: Mr. Shuffery, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. and Mrs. Pope. From Bombay: Col. Goodfellow, Major Nisbet, and Mr. F. Wilkinson, Col. Butler, Mrs. Pole and child. From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Hawkel. From Hong Kong: Mr. Oliver.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Kashgar*, Jan. 11.—From Bombay: Mr. Brett, Mr. Newby, Lieut. Matthews, Capt. Daman, Mr. Scannell, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Brown. From Port Said: Mr. Burnside. From Gibraltar: Mr. Curr, Admiral Oplin, and Capt. Gordon.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Nizam*, Dec. 31.—From Brindisi: Mr. M'Marran, Mr. R. V. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Rythell, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. V. Sehalk, Mr. C. Butler, Mr. A. Sierger, Mr. Saunders, Major Vanderzie, Mr. Roughton, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bare, and Mr. Broughton.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Zambesi*, Dec. 24.—From Southampton: Mr. J. E. Real, Mrs. Callender, Mr. R. Morrison, Mr. J. A. and Miss Silcock, Mr. P. Lancaster, Surg. Major Hopkins, and Mr. J. R. Lee. From Brindisi: Mr. J. Hartley. From Venice: Capt. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. J. Arbuthnot, Mr. G. Grant, Major W. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. E. C. Winter, Mr. J. B. Gillion, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Eek, Mr. and Mrs. Twedale and infant, Mr. A. Willis, Mr. Hernandes, Mr. H. Harris, Hon. P. C. Parsons, Mr. J. G. Cordery, Mr. B. Josh, Mr. Leuthart, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Greathead, Mr. Sawyer, and Mr. and Miss Roberts. From Alexandria: Mr. Plate. From Suez: Mr. and Miss Maudsley, Mr. G. Baldwin, Mr. P. Fortz, Mr. Pallis, Mr. Benhein, Mr. Montclare, and Madame Mene.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Teheran*, Jan. 3.—For Southampton: Miss Vere, Sister Elizabeth, Capt. C. L. C. de Robeck, and Lieut. A. G. B. Ternan. For Brindisi: Dr. S. R. Partridge, Mr. E. Palmer, Col. G. A. Prendergast, Mr. R. W. and Miss Roberts, Major J. C. Hay, Col. A. A. Currie, a gentleman, Mr. C. W. Bolton, Mr. C. H. Purvis, Capt. T. A. Cooke, Mr. and two Misses Crane and one child, Mr. John Stevenson, and Mrs. Phelps. For Venice: Mr., Mrs., Miss, and two Masters Dangar, and Miss Husband. For Malta: Mr. H. Toplin. For Aden: Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Dec. 22:—For Southampton: Mr. J. T. Arnold, Mr. T. Douglas, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Mr. S. Jolliffe, Mr. H. V. Samoers, Mr. H. Muir, Mr. C. Demjer, and Mr. Edward Johnstone. For Brindisi: Mr. F. G. Wilkinson.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mirzapore*, Jan. 8.—For Hong Kong: Mr. Ingle, Lieut. and Mrs. Brewster, and Lieut. Commander Scudamore. For Singapore: Mrs. Cargill. For Calcutta: Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Firth and child, Mr. Walker, Mr. G. T. Jones, Mr. H. Massey, D. Hughes, and Mr. Mengens. For Ceylon: Mr. Fraser. For Bombay: Mr. Rutherford, Mr. and Miss Cox. For Suez: Mr. Rooke, Mr. Bushby, Lord Cremorne, Capt. Dawson, Mrs. and Miss Allen, Miss Dobie, and Mr. Measer. For Port Said: Mrs. and Miss Baxter, and Mr. Priestley and sister. For Malta: Miss Williamson, Miss Drummond, Gen. Whitmore, Mrs. Gordon and children, Col. Montague, Capt. Somerville, Mrs. and Miss Bradby, Mrs. Brooks and neice, Mr. Angelsmith, and Lieut. Rich. For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Clark and children, Col. Hon. and Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Pearse, Lieut. Urmiston, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Hodges.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, Jan. 16.—For Singapore: Mr. J. Ferguson. From Brindisi: Lieut. Davies. For Hong Kong: Mr. W. H. Young. For Calcutta from Brindisi: Dr. Simpson and Mr. Cosserat. For Madras from Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Arbuthnot. For Ceylon from Brindisi: Rev. W. E. Rowland. For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Hudson. From Brindisi: Mr. Webster, Major and Mrs. Noverre, Major Mallock, Mrs. Playfair, Mr. Spry, Major Colledge, and Mr. Hunter. For Alexandria: Major and Mrs. Sampson. From Brindisi: Sir L. and Lady Pelly, Capt. Nicholson, and Mr. Anderson.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Manora*, Jan. 10.—For Malta: Major Ewing, Mrs. Stockwell, infant, and maid. For Colombo: The Rev. W. and Mrs. Harcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Ingleby and maid, Mr. H. Richardson, Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Forsyth and maid, Mr. Percy Cooper, Mrs. H. M. and Miss Nicol, Miss Elise Sinclair, Miss Osborn, Mr. W. T. Carver, Miss Young, Mr. Edwards, Mr. J. C. Roope, Mr. Athel Tatham, and Mr. Dupuis. From Suez: Mr. John Buchanan. From Malta: Miss G. Nicol. For Madras: Lieut. Col. W. Hay, Mr. E. and Mrs. Herklots, Misses Herklots (two), nurse, and two children, Miss Thompson, Miss Brandon, Miss Maekenzie, the Rev. J. F. Browne and native servant. From Suez: Mr. E. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, infant, and ayah. For Calcutta: The Rev. and Mrs. Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Beames, Mr. Beatty and two children, Mr. Macrae, Mr. P. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. G. C. Balfour, Mr. Doggett, Mr. R. S. Dobbie, Mr. G. W. Mackintire, Master A. C. Haslam.

CASUALTIES.

The Radnorshire (s), from Singapore to London, has put into Malta badly damaged by collision with the barque Paria.

The Nearchus (s), from Singapore, at Liverpool, is reported to be making two inches of water per hour.

The Horsley (s), from Cardiff to Bombay, was in collision on Jan. 12 with an Italian barque, but on being surveyed was found undamaged, and has proceeded.

The Clan Gordon (s), of the Clan Line, from Madras for Marseilles, &c., has put into Malta with cargo shifted and a portion jettisoned, deck swept, and loss of three boats.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Knight Companion, for Calcutta, Nov. 10, 19 S., 29 W.; R. M. H., from Java, Oct. 29, 35 S., 25 W.; Dolbadern Castle, for Singapore, Dec. 12 — S., 32 W.; Fanny, from Tuticorin, Nov. 27, 11 S., 25 W.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 92¾
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	101¼
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100⅜
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	685
Bank of Bengal	500	735
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	240
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	103
Oriental	25	270
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,975	890
Frere	150	115
Mazagon	2,000	350
Port Canning	1,4 0	175
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	850
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	965
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	649
Bellary	1,000	475
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	417½
New Indian	350	80
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	36
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	350
Dhollera Ginning	300	150
East India	1,000	1,000
Fort	8,500	950
French	500	440
Sind	750	435
Mofussil	400	230
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1110
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	500
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,300	990
Anglo-Indian	100	58
Alfred Manufacturing	500	400
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,250
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	740
Bombay Saw Mills	1,002	515
Central India S. W. and M	500	560
Coorla Mills	1,000	505
D. Spinning	2,000	225
Hindustan	1,000	805
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	550
Khandeish	1,000	895
Madras	1,250	325 nomi.
Madras United	1,000	1,260
Manchester Spinning	50	10 nomi.
Mazagon Spinning	500	65
National Spinning	1,000	660 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	820
Oriental	625	542½
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	70
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills	1,000	730
Victoria Mills	1,000	460
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	305
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	110
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,750 xd.
Indian Guarantee Suretyshio	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	310 xd.
Treacher and Co.	500	615
Thacker and Co.	100	112

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes	Rs. 92 10 to 92 14
4½	of 1870 (1885)	99 0 to 99 4
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	101 4 to 101 8
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	101 4 to 101 8
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	1 5 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	107 0 to 107 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	104 0 to 108 8
6	of 1872 (1892)	108 8 to 109 8
6	of 1878 (1908)	101 8 to 102 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	100 to 101
Bank of Bengal	500	732½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to —
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 95
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	54 to 55
Bengal Coal	1000	1540 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	8 to —
Balliaghatta Jute	100	40 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1000 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	325 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	44 to 145
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	73 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	69 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	190 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	109 to 110
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	40 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	130 to 131
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	100 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	par
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70 to 71
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	295 to 300
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	39 to 40
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	210 to —
Gouripore	100	64 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	172½ to 175
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	67 to 68
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1180 to 1185
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	67 to 68
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	200 to —
Murree Brewery	100	180 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	115 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	111 to 112
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	26 to 27
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	146 to 148
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	91 to 93
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	90 to 93
Riverside Press	90	80 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	44 to 45
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	250 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	£20	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	45 to 46
Strand Bank Press	100	96 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	103 to —
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	110 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	42 to 45
Do. contributory	80	32 to 35
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	350 to 360
Do. contributory	100	175 to 180
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	115 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	450 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	90 to —
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	105 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	190 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	55 to 56
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	62 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	57 to 58
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	65 to 66
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	130 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to 62
Indian Terai	500	550 to 600
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	102	115 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	75 to 80
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	30 to 35
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	40 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	130 to 140
Majagram Cachar)	100	75 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to —
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 72
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	86 to 87
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	70 to 75
Singe'l (Darjiling)	100	86 to 87
Soom (Darjiling)	100	89 to 90
Springside (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	92 to 93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	— —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	165 to —
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—Dec. 30.

Four per cent.	6¾ to 7¼	% Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	1 to 1¼	pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	1 to 1¼	pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1¾ to 2¼	dis.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	3½ to 4	do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	2 to —	do.
Bank of Madras Shares	24 to 25	prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 3⅜-16d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅛d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8⅛d.	—	1s. 8⅛d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5⅛-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 11-16d
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅛d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8⅛d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 11-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS
Sovereigns	—	—	11 15 6
Bar silver	—	—	—
Bar gold	—	—	—

LONDON.—Jan. 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	103¾ to 104⅛
4	Do. October 10, 1888	105 to 105⅛
4	India Enfaced Paper	77 to 78
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85⅛ to 86
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 {Redeem. on 12 months' notice.}	40 to 45pm
4	Do. under £1,000	40 to 45pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16'84, £1,000 & £500	102 to 102½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
4½	Do.	103 to 105
6	Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	113 to 115
4½	Do.	103 to 105
4½	Straits Settlements Government	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	101 to 103
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	111 to 113
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	101 to 103
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	101 to 103
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	109 to 111

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	124 to 125
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	132 to 134
East Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	— to —
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 127
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	116½ to 117½
Do. do. 5 do.	20	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	109 to 111
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	104 to 106
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	116½ to 117½
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	118 to 119
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	106 to 108

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8¾ to 9
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	11¾ to 12
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	100 to 102
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	100 to 102
Indo-European	25	23 to 24

BANKS.

Agra	10	9¾ to 10¼
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	21½ to 22½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21½ to 22½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	37 to 39
Land Mortgage of India	2¾	1⅜ to 1⅝ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	21 to 22

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius	1	⅞ to 1⅛ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	20	— to —
Do.	10	15 to 1or4 dis
Do.	5	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	1⅜ to 2½ pm
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	1¾ to 2¾ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2⅜ to 3⅛
Moyar Coffee	5	4¾ to 5
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	2	1¾ to 1⅛ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10¾ to 11¼
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	55 to 57
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1 to 2pm

TEA.

Assam	20	70 to 73
British Indian	20	5 to 6
Borelli	—	15 to 16
Darjiling	20	25 to 26
Dejoo	—	10 to 10½
Eastern Assam	10	3⅛ to 3⅜
Jorehaut	20	48 to 53
Lebong	10	10½ to 11⅛
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10½ to 11⅛
Do. New	10	⅞ to ¾ pm
Mungledye	—	9 to 10
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	3⅝ to 4¼

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.
Madras	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¾d.
Bombay	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.
Colombo	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¾d.
Mauritius	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¾d.

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LIST OF
INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Shewing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., India Telegraph, 14 mo., Mar 27, '79
Adamson, J., Burma Forests, 2 y., May 29, 1878.
Allen, C. F. E., B. B. Law Dept., 12 mo., Aug. 29,'79.
Ameer Ali, Ben. Jud., 15 mo., Dec. 1,'79.
Ancell, F., B. Pilot, 12 mo., May 23, '79.
Anderson, G. A., Bo. P.W.D., 15 mo., March 15, '79.
Apjohn, J. H., Bl. P.W.D., 18 mo., April 5, '79.
Arbuthnot, L. G., M. Police, 10 mos.
Archibald, E. D., Bengal Educational, 21 mo., Aug. 21, '78
Ashton, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., Oct. 16, '79.
Atkins, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mo., May 17, '79.

Bagshawe, F. T. P., Madras Police, 20 months.
Baker, M. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judicial, 12 mo., Oct. 20, '79.
Ball, V., Geological Survey, 2 y., July 1, '78.
Barbour, D.M., Bl.Cov., Finan. Depart., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Barr, D. L., Indian Marine, 15 mo., Sept. 21, '79.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forest, 2 y., May 31, '78.
Barry, W., Bl Cov..N.W P. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo ,May 5'79
Batty, H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 24 mo., Mar. 5, 1879
Beckett, J. O'B., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 23 mo., Feb. 10,'79.
Bellett, G., Ben. Ed., 24 mo., Nov. 18, '79.
Best, J. W., M. Cov., M. Judicial, 15 mo., April 14, '79.
Beynon, R. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 18 mo., Feb. 17, 1879.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., April 22, '79.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 15 mo., Aug. 22,'79
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 20 mo., April 1, '79.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 12 mos., July 13, '79.
Borradaile, A. A. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 9 mo., Nov. 24, '79.
Boulton, W. A., Sind Settlement, 20 mo., Sept. 30, '78.
Bourdillon, J. A. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Reg., 12 mo , Aug. 21,'79
Boutflower, W. N., N.W.P. Educational, 19 mo., Mar. 28,'79
Boxwell, J., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 7,'79.
Bradbury, J. F. (B. Cov.), B. R. and G., 21 mo., Mr. 8, '79
Brandt, F. M. Cov., M. Judicial, 12 mo , April 21, '79.
Briddon, H. R., B., Burma R. and G., 12 mo., May 7, '79.
Broadhead, J. T., B. Pilot Service, 2 y., June 28, '78.
Bruce, R. J.
Bryant, A. J. Mil. Accts. Depart., 2 years, Dec. 6, '78.
Buckley, R. B., B. P.W.D., 12 mo., May 3, 1879.
Burns, J. H., Hyderabad R. and G., 18 mo., April 30, '79.

Campbell, F. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mo., June 14, '78
Carr Gomm, F. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 2y., March 11, '78
Carter, J. H. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 5 mos., Nov. 1, '79.
Casson, G. D.
Chapman, C.E. (B. Cov.), Finan. Dpmt., 21 mo. 26 d., Aug. 9,'78.
Charles, J. G. (B. Cov.), B. R and G., 17 m. 20d., May6, '79
Charles, F. L. (Bo. Cov.), 17 mo., Dec. 6, '79.
Cherry, J. W., Madras Forests, 2 y., May 20, '78.
Chichester, F. A., B. Police, 18 mo., Sept. 9, '79.
Chisholm, J. W., Central Prov., Police, 19 mo., Sept. 20, '78.
Clarke, C. B., Bengal Educational, on duty.
Clutterbuck, H., India P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 4, 1878.
Coghlan, J. A., Bombay P.W.D., 2 y., July 25, '78.
Coghlan, R. N., Salt Dep., Bombay, 9 mo., Aug. 16, '79.
Conceicao, De, Bo. Med., 18 mo., Aug., '78,
Cornwall, W.W.G. (B.C.), N.W.P., R. & G., 19½ mo., Mr. 24,'79.
Crampton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 9 mo., Sept. 10, '79.
Crosthwait, T. P. S., Punjab Irrigation, 24 mo., Apl. 16, '79
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Jud., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Cumming, C. L. B. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos

Dane, R.M., Bl.Cov., Punjab Commission, 15 mos., April 21,'79.
Daniel, J. R. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 18 mo., Mar. 31, '79
Darling, W. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mo., May 13, '79.
Davies, J. D., P.W.D., 12 mo., May 7, '79.
Davies, J. R., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., May 12. '79.
Davies, W., Madras Police, 12 mo.
Davis, R., India P.W.D., 18 mo., Mar. 6, 1879
Dick, R., Pun. Ed., 21 mo. 19 days, Oct. 28, '78.
Dobbs, R. C., Mysore P.W.D., 20 mo., April 22, '79.
Dodd, A. J., Burma Marine, 24 mo., April 23, '79.
Dodsworth, R. S., N.W.P. Forests, 16 mo., May 1, '79.
Douglas, C. J., Madras Forest. 2 y., May 18, '78.
Douglas, W. H, Telegraph Dept., 39 mo., March 28, '77.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Duncan, D., M. Educational, 20 mo., April 8, '79.
Duncan, G., M. Educational, 24 mo. April 9, '79.

Edwards, F. L., Punjab Police, 20 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
Elliott, C.A., C.S.I., (B. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., on duty
Elston, J., Indus Valley Railway, 12 mos., Aug. 11, '79.
Engel, G.
Evans, C. T., N.W.P. P.W.D., 18 mo., April 21, '79.

Fincham, R. P., Persian Telegraph, 12 mo., Aug. 20, 1879.
Foley, R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 30 mo., June 2, 1877.
Foote, R. B., Geological Survey, 24 mo., May 13 '79.
Frew, H. J., Finan. Depart., 31 months, Jan. 2, '79.
Frost, C.E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May5, '79.
Fryer, F. W. R. (Ben. Cov.).
Fulton, E.M.A., Bo.Cov., Bo, Rev. and Gen., 18mos., May5, '79.
Furnivall, J. G., State Railways, 12 mo., Sept. 12, '79.

Garrett, C.B., (B.Cov.) Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., Feb. 11, '79.
Gibbs, J. (C.S.I.), Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Apl. 7, '79.
Giles, R., Sind Commission, 18 mo., June 6, '79.
Good, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 20 mo., April 1, '79
Goodrich, H. St. A., M.Cov., M. Rev. and Gen, 12 mo., Apl 25, '79.
Gompertz, H., M. Revenue Survey, 15 mo.
Gonne C. (Bo. Cov.), Sec. to Gov. of Bo., 13 mo., Mar. 3, '79.
Gosselin, G. A., Telegraph Depart., 2 years, Nov. 13, 1878.
Grant, J. D., Madras P.W.D., 2 years, Oct. 21, 1878.
Grant, T. J. C. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., f. July1, '79.
Greaves, R.H., Bl.Cov, Bl. Rev. and Gen. 14 mo., April25, '79.
Grimley, W. H. (B. Cov), B. R. & G., 14 mo., May 26, '79.

Haggard, A. H. (Ben. Cov.).
Hamilton, R.C.A., N.W.P. Police, 15 mo. 15 dys, Mar 1, '79.
Hamilton, W. R., Bombay Rev. and Gen., 12 mo., Aug. 14, '79.
Hatchell, F. J. G., Pun. Police, 24 months, June 29, '79.
Hawkins, J. P., Indo-European Telegraph, 2 y., Oct. 24, '78
Heineky, G. M., Burma Police, 12 mo., July 18, '79.
Henderson, R. M., B., Burma P.W.D., 12 mo., May 10, '79
Hobart, R. T. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Police, 24 mo., July 12, '78
Hodges, E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 15 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Hogg, F. R. (Ben. Cov.), Post-office, 12 mo., fm. Aug. 8, '79.
Homan, T. H., Punjab Commission, 18 mo., May 26, '79
Horst, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., June 5, '79.
Hime, R. D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 12 mo., May3, '79.
Hope, J., (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 18 mo., Mar. 25, 18 9
Hughes, W., Madras P.W.D., 2 years, April 21, 1878.
Hurley, E. B., Tel. Dept., 12 mo., July 9, '79.
Hurst, R. B., 12 mos., from Sept. 18, '79.
Hynes, L. G., Bo. Mint. 12 mo., May 5, '79.

Jacob, W., Ben. Forests, 12 mo., June, 6, '79.
James, H. E. M. (Bo Cov.), Post. Dep., 24 m., May 31, '78.
Jardine, J. (Bo. Cov.), Burma Judicial, 19 mo., Jan. 1, 1879.
Jenkinson, C. H. G., P.W.D., 19 mo., May 31, '79.
Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 15 m., Ap. 21, '79.
Jones, A. J. P., India P.W.D., 18 months, Dec. 8, 1878.
Jones, T., B. Judicial, 24 mo., May 15, '78.

Kaye, W. (B. Cov.), N.W.P., Rev. & Gen.. 21m., April 8, '78
Kelleher, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 24 mo., Sep. 12, '79
Kemble, W. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen , 24 mo., Sept. 6, '78
King, W., Coorg Forests, 15 mos., from July 9, '79.
Kingsmill, J., Bombay Press, 12 months, from July 11, '79.

Lambrick, J. H., Bengal Pilot, 18 mo., April 1, 1879.
Larminie, W. R., (B. Cov.), B. R. & G., 18 mo., May7, '79.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mo., Mar. 26, '79
Laycock, F., Bengal Marine, 18 mos. 7 days, April 5, '79.
Le Hardy, C.T. (B. Cov.), March 8, '78.
Lee Warner, W. (Bo. Cov.), Sind Com., 21 mo., Sept. 6, '78.
Leeds, R. J. (B. Cov.) N.W.P., Rev. and Gen. 22m., Mar. 1, '79.
Leman, G. D. (M. Cov.), M. R. & G., 16 mo., May 3, '79.
Lethbridge, R., C.I.E., Press Com., 20 m. 2d., Feb. 3, '79.
Leupolt, H. J., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mo., April 9, '79.
Leventhorpe, J. B.
Lloyd W., Burma Police, 12 months, from June 7, '79.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Ed., 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Logan, W., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 12, '79.
Louis, J. A. H., Bengal Judicial, 18 months.
Lyall, C. J., Gov. of Ind. Secretariat, 16 mo. 13d., Nov. 25, '78

Mackay, H., N.W.P. Press, 24 mo., April 30, '79.
Macgregor, J., Bengal Marine, 13 mo., Sept. 5, '78.
Maclean, C. D. (M. Cov.), Rev. and G., 12 mo., Sept. 24, '79.
Macleod, M., Burma Police, 36 mos., Feb. 18, '77.
Macnabb, D. C. (B. Cov.), P. Com., 16 mo., June 9, 1879.
Macpherson, G. M. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Judic., 24 mo., Sept. 30, '78.
M'Cudden, E. I., Burma P.W.D., 12 mo., May 10. '79.
M'Gill, J., Telegraph Depart., 12 months, from July 4, '79.
M'Leod, G. E., Assam Commis., 12 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
M'Mullin, R. L. F., N.W.P. Police, 2 y., May 1, '78.
Magrath, C. F. (B. Cov.), B. R. and G., 14 mo., Mar. 31, '79
Mallet, F. R., Geo. Survey, 15 mo., July 25, '79.
Mangles, R. L., V.C. (Ben. Cov.), B.R.G., 14 mo., Sep. 19, '79
Martin, J.
Master, J.H. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Rev. & Gen., 2y., May6, '78.
Masters, W., Opium Department, 12 mo., May 25, '79.
Matson, C., Bengal pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '79.
Maxwell, J. F., P.W.D. Bengal, 18 months.
Mayer, R. V., M. Settlement, 18 mo., Mar. 15, 1879
Meiklejohn, G. F., Mysore Survey, 12 mo., Sep. 19, '79.
Moir, E. M'H., Punjab Forests. 18 months, April 18, '79.
Monteath, J. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Rev. and Gen., 15 mo., Aug. 8, '79.
Moore, L, M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., April 8, '79.
Moore, T. M., Tel. Dep., 12 mo., Sept. 26, '79.
Morant, E. W, L., Bombay Survey, 2 yrs., April 1, '78.
Moore, J G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 12 mo., Oct 6, '79.
Mullaly, A. T., Bombay P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Muller, A.
Murray, T. J., Bl. Cov., Assam Com., 19 mos., April 5, '79.
Murrell, T., Bombay Ordnance, 12 mos., Aug. 8, '79

Norris, W. R., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., from June 12, '79.
Norton, D., Bl. Cov., Bl., Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 5, '79.

Oldham, A. J., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mo., Dec. 28, 1878.
Oldham, R. A., B. P.W.D. 15 mo., 18 dys., Apl. 25, 1879.
Ommaney, H. F. (Ro. Cov.), Bo. R. & G., 24 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Ottley, D. G., State Railways, 15 mo., May 22, '79.

Palmer, A. V. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judical, 24 mos., frm. July 25, '79.
Park, G. S. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen. 24 mo., Apl. 19, 78.
Paterson, J., Bl. P.W.D., 12 mo., April 25, 1879.
Parsons, R., Madras P.W.D., 18 mo., Feb. 1, '79.
Peile, J. B. (Bo. Cov.). Bombay Administration, on duty.
Peterson, F.W.V. (B.Cov.), B. Rev. and G., 13m., fm. Oct. 19, '79
Phelan, A. B., Punjab Irrigation, 19 mo., Mar. 15, 1879.
Philipps, W. R., India Telegraph, 24 mo., Feb. 25, 1879
Pogson, Miss E. J., M. Astronomical, 15 mo., Jan. 17, '79
Porteous, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 20 mo., April 7, '79
Posford, J. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., May 13, '78.
Pottinger, J. C., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mo., Feb. 24, '79.
Pratt, W. D., Bengal Police, 19 months, April 8, '79.
Prescott. W. B., Bombay Police, 24 mo., April 29, 1878.
Preston, S., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mo., April 7, '79
Pritchard C. B. (Bo. Cov.), Salt Dept., 12 mo., May 26, '79.
Pritchard, T., M. R. and G., 15 mo., Mar 27, 1879
Propert, W. H. (Bo. Cov.), 12 months.

Ransom, S., Bengal pilot, 6 mos.
Rayne, M., Indus Valley Railway, 20 mo., May 5, '79.
Reade, A. E., Telegraph Department, 30 mo., May 21, 77.
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 18 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Redfern, T.R. (B.Cov.), N.W.P.R. & G., 19mo., April 1, '79
Reinold, E. K., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mo., April 7, 1879
Righy, W., Punjab Forests, 28 mo., March 25, 1878.
Ritchie, D. W., B. Police, 18 mo., May 16, '79.
Roberts, T. R., Bl. P.W.D., 15 mo., March 11, '79.
Robertson, J., Indian Marine, 12 mos., from April 28, '79.
Robertson, W. R., M. Agricultural, 19 mo., May 7, '79.
Rogers, A. C. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 12 mo., May 27, '79.
Ross, H. T., Madras Police, 2 years, April 13, 1878.

Scannell, H.
Sconce, G. C., Bl. Judicial, 16 months, from June 27, '79.
Scott, W. H., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mo., April 21, '79.
Sells, A. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 23 mo., Mar. 22, '79
Sewell, H., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo , April 22, '79.
Sewell, R., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 22, '79.
Sharp, H. G., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Dec. 22, '78.
Sharpe, G., Railway Depart., 9 months, f om May 31, '79.
Sharpe. G., Bombay P.W.D., 15 mos., June 1, '79.
Sherman, J. S., Bengal Pilot, 21 months.
Sills, F., B. P.W.D., 15 mo., May 3, '79.
Single, J. G.
Skrine, F.H.B. (B.Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., April 8, '78.
Smith, W. F., Ben. Police, 18 mo., May 5, '79.
Speak, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 months, from May 24, '79.
Stanbrough, A. W. C., Mad. Forests, 12 mo., frm. April 22 '79.
Stevens, C. C. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 2 y., Aug 1, '78.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 2 years, Dec. 13, '78.
Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 24 mo., May 8, '79.
Sturt, J V., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen, 12 mos., April 21, '79.
Sullivan, H. E. (Mad Cov.), Madras Revenue, on duty.
Symons, K. E., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., July 24, '78.
Tagore, S. N., Sind Judicial, 2 y., Sept, 20, 1878.
Thomas, T. E. Madras Police, 15 mo., Aug. 20, '79.
Thomson, C.
Thorburn, S. S., (B. Cov.) Pun. Sett., 24 mo., Feb. 1, '79.
Thornhill, J. H. N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mo., April 1, '79
Thornton, T.H., C.S.I. (Ben.Cov.), Punj. Jud., 24m., Nov.9, '79
Tomlinson, T. A., Madras Survey, 24 mos., Aug. 7, '79.
Tremlett, J. D. (B. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Tucker, H.St.G., Bl.Cov., Punjab Com., 24 mos., April 28, '79.
Turner, G. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 12 mo., Oct. 6, '79.
Tuson, F. E., Andamans' Commission, 12 mo., May 19, '79.
Tweedie, J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 17 mos. from July 25, '79.
Tyndall, H., Burma P.W.D., 12 mo., Feb. 19, '79.

Von Ahn, C., Central India P.W.D., 18 mo., May 25, '79.

Warden, H. W., India Railways, 9 mos., from July 14, '79.
Watt, G., Ben. Ed., 18 mo., July 24, '79.
Webb, W. T., Bengal Educational, 21 mo., Aug. 21, 1878.
Weld, M.R. (Mad. Cov.) M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., Nov. 20, '79.
Whiteway, R.S. (B.Cov.), N.W.P. Settle., 19 mo., April 7, '79
Williams, G.M., M.Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 11 '79.
Wilkinson, F. H. (M. Cov.), 18 mo., March 10, '78.
Winter, H. E. (Bo. Cov.) Bo. R. and G., to Jan. 1, 1880.
Winterbotham, H.M. (M. Cov) M. R. and G., 2y. June 30, '78.
Wood, W. C., Oudh Com., 22 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Wood, T. W., Burma Police, 15 months, from June 8, '79.

Young, J., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 27, '79.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Behr, Rev. B. M. (B. Est.), 24 mo.
Baldwin, Rev. J. R. (Bl. Est.), 24 mo., July 1, 1878.
Blunt, Rev. J. H. T. (Bo. Est.), 12 mo , Jan. 6, '79.
Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 22, '78.
Bromehead, Rev. W. C. (B. Est.), Nov. 4, 1878.
Browne Rev., J. F. (Mad. Est.), 30 mo., July 31, '77.

Clark, Rev. W. (Bo. Est.), 20 mo., April 22, '78.

Easum, Rev. R. (Bo. Est.), 17 mo. 28 days, Nov. 18, '78.

Horsburgh, Rev. A., 24 mo.

Johnston, Rev. C. F. H. (Bo. Estab.), 14 mo., fm. Sept. 19, '79.

Maule, Rev. W. (Bo. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 11, '78.
McKee, Rev. J. (Mad. Est.), 24 mo., May 10, '78.

Ostrehan, Rev. J. D. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, '79

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Oct. 31, '78.

Ramsey, Rev. A.

Stead, Rev. S. (Bo. Est.), 20 mo., March 20, '79.
Symonds, Rev. G. D. (B. Est.), Dec. 16, '77.

Thomson, Rev. J. M. (B. Est.), 24 mo., March 4, '78.
Tollemache, Rev. C. R. (B. Est.).

Walker, Rev. A. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 11, 79
Walker, Rev. J. M. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, '79.
Williamson, Rev J. (B Est.), 20 mo.

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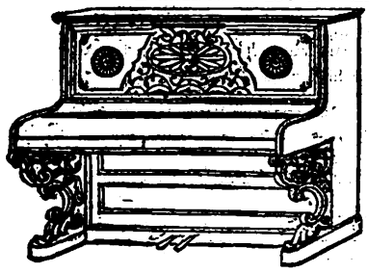
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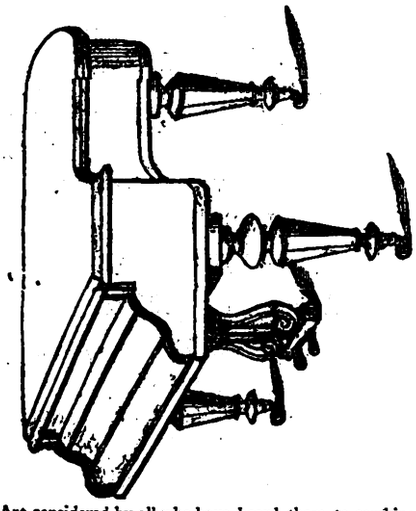
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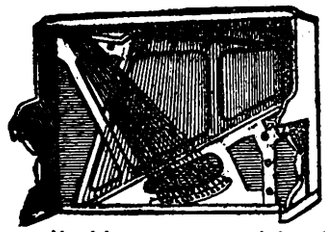


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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Notice is hereby given, that an Examination of Candidates for Twenty-three Appointments as Surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on the 9th February, 1880, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding pay and retiring allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India-office, London, S.W.

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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY

CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,

Royal Horse Guards.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Jan. 10; Madras and Allahabad, Jan. 8; Calcutta, Jan. 7.

RAIN has fallen and done much good in parts of Madras, over the whole of the Punjab, and in parts of the North West, Oudh, and Rajputana. Elsewhere rain is wanted for the spring crops, which, however, promise well. The winter harvest has been good everywhere. Prices have fallen. The public health continues to improve.

THERE is little definite news from Cabul; the telegrams chiefly quoting reports, among others, that efforts are being made to negotiate with Abdulrahman Khan. The following are the most important statements:—

"Deputy Surgeon General Porter was buried on the 11th January. Dr. Keith died of pneumonia on the 13th. There have been several fatal cases both among Europeans and natives. The 10th, 12th, and 14th Bengal Cavalry are returning to India to repair the wear and tear of the campaign, which has been very severe on the cavalry arm. The line of communications has been rearranged. The reserve division takes all the posts and duties as far as Fort Daka, relieving the 2nd Division to that extent. This and the addition of the 25th Borderers to General Bright's Division enables two small movable columns of 1,500 rifles and two squadrons to be formed at Jellalabad and Gandamak without unduly weakening the posts. The following is said to be the disposition of troops to be made along the Khyber line:—Headquarters 3rd Brigade 3rd Division to Lundi Kotal, relieving headquarters 3rd Brigade 2nd Division, which moves to Jellalabad; 2nd Brigade 3rd Division to Jamrud; all posts up to Daka to be held by the 3rd Division. The 25th Foot and 30th Punjab Native Infantry have marched for Jellalabad. Reinforcements are being pushed on from Bombay, with the object, it is believed, of relieving the division now stationed at Candahar. In addition to the troops already mentioned, the 7th Fusiliers, 66th Foot, and two batteries have been ordered to embark for Karachi, and it is stated that two batteries which recently arrived at Bombay from Burma, *en route* for England, have been stopped and will be sent to the front. It is reported, apparently on good authority, that Mr. Lepel Griffin, secretary to the Punjab Government, has been appointed chief political officer for Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, and that he starts for Cabul immediately. Daoud Shah, ex-commander in chief of the Afghan Army, has arrived in Calcutta. He drives about daily, and is said to have expressed himself highly pleased with the Zoological Gardens and other sights of the capital. Vitakri, the most unpopular and unhealthy station on the new frontier, has been at last definitely abandoned, and the last troops there have been removed to Dera Ghazi Khan. A movable column under Colonel Boisragon was to start on Tuesday from Jellalabad into the Lughman Valley, and after exploring the valley was to return to Jellalabad by Jagdalak and Gandamak. This valley is under the influence of Asmutullah Khan, who harassed our communications at Jagdalak during the late pressure put upon us at Cabul, and the presence of our troops in Lughman will have a good effect. The Hissarak Ghilzai chiefs near Gandamak are still standing aloof, but it is probable that if our operations in the Lughman have the effect of permanently blockading Asmutullah in his mountain retreat at Kashmun they will come in."

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs the following:—

"It is stated that General Haines, the Commander in Chief, will personally command the campaign in the spring. The Army Corps of the Bombay Army starting from Candahar will be under the command of General Phayre. It is generally believed that the division will advance to Herat, and that that city will be handed over to Persia. The Bengal troops now at Candahar under General Stewart will, it is believed, march *vid* Ghuznee to Cabul. All officers of the Cabul Division absent on leave are ordered to rejoin on the 15th of March, when renewed operations throughout Afghanistan will commence. The Bombay Corps consists of E and D Batteries of B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, C and F Batteries 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery; the 2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers, the 66th, the 2nd Battalion 11th, the 2nd Battalion 15th, the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, the Puna Horse, the 3rd Light Cavalry, the 1st and 2nd Sind Horse, and one other cavalry regiment, not as yet definitely named, and the 3rd, 5th, 9th, 10th, 16th, 23rd, 24th, and 28th Native Infantry. Sir Richard Temple starts at once from Bombay with Col. Sandeman. The Governor has just started a public subscription for the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund."

THE period of service of Lieut. General Sir Francis Roberts, V.C., K.C.B., commanding the Cabul Field Force, as quartermaster general of the Indian Army, expires on the 31st instant. General Roberts will not return to his former duties, but it is not thought advisable to provide a successor pending the issue of the report of the committee sitting at Simla on the subject of Indian army organisation.

A REUTER'S telegram of yesterday states that a report has reached Cabul of the death of Mahomed Jan, but it is at present unconfirmed. General Roberts visited Lataband on the 26th inst. Orders have been given to provision all posts for one month. Another attack from the tribes is expected about Feb. 24. This shows that the Intelligence Department at least is active, but it is thoughtful of the tribesmen to give such precise notice.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram from Calcutta, the Nagas made a raid on the night of the 27th upon the Balahhun Tea Garden in Cachar, killing the manager of the garden and burning down the houses on the estate. They afterwards proceeded to the Dicksea Garden.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta that Sir Andrew Clarke, who is about to leave India, has been entertained at dinner by the officers of the Royal Engineers. Replying to the toast of his health, he alluded to the peculiar position of the members of the Indian Government in being obliged to sink all individuality and to act only as a homogeneous body. He then went on to say that of all that has been done by the Public Works Department during his term of office nothing gave him greater satisfaction than the service that department had rendered towards the prevention and mitigation of famine.

THE Secretary of State for War, on the recommendation of the Director General of the Army Medical Department, has consented to allow Surgeon General J. H. Kerr-Innes, C.B., to retain his appointment as principal medical officer of the Army of India beyond the period when retirement is rendered compulsory. Mr. Innes attained the age of sixty years on Tuesday last, and should, therefore, at once retire; but his exceptional ability has brought him so frequently to notice that it is considered for the good of the service that he should be retained.

THE Raja of Nabha has offered the sum of a lakh of rupees as a free gift to the Government in aid of the expenses of the Cabul campaign. This patriotic spirit is spreading; and similar offers are being made from all classes of native society.

A REUTER'S telegram states that intelligence received at Berlin from St. Petersburg gives an account of the attack made by the Tekke Turcomans on the 7th inst. on a large transport escorted by several hundred Russian troops on the road between Tchikislar and Chatte. The transport was cut off and captured by the Tekkes, the Russians retreating to Tchikislar. This is the only foundation for the report of the capture of Tchikislar, which was perfectly safe according to the last advices.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements, whose health requires a change of climate, to be Governor of Western Australia, in the place of Major General Sir Harry Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., who has resigned that government, having completed the term for which he was appointed.

THE Persian Government has notified officially that, in consequence of threatened scarcity, the exportation of all kinds of provisions from every part of Persia is interdicted from Jan. 8, 1880.

THE Secretary of State has expressed his approval of the general scope and object of the Tenancy and Land Revenue

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Bills for the Central Provinces as revised in the Legislative Department. His lordship considers that the bills are likely to be exceedingly beneficial to the provinces concerned.

THE Press Commissioner gives the facts regarding the ammunition with the Cabul force as follow:—On the 30th December, after his constant conflicts with the enemy for fourteen days, General Roberts had with his own force 380 rounds of Martini-Henri and 307 rounds Snider ammunition per rifle. He has now indented for forty-two and 113 rounds for each arm respectively. At the same time he had 306 rounds per 9-pounder gun, and 300 rounds per 7-pounder gun, and has indented for seventy and eighty-one rounds for each gun respectively. General Gough, who moved light, had on the same date 120 rounds per gun, and 218 Martini and 208 Snider ammunition per rifle.

IN the Legislative Council the Religious Congregations Bill was passed on the 9th inst. Mr. Stokes obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869. Mr. Thompson introduced the bill to provide for the survey and demarcation of land in British Burma. The select committee's report on the bill to amend the law relating to district cesses and rural police in British Burma was presented.

THE appointment of Mr. Purdon Clarke to the charge of the Indian Museum ensures the success of the new and, we hope, enlarged institution as regards the technical interests of India. His Persian experience has given him an intimate knowledge of Oriental art. Dr. Birdwood Smith, as professional referee, will render good service to the Science and Art Department in their development of a great and attractive Indian Museum, which will be watched with jealous eyes. For the due reception of the official reference collection at Kew a sum of £2,000 has been granted, and a further sum of £400 a year has been allowed for contingent expenses, including the continued employment of Dr. M. C. Cooke as cryptogamist, as importance is attached to his researches in connection with the fungoid disease of the coffee plant. Whenever he may cease to be employed at Kew the annual sum granted will be reduced to £200, which will then be the only charge borne by India on account of the museum.

A MORNING paper states that the board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who have taken an active part in seeking the remission of the duties on cotton goods exported from this country to India, had the subject under discussion at a meeting yesterday. Not being fully satisfied with the partial concession which has been made, they determined that Lord Cranbrook, the Indian Secretary, shall be solicited to receive a deputation from the chamber next week in order to confer with him on the subject. This seems like applying the principle of cotton packing by means of a screw press.

IT is stated by our Bombay contemporary that letters in the Australian journals show that Major Clementi, the Indian Commissioner at the Sydney Exhibition, has been treated with grave discourtesy by the executive, and that the Indian Court has been almost ignored. This needs explanation, and that speedily, in view of the efforts now being made to represent India worthily at the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE *Bombay Gazette* has changed hands, but it has not changed its principles in regard to the long-delayed Factory Act. Want of space precluded our previous mention of a memorial addressed to the Government of India by a large number of the native inhabitants of the city, who are eye-witnesses, and appeal to the ruling powers for an amelioration of a state of things described as follows:—

"Your memorialists are eye-witnesses to the sufferings of the poorer classes, more especially young women and children of tender age, employed in the numerous mills in Bombay. While they rejoice to see the increase in the number of mills and factories in the country they cannot be blind to the fact that utter disregard is manifested by the millowners to the health and comfort of the multitude of women and young children who are obliged to work from five in the morning till seven in the evening, with but half an hour's intermission in the middle of the day. It is a pitiful sight to see these poor people rise at four o'clock in the morning, prepare a scanty breakfast, swallow it down hurriedly, and run while it is yet dark and dusky to the mills, which are in many instances situated one, two, and, in some instances, three miles from their abodes. Children of very tender age, both male and female, are actually dragged out of their beds very early in the morning at all seasons of the year, and beaten by their relatives to attend to their duty in the mills. It is equally pitiful to see these poor, helpless creatures return home very late in the evening. All their marketing is done under cover of the night, and then later on the grinding, and then the cooking. It is not before eleven in the night that most of the members of the working classes retire to rest. Their night is turned into day. They have no time to enjoy home comforts, and no time even to breathe the free and fresh air which a gracious Providence has given to mankind. And this must go on from week to week and from month to month with the exception of a few holidays and one Sunday in a fortnight, and even then the hands are required to work for several hours to clean the machinery," &c.

We heartily endorse the words of our contemporary, and trust no unnecessary delay will occur in passing the Factory Labour Bill into law.

THE Crown Colony of Ceylon enjoys good credit. The 4 per cent. loan of £700,000 was subscribed for seven times over within an hour and a-half. The list opened at 10 a.m. yesterday and closed at 11.30. Applicants will get about one seventh of their tenders.

THE annual cost of the Bombay Survey Department, inclusive of Sind and of the amount expended on the survey of native States, is now over 5½ lakhs of rupees. This is considered a heavy charge which it is desirable to reduce. The general progress report for 1878 has been submitted to the Secretary of State, and shows that the results of the year compare not unfavourably, in respect both to work done and its cost, with those of 1876-77, and show, in the Secretary of State's opinion, that the department has been supervised with care by Col. Anderson. The survey operations were to some extent impeded by the absence on famine duty of some officers and other causes. In the Deccan and South Mahratta Country Survey Department much has been done in establishing uniformity of procedure; greater economy in working has thus been secured, and still further improvement in the future is looked for. In Sind considerable difficulties were met with, and it is considered evident that survey and settlement operations in that province demand constant and vigilant attention.

IN the programme of the Easter course of lectures at the Royal United Service Institution there is set down for Friday, March 19, "From Bamean to Soumiani Bay," by Major General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B.

"HERAT" will be the subject brought before the Indian section of the Society of Arts to-morrow evening, when Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I., will read a paper on that topic, and an interesting discussion may be expected. The chair will be taken by Admiral Jasper Selwyn.

WE have received a pamphlet entitled "A Proposal for re-establishing and maintaining the value and position of silver." The title excited false hopes. Mr. L. C. Probyn's panacea turned out to be the "practical abolition of the half-sovereign." He admits the "fancied inconvenience," but "it might be obviated by the issue of a ten-shilling paper note!" He points out that "with silver at 52d. an ounce worn half-crowns can be made of silver of the proper standard for a trifle over 1s. 9d." He had better try it.

DURING the present year ninety officers of the Staff Corps and cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full-pay pension of a colonel (£456 5s. per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the colonel's allowance, or its capitalised value, as they may prefer. The offer is restricted to substantive lieutenant colonels who shall

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have completed twenty-eight years' service from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire, who may either, first, have been appointed to one of the staff corps on or before Sept. 12, 1866, and can claim the colonel's allowance under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 28, 1866; or, secondly, may be entitled, under G.O.G.G. of Sept. 12, 1862, to the colonel's allowance after twelve years' service in the rank of lieutenant colonel. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—For Bombay 20, Bengal 40, and Madras 30. In the event of the whole of the retirements allotted to a particular presidency not being taken up in that presidency, those remaining will be distributed in such manner as may be determined by the Government of India. Officers wishing to retire under the terms of this order must, whether in or out of India, submit their applications to the office of the adjutant general of their respective presidencies, naming such prospective dates for their retirements as will admit of the receipt of their applications by the adjutant general on or before the date named, such date not to be earlier than April 1, 1880. Officers retiring under these arrangements will forego both the good-service pension, it they are in receipt thereof, and all claim to bonus compensation under the terms of the despatch of August 8, 1866, No. 160. Applicants to retire will find full information in the *Gazette of India* of Jan. 10, together with a table showing the rates at which the expectation of the colonel's allowance will be calculated in carrying the order into effect in the case of officers of various ages and service.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State a number of changes have been made in the organisation of the medical administrative staff for the army in India. From the 31st March both the British and the Indian Medical Departments will form one department for the medical administration of the army in the three presidencies. The establishment for the Bengal army is to consist of one surgeon general, Army Medical Department, one secretary to surgeon general, Army Medical Department, and one secretary to surgeon general, Indian Medical Department. These will be at headquarters. The statistical duties for the army, British and native, will be performed by the statistical officer attached to the Sanitary Commission with the Government of India. Each of the eleven circles of medical superintendence will be held by a deputy surgeon general. For the Madras army there will be at headquarters one surgeon general, Army Medical Department, and 1 secretary to surgeon general, Indian Medical Department, each of the six circles of medical superintendence being held, as in the case of Bengal and Bombay, by a deputy surgeon general. For the Bombay as for the Madras army there will be at headquarters a surgeon general, Army Medical Department, and a secretaty to surgeon general, Indian Medical Department. The four circles of medical superintendence will be distributed as follows, each being held by a deputy surgeon general:—Presidency district, Belgaum, and Aden, 1, I.M.D.; Puna Division, 1, A.M.D.; Northern Division and Mhow Division, 1, A.M.D.; Sind District, 1, I.M.D.

With the exceptions of the deputy surgeons general of the Eastern Frontier District, the British Burma Division, the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Sind District, all the above officers will be relieved from any civil administrative duties they may have hitherto performed. After making provision for the civil medical administration of the remaining provinces of British India, the establishment for which will be duly notified in the proper department, there will remain, below the rank of surgeon general, in excess of the establishment to be maintained for all duties—

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Two deputy surgeons general, three superintending surgeons major, two secretaries to surgeons major, one statistical officer to surgeon general.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Six deputy surgeons general.

Orders have been already issued by her Majesty's Government for the withdrawal of the surplus administrative officers of the Army Medical Department. With a view to provide for the retirement, on favourable terms, of the surplus officers of the Indian Medical Service, the Governor General in Council offers to the surgeons general and the deputy surgeons general of the three armies their retirement on the extra pension of their grade, with an honorary step of rank, notwithstanding that they may not have completed the qualifying service for these pensions. The number of retirements in each army will be restricted to two. The option of retirement will be given in order of seniority; but applications to retire cannot be accepted after March 1.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE CARABINEERS.

THE following fuller particulars of the accident by which five men of the Carabineers were drowned while crossing a ford in the Cabul River, on the 5th inst., are supplied by a correspondent of the Allahabad journal at Jellalabad. A reconnoitring party, consisting of seventy-five sabres of the Carabineers, and seventy-five sabres of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, under the command of Major Cracroft, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and accompanied by Major Boyes, assistant adjutant general, Capt. Dutton, assistant quartermaster general, and Capt. Warburton, political officer, left Jellalabad in the morning to examine the country towards the Lughman Valley on the left bank of the Cabul River, which was crossed at the ford opposite the fort at Jellalabad. The party, having seen all that was necessary, returned, arriving about 1 p.m. at the Daranta ford, some seven miles west of Jellalabad city, which had to be examined in view of future operations. The ford was pointed out, and was seen to be perfectly easy, as natives were crossing it on foot; it lay in a straight line some thirty or forty yards above a rapid. After a few minutes' halt the party proceeded, headed by the nephew of Sirdar Khalik Khan, and led by Major Cracroft. The Carabineers followed, and in some way, as yet unexplained, five men, who were about the centre of the second troop, left the line of the ford and fell over the rapid into deep water below, where they sank. One horse also was lost, the remaining four reaching the bank. A court of inquiry has been assembled to investigate the particulars. A later message states:—The following are the names of the men who were lost:—Corporal Eaves and Privates Fraiars and Salter, C Troop; Private Woods, A Troop; and Private Stonecliffe, F Troop. Search is being made for their bodies, but as yet without success.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE ACTION IN THE CHARDEH VALLEY.

THE four Horse Artillery guns, under Major Smith Wyndham, which had been left behind at Kila Afshar with two squadrons of cavalry, were ordered to move in the morning along the Argandeh road to rejoin the infantry, and they started, with this object in view, under the command of Colonel Gordon, R.A. Brigadier Massey, with another squadron of the 9th Lancers from Sherpur, overtook them soon after starting, and took command of the whole. He had then as escort to the guns two squadrons of the 9th Lancers, under Lieut. Colonel Cleland, and one squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers, under Captain Neville—in all between 250 and 300 lances. After marching five or six miles from Kila Afshar General Massey saw the villages near the foot of the hills full of armed men, and his guns opened fire upon them. The country about, like all the Chardeh Valley, was a splendid "infantry country," the plain being intersected by deep watercourses, fringed with closely-set willows which would check any cavalry. After a few shells had been thrown the enemy showed themselves in full force and advanced in skirmishing order upon the guns and cavalry. The line of advance was fully two miles in extent, and of good formation. There were about 4,000 men thus extended in the shape of a crescent, and in rear of them was an irregular body, numbering 6,000 more. Thus Mahomed Jan's force was found to be 10,000 strong, instead of 5,000. It was admirably led, and boasted thirty or forty standards, mostly common red, white, or green cloth, floating at the end of a rude staff twelve or thirteen feet long. Though the shells from the four guns were pitched into the thick of the enemy no effect was produced in the way of breaking the line of advance. It never wavered, but came steadily on; and as General Massey had no infantry with him he was obliged to retire. This was most difficult work; the guns could only be got by much care and steady driving off the watercourses, and such delay took place that the enemy got dangerously near. Their bullets at 1,500 yards fell among the cavalry, showing that they were armed with Sniders and Enfields; and to save the guns it was seen that the Lancers would have to charge. While the artillery was thus in action, Sir F. Roberts and staff, with Sir Michael Kennedy and party, joined General Massey, having ridden out from Sherpur to watch the movements of the brigade. The fire from the steadily-advancing line of the enemy was well sustained, and to check their forward movement the cavalry were ordered to charge. 300 men against 10,000 were odds that could scarcely be expected to turn in our favour; and, as the ground was all against the cavalry, the Lancers had no option but to risk a heavy fire in the hope of saving the guns. The squadrons disappeared in a cloud of dust as they headed for the masses of the enemy, and nothing could be seen for a few moments of the fight. Then riderless horses came galloping back, followed by scattered parties of troopers and sowars, evidently quite out of hand. They had been received with a terrific fire which killed many horses and men; and, upon trying to force their way through the enemy, had been surrounded, and their progress blocked by sheer weight of numbers. Men and horses went down in the *melée*, and, once down, there was but a faint chance of being rescued. In one or two instances, however, men were dragged from under their dead horses, mounted on others, and got well away out of the ruck. Even among Sir F. Roberts's party watching the fight bullets fell rapidly, killing three or four horses under their riders and wounding others. When the dust cleared away it was seen that the cavalry charge

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had made no impression upon the enemy, who were still advancing steadily across the fields, waving their knives and tulwars, and carrying their banners more proudly than ever. Mounted men were galloping about from end to end of their line, directing their movements and keeping them well together. The fire from their Sniders and Enfields was deliberate and well directed; and though the wing of any of our English regiments would with their Martinis have checked them in a few minutes the broken ranks of the cavalry could not hope to stand against them. The two squadrons of the 9th Lancers had suffered terribly in the charge—sixteen of their troopers, with two officers, Lieuts. Hearsey and Ricardo, had been left on the ground, dead; their colonel had come out badly wounded by a sword-cut and a shot through the side; Lieutenant Stewart Mackenzie had been disabled by his horse rolling over him; and seven troopers had received wounds more or less severe. With this loss of officers it was not surprising that the troopers got out of hand and continued their course across country even when out of fire. The "rally" was sounded again and again, but, with no officers visible, the men would not answer to the "call." Colonel Macgregor (chief of the staff) rallied a few, and some of the officers of Sir Michael Kennedy's party did good service in checking others and reforming them. The squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers had lost but one officer, Lieutenant Forbes, whose body is still missing, and two sowars wounded, and were able still to keep between the guns and the enemy, now only 1,000 yards off. A second charge of this squadron and the troopers of the 4th Lancers who had been collected was made in a half-hearted way, the country being heart-breaking for horses, and the enemy swarming behind every tree and the bends of the higher water channels. By this time the guns were in difficulties; and one stuck firmly in a watercourse, Lieutenant Hardy trying vainly to drag it out with such horses as had got over. This was found to be beyond the strength of the horses, already worn out by the severe work of the morning; and as the enemy were closing around on both sides, 800 or 1,000 yards away, the gun was spiked and abandoned. Lieutenant Hardy was killed by a shot through the head while near this gun. The remaining guns had been got 400 or 500 yards further on to a village, but were stopped by a channel deeper and steeper than any yet crossed. Guns, men and horses floundered into this, and the guns at least would not come out again: they also were spiked and left in the water and mud, and drivers and gunners moved off with the cavalry, while the long line of the enemy came straight on, passed through the village, shrieking and waving their knives, and put their faces towards the kotal which leads from the Chardeh Valley to the western gate of our cantonments.—*Times of India.*

IRRIGATION IN AJMIR AND MHAIRWARA.

A RECENT *Gazette* of India contained a Government resolution on the progress and revenue reports of irrigation works in Rajputana for 1874-5 to 1876-7, which have been compiled according to the rules approved in the latter year. The arrangements for storing water in Ajmir and Mhairwara are of vital importance to the country; there is little or no water in the rivers except in the rainy season, and no permanent supply in the wells. All is dependent on the rainfall, which is precarious and generally small. The necessity for retention of the rainfall by artificial means is and was very great, and the construction of embankments dates from an early period, the oldest, or Bisalaga tank, being believed to date from 1050 A.D., but all but four or five of the old embankments had fallen into ruin before 1818, and the revival of irrigation in these tracts has been under British rule. The gross area of Ajmir and Mhairwara in 1873-4 was 2,753 square miles, of which 1,238 yielded revenue; 235 square miles were held on rent from jaghirs, and 1,280 on feudal tenure. Of the Government area 171,416 acres were cultivated, 139,898 were uncultivated, and 448,749 were barren. Of the cultivated area, 33,488 acres were dependent on wells, 18,461 were irrigated from tanks, 16,438 were in the beds of tanks and cultivated for the spring crop (nearly all the tanks being dry in March), and 103,029 acres were dependent on the rainfall. Existing wells numbered 13,061, of which 3,001 were disused, and 10,060 irrigated an average of thirty-three acres each. Up to the close of the period dealt with, 621 tanks were registered, of which 458 were constructed through the exertions of Col. Dixon before 1869; 159 have been constructed by the villagers, and the Public Works Department, since 1869, have restored the old Rajosi tank and made three other new ones, the four being calculated to irrigate nearly 7,000 acres. The advantages derived from the tanks besides direct irrigation are the elevation of spring levels and the increasing number of wells, which latter seem to outweigh in many cases the former result. This is important in view of the direct financial results. The aggregate capital outlay at the close of the period under review was Rs.12,86,157, of which five-sixths have been expended on the new works; and, of the other moiety, over Rs.6,00,000 represent the expenditure on old works up to 1868-9. For the years up to 1873-4 the average annual profit is 4·83 per cent. on the capital debit, but the resolution points out that labour and material must have been largely supplied gratis to the works reported by Col. Dixon; in 1873-4 the land settlement fixed the land revenue, deducting cesses, at Rs.2,61,557, of which Rs.53,144 was credited to Government tanks, irrigating 17,227 acres; and Rs.2,288 to village tanks irrigating 1,100 acres. The average annual profit of the years from 1874 to 1877 was only 3·3 per cent., the new tanks, three of which came into operation during that period, at an outlay of Rs.6,22,849, representing a small annual deficit. The resolution says that although the apparent and direct financial results are very poor, the testimony of all acquainted with the localities is that without the tanks the country could not be permanently inhabited. In the words of the committee of 1874, "The tanks have reclaimed Mhairwara from being a wild jungle through which no man could pass with safety." As already pointed out, by far the greater proportion of the irrigation from wells is dependent on the tanks, and it must be added that the demand for direct irrigation from the new tanks has largely increased. There is a want of returns showing the amount of indirect benefit which could be fairly credited to the tanks. It should not be difficult to ascertain the number of wells dependent on these greater reservoirs. As the results are now exhibited it might be supposed that it was not financially justifiable to expend Government funds on these works, while, according to the opinion of local officers, "the abandonment of them would bring ruin to the province."

OBITUARY.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH GRAHAM, late of the Bengal Army, died on Jan. 10, at Cheltenham, in his eighty-second year. He entered the army in 1818 and served in Rajputana during the campaign of 1820, against the Coles in 1832-33, and was in command of the 24th Bengal Native Infantry when the regiment mutinied in June, 1857. He was for many years employed in the suppression of Thuggee in India, and retired on a pension Dec. 31, 1861.

COLONEL R. H. TRAVERS, Commandant and Inspector General of Musketry at the Hythe School of Musketry, who died on Friday last, entered the army in 1845, served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and was present with the 10th Regiment during the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan and the surrender of the fortress. He was also present at the battle of Goojerat. He was appointed to the post he filled at Hythe in May, 1878.

MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER BOYD, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, died on Saturday at Yvery-house, Fareham, aged 62. He served with the force under Sir Charles Napier against the hill tribes in Sind in 1844-45; also throughout the campaign of the Punjab in 1848-49, including the affair at Rumnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, the pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army, and subsequent pursuit of the Afghans to the Khyber Pass. He commanded four companies of the European Bengal Fusiliers in the operations in Burma against the rebel chief Moung Goung Gee in 1854-55. He commanded the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers at the battle of Budlekeserai, and during the whole of the operations before Delhi in 1857, including the storm and capture of the city. He received the medal with two clasps for his services during the Punjab campaign, and the medal with clasp and brevet of major for Delhi. He entered the army in 1835, became lieutenant in 1841, captain 1847, major 1852, lieutenant colonel 1861, colonel (brevet) 1866, and attained the rank of major general in 1877.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL WILLIAM GEORGE WOODS, C.S.I., late of the Madras Staff Corps, died on Saturday at Ryde, Isle of Wight. He obtained his first commission in the Madras Cavalry in March, 1828, became lieutenant in 1834, brevet captain in March, 1843, captain 1849, brevet major 1854, major and brevet lieutenant colonel 1861. The deceased general served with the force detached under Brigadier Williamson to the Bisley Ghât, for the purpose of co-operating with Colonel Green's brigade in suppressing the insurrection in Canara in 1837; also on field service with the regiment under Brigadier Watson in the Saugor Division and Bundelcund in 1842-43, and he was present at the affair at Simmeria in Bundelcund. In 1842, when in command of a field detachment, consisting of a troop of the 6th Light Cavalry and a company of the 43rd Regiment of Native Infantry, he surprised a party of rebels north of the Nerbudda. He was employed as brigade major to the Madras troops in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories during the Gwalior campaign in 1843-44. For some time the deceased, as brigadier general, commanded the ceded districts, Madras. For his services he was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. He obtained his commission as lieutenant colonel in 1863, brevet colonel 1866, and major general in 1877.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.—Subadar Major Sheikh Hyder, 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, has been admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India. For conspicuous gallantry at Charasiab on the 6th of October a sepoy of the 15th Goorkha Regiment has been admitted into the Order of Merit, 2nd class; and Subadar Budh Singh, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, a jemadar, havildar, naik, and five sepoys of the 23rd Punjab Infantry; Subadar Harree Dewa Jaiesie, and a bugler of the 5th Goorkhas have been admitted into the 3rd class of the same Order

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

CENTRAL ASIAN CELEBRITIES.*

THE steadily increasing interest with which the peoples and affairs of Central Asia are regarded has stimulated the able author of "Russia and England in Central Asia" to condescend a little to the idleness or scant leisure which dissuade so many readers from studying complete and exhaustive works. Central Asia, with its half-known peoples and history, even of the present time, obscured by the jealousy of the rulers and conquerors, has nevertheless forced itself upon English notice. Long ridiculed, reluctantly admitted, and by some still denied, the fact that, sooner or later, the two great Asiatic Powers must meet as rivals, and determine their common frontier by war or diplomacy, has become a recognised anticipation. If the English Press does not dwell on it more, there is no want of expression of this feeling in the columns of our Russian contemporaries. The journalists of St. Petersburg watch and rejoice over each apparent difficulty in Afghanistan, while there is on this side scarcely repressed satisfaction at the reports of any temporary success of the Turkomans. In his collection of Central Asian Portraits Mr. Boulger has succeeded in presenting to the reader not merely the chief personages filling either in the present or in the immediately past period, prominent *rôles* as rulers or warriors, but also a collection of historical sketches, each one complete in itself, and together supplying a handbook of Central Asian knowledge. Of the Baruksai family he has selected the three Ameers, Dost Mahomed, and Shere Ali, and his son, for round them and their fortunes centres the history of Afghanistan as affecting our own policy. The sketch of Abderrahman, son of Afzul, the eldest of all the sons of Dost Mahomed, is a valuable addition. Mr. Boulger says, with true foresight, "his career has very probably not yet reached its conclusion." His influence in Afghan Turkestan is succinctly but clearly described, and we may expect that ere long practical confirmation will be furnished by the progress of events of the historian's predictions. These family histories are most instructive in one important point. The successive jealousies, mutual treacheries, and internecine wars leave no room in the mind of the careful reader for any vain delusion as to patriotic or dynastic unity among the Afghan rulers or people. The constant dread which Shere Ali experienced of domestic treason and revolt, which led him to earnestly look for promises of support from the Government of India, and drove him, failing these, to coquet with the diplomatists of Tashkent, finds its full explanation in the family history and dynastic quarrels which are herein described. The frontier difficulties which the hostile influence of the late priestly ruler, known as the Akhoond of Swat, from time to time threw in the way of our officials, are but briefly touched on in the chapter devoted to the career of this latest illustration of the power attainable by an astute Moslem fanatic. As a foremost man of his time and the border land, he deserved his place in the gallery. Khodadad, Khan of Khelat, who is now a faithful feudatory, recent reports as to certain arrogant demands notwithstanding, furnishes in his turn a specimen of the conversion of a troublesome neighbour into an obedient friend. Mr. Boulger points out that "it is a circumstance of practical significance that the addition of his estates to our empire has made us the immediate neighbour of the Persian kingdom." Perhaps we shall find a more practical result in the railway of which Candahar is to be the terminus. The Persian borders, not conterminous as yet with territories under British influence, but what may be called the debatable ground between Northern Khorasan and the country of the Turkomans, furnish a striking sketch of the personality and doings of the Ameer Hoosein Khan, or, as he is better known, the Shuja-ud-Dowlah, that is, the bravest of the State, hereditary chief and governor of Koochan. Coupled with this may be read the sketch of Noor Verdi Khan, the Akhal Chief, and the probable leader of both his own people and the Tekkes against the Russian invaders. How hopeless such a defence must prove finally is illustrated by the vain bravery of the Khirgiz leader, Izzet Khutebar. The advance of Russian conquest, which has practically absorbed the great Khanates, is well told in the biographies of the three conquerors, Kaufmann, Kolpakoffsky, and Tchernaieff, on the one hand; while, on the other, the weakness or strength of the rulers, the vain attempts to contend against the Muscovite aggressor, are vividly described in the chapters devoted to the Khans of Khiva, Khokand, and the Ameer of Bokhara. The author has carefully avoided over-colouring; he fully deserves the merit which he claims, of having considered the merits of his characters without reference to their part in the rivalry between England and Russia. He duly acknowledges what is due to the recent explorations of Major Butler, but is fain to confess that his descriptions are sometimes more meagre than might be desired. This, he bitterly remarks, is due to the policy of discouraging exploration by Englishmen, and of increasing neglect to employ native explorers, which has necessarily resulted in ignorance concerning the careers of natives, rulers, and chieftains. Among the blind the one-eyed is king, and among English readers, we fancy, Mr. Boulger will seem very well imformed on a subject of which most men know so little, and he can tell them so much and so pleasantly. We would add a hint to the docile inquirer—and that is, he will find the recently-published map of Central Asia a most valuable adjunct if he wishes thoroughly to enjoy and profit by his study of the Central Asian celebrities.

*"Central Asian Portraits." By DEMETRIUS CHARLES BOULGER, M.R.A.S. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

THE ROMAN-URDU JOURNAL (NOVEMBER, 1879.)

IN remarking upon the last number of the "Roman-Urdu Journal" we called attention to the foolish suggestion (which we could only regard as a hoax) of a Simla official—viz., that special effort should be made to cause the supersession of the vernaculars in India by the English language. We are glad to see that, in the present number, the editor, who takes the affair *au grand sérieux*, also comments with some severity on this correspondent, and shows the utter futility of the suggestion. He shows that the majority of the people must always remain wholly unaffected by the spread of English education; and he remarks with much justice upon the indolence of English officials in not fully mastering the vernaculars of the provinces in which they labour. The ignorant official is too often a mere tool in the hands of his native interpreter. The adoption of English would only reverse the process and convert the native assistant into an unintelligent tool. The editor concludes that in Roman-Urdu alone can there be mutual co-operation and assistance. We are not pleased to see the Roman-Urdu Society hamper itself with advocating the foolish and mischievous notions of the English Spelling Reform Association. These meddlesome muddlers would wantonly unsettle the only settled facts of the English language; and what makes their folly all the worse is the indubitable fact that in a few years their reform would have to be reformed, and so on *toties quoties*. It is pleasant to end with a word of commendation, and we heartily commend the system of transliteration given at the end of the present number. The source of satisfaction in this case is the fact that the society adheres to the established system of Sir W. Jones, Dr. Forbes, &c. As we have on a former occasion remarked, if the Roman character is ever to take root in India, the prime essential is that all attempts to disturb the now well-established system be definitively abandoned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RELIEF OF THE POOR IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In England alone have the poor confidence that, when sickness and old age come upon them, they will not be left to die of starvation. In England alone can destitute widows and orphans hope to escape the pangs of hunger. The Blue Book on Poor Laws in foreign countries presented to Parliament in 1875 by command of her Majesty displays the hypocrisy attending poor relief in other countries. Some English writers are fond of decrying the English Poor Law, and of comparing it unfavourably with poor relief in Paris and Elberfeld. There is nothing in the systems at work in either of those two cities to prevent thousands of the poor from dying of hunger.

In India it is difficult to find words to describe the lamentable failures made in attempting to carry out orders from England to relieve the poor. There is not one province in all India wherein any judicious or reasonable system has been organised. At one time hundreds of thousands are left to perish; at another time poor relief is squandered in a most unreasonable manner: at one and the same time hundreds of thousands are fed in one province, while in the adjacent afflicted province nothing is given to allay the pangs of hunger.

When relief is given it is given without discrimination, because it is given in ignorance, in a hurry, and in a panic. The European distributors of relief know not whence the applicants come or whither they go. The native subordinates are thus enabled to embezzle enormous sums while the destitute starve. In its despair Government sought the aid of the missionaries. Lord Salisbury gave considerable sums to the Church Missionary Society (see the *Intelligencer* for November, 1878), and far larger sums to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; but what could the missionaries do? Their preaching had not assisted them in discovering the indigent, or in distinguishing them from those who were furnished with rupees. In the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for December, 1878, we learn that the majority of applicants for relief were the poor of the neighbouring villages, who preferred coming twice a day for food and living in their own houses to taking up a residence at the relief-house. There is strong ground for believing that a great number of these were not destitute. Excepting the trouble of walking four times a day there was no test to prove penury.

Some of the Indian papers have lately been discussing the

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causes of the scarcity of food in Rohilkund and in other provinces of the North West during the spring and summer of 1878 (see the *Pioneer Mail* of the 13th ult.) It surprises amiable Englishmen to hear that enormous quantities of corn were exported from famine-stricken districts. But how can we expect speculators in corn to sell on the spot when they can realise far greater profits by sending their property to a distance? The poor in Rohilkund could not afford to give as much money for food as consumers in other countries were prepared to do, so the corn was carried away and the poor starved. The railways aggravated the evil by conveying the corn quickly and cheaply. Under such circumstances native kings would have prohibited the export of food, but the real remedy lies in sensible, equitable, and systematic relief of the poor. If the imperial governors in India were bound to relieve the starving, if they were made responsible for neglecting this duty, they would easily induce the proprietors of corn to sell it to them on the spot for judicious distribution among those in want.

The fact is that the imperial relief of the poor in India has hitherto been a delusion. Have we no statesman who will make it a reality?—Your obedient servant,

Jan. 13. T.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE BILL TO REGULATE TOWN DUTIES.

PUBLIC attention has been so concentrated on the new license-tax that Sir John Strachey's bill to regulate the levy of town duties and tolls in municipalities has almost escaped notice. The statement of objects and reasons says that the plan of framing estimates of local consumption with the view of checking the taxation of trade by octroi, which is the main provision of the bill, "has been so useful for that purpose, especially in the North Western Provinces, that it is hoped it may prove generally useful." One would understand from this that the bill would make no very sweeping change in the municipalities of these provinces; but if the Government of India entertained any such idea they must have made only an extremely cursory examination of the municipal returns. Let us turn to the figures of 1877-78, as those for 1878-79 are not yet procurable. The estimate of average consumption accepted by the local Government will be found on page ninety-six of the Administration Report. Without going so far as to say that this estimate is absolutely correct, we may safely assert that it is the nearest approach to correctness which has as yet been arrived at. It contains the result of the experience of ten or twelve years over seventy or eighty municipalities spread over the provinces, and it has been tested by a large number of officers in every possible way; we may assume, therefore, that it gives a fairly correct provincial average. Now, taking this estimate of local consumption and applying the check prescribed in the bill, what is the result? There are at present sixty-nine towns in the North-Western Provinces where octroi is levied in some shape. By the present check the tax on grain will at once be abolished in twenty-nine of these, the tax on refined sugar in sixteen; and that on unrefined sugar in thirty. The tax on tobacco will be abolished in twenty-one. In sixteen towns the taxes on grain and sugar will be cut off together. Besides this, the bill totally prohibits the taxation of raw cotton and silk, of yarns and twist, silk thread, cotton, piece-goods, and jute. The returns of the articles taxed under the class of "cloth" are very meagre, but there can be no doubt that the greater part of the income under this head will thus be taken away. As to metals, the bill is entirely silent; their taxation is not expressly prohibited, nor are they included in the schedule of taxable articles; we may conclude, therefore, that they can only be taxed with the special sanction of the Governor General in Council (Section 5); and as this is presumed only to be necessary in peculiar and exceptional cases, it is probable that the taxation of metals is meant ultimately to cease. It is not worth while to go in detail through the figures of the other classes of taxable articles, as their produce is comparatively unimportant; but under these heads also there are scarcely any municipalities which have not some sources of income lopped off. The final upshot, then, of the new bill will be this. Almost the entire income from cloth, and apparently from metals, will be lost in all municipalities. In about half of the real octroi towns (for in some municipalities the octroi is almost nominal, being only levied on a few articles) the income from grain will be lost, and in half the income from sugar. In about a quarter the income from grain and sugar will be lost together. In about one-third the income from tobacco will go; and almost all the remaining municipalities will lose one or more sources of income. Unless, therefore, the taxation on the remaining articles, which have escaped the prohibitions and the self-acting test of the bill, can be raised so as to make up for this sacrifice of income, it is plain that the octroi will be generally doomed; the cost of collecting what remains of it would be out of all proportion to the produce. The sooner committees begin to realise this the better.—*Pioneer.*

A CALCUTTA paper announces that the Maharaja of Kishnagar is dead.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

A NEW medical journal, called *The Calcutta Medical News*, will be published monthly in Calcutta from the beginning of the year.

THE BENGAL CANALS.—The report on the canals in Bengal for the past year is very satisfactory, the receipts of the year having amounted to Rs.8,51,133, against Rs.4,94,772 in 1877-78. The increase in the irrigated area in Midnapore is noteworthy—viz., 58,731 acres, as against 19,819 acres in 1877-78. Numerous applications for village channels have been received, and Rs.10,675 have been deposited for their construction.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE.—The Martiniere College, Lucknow, maintains its high rank among Indian schools. There has been a slight falling off in the attendance, 199 boys' names being on the books last month as against 202 in the preceding year, but this is because of a number of boys having obtained such employment as made it worth their while to leave. The Martiniere pupils took high places at the Thomason College, Calcutta University, subordinate medical, and other examinations, held during the year. Mr. James Toozs headed the list of candidates for admission to the first department, Thomason College. Former students also have added to the reputation of the institution abroad—Mr. Joseph Adie, for example, having lately won the first Gilchrist scholarship and taken honours in the medical school of University College, London. —*Bombay Gazette.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.—The office of the Board of Revenue, L.P., is, at the commencement of the next financial year, to be amalgamated with the Bengal Secretariat. Several of the senior appointments are to be abolished, among these the post of superintendent.—*Statesman.*

THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.—The Lahore paper regrets the postponement of the transfer of the management of the Indus Valley line to the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, and thinks the continuance of the dual management of the railway system between Delhi and Karachi will cause general disappointment, and it is especially to be regretted in an emergency like the present, when uniformity of control is essential to the rapid transfer frontierwards of stores and troops.—*Bombay Gazette.*

SERVICES IN THE MUTINY.—The title of Maharaja, together with the annual pension of Rs.16,998-10-8, enjoyed by the late Maharaja Mehiput Sing, of Patna, will be continued to his son and heir, Kumar Sripat Sing, the distinguished services rendered by him to Government during the mutiny eminently entitling him to such a privilege. The khillut will be bestowed by the Commissioner of Patna at a durbar.—*Pioneer.*

THE EDUCATIONAL REPORT.—The last Bengal educational report records that out of a total expenditure of Rs.45,45,000 the people themselves paid Rs.23,73,000. Of this sum Rs.3,20,142 were spent on high education in twelve Government colleges, at an annual average cost of Rs.376 per student; and Rs.1,20,615 were spent on six aided colleges, at an annual average cost of Rs.237 per student. The annual cost of the Presidency College is about a lakh of rupees, whilst the fees there received amount to about half a lakh. The general summary gives an increase of schools from 26,218 to 33,278, and of pupils from 641,400 to 727,707, the increase being in primary education. This means, not that the number of schools and pupils in the country has suddenly increased to this extent, but that a large number of indigenous schools already existing have been now brought within the Educational Department. —*Bombay Gazette.*

THE BURMA COMMISSARIAT.—The Rangoon papers furnish us with some additional particulars regarding the arrests in connection with the commissariat frauds. It appears that upwards of thirty members of the department are implicated, and will be brought to trial by court-martial. Captain Lehigh Hunt has been detained in Rangoon pending the result of the inquiries now being made, and his place at Tonghu will be filled by Captain Kennedy Rangasawmy is under close arrest in the native infantry lines, and several persons are on the way down from Thayetmyo, also under arrest.—*Madras Times.*

KHELAT.—By consent of the Khan of Khelat, the code of civil procedure is to be taken as a general guide in the administration of justice in civil suits in the Quetta district.—*Indian Daily News.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company, held on Dec. 20, the directors were authorised to grant a second mortgage on the property of the company, and mortgage the stock and produce. Messrs. Bird were appointed managing agents from Jan. 1, at Rs.1,000 per mensem, and 5 per cent. on profits. It was also resolved that a special general meeting of the shareholders be called to increase the rate of interest from 8 to 9 per cent. on the whole Rs.3,00,000 debentures already sanctioned by the shareholders, and that such increase on the amount already issued take place on the date of confirmation of this resolution.—*Englishman.*

DR. PARTRIDGE.—On the approaching retirement of Surgeon Major S. B. Partridge a farewell dinner was given in his honour at the United Service Club on Dec. 27 by his brother officers of the Indian Medical Service, of whom about thirty were present on the occasion. Dr. J. Fullarton Beatson, C.I.E., Surgeon General, occupied the chair. Coming to India in 1853, Dr. Partridge was

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on active service in Burma for nine months, being present at the expedition of Donabew under Sir John Cheape. At a later date he officiated for one year as Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the Calcutta Medical College. In 1857 he was one of the illustrious garrison of the Lucknow Residency, where he performed very valuable service, for which, at the time, he got the rank of brevet surgeon. He was the only surviving officer of his regiment, the 2nd Oudh Irregular Cavalry. After the memorable siege he was appointed 2nd field surgeon with Army Headquarters at Lucknow, under Lord Clyde. He was present at Kanhpur on the occasion of the battle against the Gwalior contingent, and afterwards at the reoccupation of Fatehgarh. Later, he was present at the "final capture" of Lucknow by Lord Clyde. He was then obliged to go on sick leave, to Europe, for six months; and ever since that time he has been attached to the Calcutta Medical College and Hospital. For twenty years he has held most honourable and prominent positions in these institutions. From August, 1860, to April, 1862, he officiated as Principal of the college, before the incumbency of Dr. Norman Chevers. Since April, 1874, he has been 1st surgeon to the College Hospital and Professor of Surgery; and, during the rest of the period alluded to, he was 2nd surgeon and Professor of Anatomy.—*Englishman.*

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND TAXATION.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the president, the Hon. Mr. Inglis, spoke at some length regarding the new License-tax Bill and the cotton duties. He expressed regret that, if the Government deemed it necessary to retain the license-tax, they should not avail themselves of the comparative unanimity which prevailed in favour of establishing some scheme of a permanent and tangible character to meet famine expenses. He trusted the Government would at all events make it perfectly clear that the retention of the license-tax had not been determined on with any view of enabling them to abolish the cotton duties. He was entirely in favour of a return to the old cotton duties, which were in no sense protective, the concession made in that respect having been in the interests of Lancashire rather than of India.—*Times Telegram.*

BURMA.—The Chief Commissioner for British Burma is expected in Calcutta this week. The object of his visit is, it is supposed, to confer with the Viceroy regarding the situation in Upper Burma.—*Times Telegram.*

THE NAGA HILLS.—The body of the late Mr. Damant was discovered near Kohima on the 16th and has been buried. On the 22nd ultimo the site of the village of Sephima, which had been destroyed by Major Evans in November, was revisited; the party met with opposition, but drove the Nagas out, destroying their property and large quantities of grain which the Nagas had collected near the village. Parties are sent out daily from all the posts to harass the Nagas. The active punitive measures that are being undertaken have, it is stated by a correspondent of the Lahore paper, an excellent effect on the tribes; already some twelve guns have been surrendered and the surrender of considerable numbers will be soon made. The majority of the clans are anxious to submit. The Konoma men, who are at present strongly stockaded on the heights of the Burrail mountains, are reported to be quarrelling among themselves and are said to be very short of supplies; many of them wish to surrender. A convoy of fifty sick and wounded men was sent to the plains on the 24th from Kohima. The down dak of the 19th, carried by friendly Nagas, was looted by some Kohima men within five miles of Sachema, and the carriers stoned. A party who went out to intercept the thieves was unsuccessful, and no letters were recovered. In acknowledging the Government of India's despatch reporting the outbreak of the Naga tribes at Konoma, the Secretary of State expresses his sorrow at the loss of so promising an officer as Mr. Damant, and of the lives of the sepoys and police which resulted from the operations. Further despatches were awaited for before his lordship could express his views with regard to them. News from Kohima, under date Jan. 8, states that Cheswejuma was attacked and burnt on the 3rd by 250 men of the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Regiments. Slight resistance. One sepoy was slightly wounded. The enemy had five killed. The force marches on Cheduma and returns to Kohima on the 8th.—*Times of India.*

A TRAGEDY.—There has been a fearful tragedy perpetrated in Calcutta. A Manilla Christian named Prome Cæsar, incensed by his wife deserting him, stabbed seven persons, three of whom were killed.—*Ibid.*

RESERVE DIVISION AT PESHAWUR.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council having decided on assembling at Peshawur a reserve division composed of all arms of the service, is pleased to make the following appointments for the command and staff of the same, with effect from the dates on which the several officers take up the duties of the posts to which they are nominated:—Major General J. Ross, C.B., unattached, commanding; Major H. Thompson, S.C., assistant adjutant general; Major J. Creagh, 5th Foot, assistant quartermaster general; Captain W. Haines, S.C., deputy assistant quartermaster general; Captain C. L. Prendergast, general list, infantry, deputy judge advocate. Artillery: Lieutenant Colonel H. M. G. Purvis, R.A., commanding; Captain C. H. Hamilton, R.A., adjutant. Cavalry Brigade: Colonel G. C. Hankin, S.C., commanding; Lieutenant C. F. J. Douglas, 15th Hussars, brigade major. 1st Infantry Brigade: Colonel W. Roberts, 5th Foot, commanding; Major S. B. Home, general list, Infantry, brigade major. 2nd Infantry Brigade: Colonel R. S. Hill, Infantry, commanding; Captain H. M. L. Hutchinson, 14th Foot, brigade major. 3rd Infantry Brigade: Brigadier General W. A. Gib, Madras S.C., commanding; Major W. Coningham, Madras S.C., brigade major.—*Gazette of India.*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The following further orders have been issued from army headquarters:—The 81st Foot to Ferozepore to relieve 1-18th, which will push up to Peshawur, railing to Jhelum; the Deoli Irregular Infantry to relieve 41st Native Infantry at Morar; 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent to relieve the 16th Native Infantry at Jhansi and Lalutpore, should it be necessary to detach a company to the latter station; two companies 1-17th Foot at Attock to be relieved by two companies 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, the 17th sending two companies to Peshawur to replace two companies 5th Fusiliers proceeded to the front; the 2-1st Foot at Saugor and Jubbulpore to remain in India another year; 70th Foot to remain at Umballa for the winter; 13th Madras Native Infantry at Mean Meer are now not to move pending further orders.—*Times of India.*

TRADE OF BRITISH BURMA.—To Rangoon naturally flows by the Irrawaddy all the production of Upper Burma and Pegu, the most valuable portion of our possessions in the Burmese peninsula. The railway, which is now open for 163 miles between Rangoon and Prome, running parallel with the river, offers further facilities for bringing down merchandise to Rangoon, and its proposed extension to the frontier will tend undoubtedly to still larger development of the trade of the town. Rangoon, too, is not only the town to which flows all the surplus production of Pegu and Upper Burma, but it is also the town of the province best adapted for the reception and distribution throughout the province generally, Arakan excepted, of imported goods. There is no doubt that this port will maintain the commercial supremacy now possessed by it, and that it will continue to increase and flourish in proportion to the commercial activity of the province. Relatively the most thriving place, commercially, in the Indian Empire is undoubtedly Rangoon. In 1867-68 the import trade of this port was valued at less than ninety-five lakhs; in 1878-79, having increased year after year with hardly an interruption, it was valued at more than two crores and eighty lakhs, an increase of 195 per cent. in the eleven years. The export trade was valued at 90·7 lakhs in 1867-68, and at three crores forty-three lakhs in 1878-79, an increase of 278 per cent. Burma is without question the most prosperous province of the Empire, and the people, free from the religious and caste prejudices with which the Hindus and Mahomedans of India are imbued, fond of personal comfort and adornment, spend their earnings freely on substantially built and healthy habitations, on silk attire and jewellery, on cigars, European provisions of kinds such as in India are consumed by the Anglo-Indian population only, on crockery and glassware, and other things such as conduce to the comfort of a man who desires to make himself comfortable and will not be content to live in a mud hovel sleeping over half-a-dozen rupees buried in the damp earthen floor beneath him.—*Times of India.*

A FATAL RACING ACCIDENT.—We regret to report the death of Mr. Henry Eastwood Strafford, who died from the effects of an injury received during the accident in the race for "The Burdwan Cup." He was riding Roualeyn, and, when just on the mile-and-a-half post, it appears the horse's hoof caught in one of the upright stanchions of the bamboo rail, and the animal toppled over, throwing its rider on the back of his head.—*Indian Daily News.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 14,130 tons. The market closed weak. To London *vid* Canal:—Rice and wheat, £3 to £3 2s. 6d.; jute, £3 5s.; hides, £3 5s. to £3 10s. nominal; tea £3 10s.; *vid* Cape, saltpetre, £2 5s.; wheat, £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.; linseed, £2 15s. to £3; jute, £3; Liverpool, *vid* Canal, £2 5s. to £3; measurement, £3 to £4.—*Englishman.*

THE ALLAHABAD BANK.—The directors' report of the working of the Allahabad Bank (Limited) for the half-year ended Dec. 31 last shows that the gross profits amounted to Rs.79,605, and the divisible balance to be equal to the rate of Rs.19-7-4 per cent. per annum on the bank's capital. The declaration of a dividend and bonus at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum is recommended, and that Rs.4,000 be added to reserve fund, thus increasing that fund (invested in Government loan notes) to Rs.82,812.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE AVA AND BRENHILDA.—Judgment in the *Ava-Brenhilda* suit has been given at Calcutta by Mr. Justice White, who came to the conclusion that both ships were to blame, and ordered each party to pay their own costs; the damages to be divided.

MADRAS.

THE OOSSOOR CIRCLE.—The local fund board of the Oossoor Circle proposed that the Public Works Department be relieved of the charge of all local fund works, and that they be placed under the supervision of a separate engineer on a salary of Rs.300 per mensem, with a travelling allowance of Rs.75, assisted by the petty establishment now maintained, which is to be transferred to the local fund board. The cost of the entire establishment is Rs.7,860, which is within the amount provided for the cost of the Public

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Works Department supervision in the current year's budget. These arrangements were approved by the superintending engineer. The local fund board desire to have a separate engineer for their circle, as one engineer for the whole district will be found insufficient, and they are averse to entrusting local fund works to tahsildars who are not subordinate to the local fund board, and who can spare very little time from their legitimate duties for this kind of work. The Board of Revenue generally approve of these proposals, and recommend that they be sanctioned subject to such modifications as experience may suggest. The cost of the establishment is moderate. No office establishment is provided for the engineer however, and it is probable that it will be necessary to incur some additional expenditure on this account. The Government have accorded their sanction to the above arrangement.—*Madras Times.*

THE GAOL DEPARTMENT REPORT.—The Administration Report for 1878 gives the number of gaols under the control of the Gaol Department during the year as twenty-seven district gaols, including the Russellkonda Hill Gaol and the Ootacamund European Prison, seven Central Gaols, including the Madras Penitentiary; two Camp Gaols—one at Vellore and the other at Trichinopoly, the former opened in 1876 and the latter in 1877; and the Civil Debtors' Gaol at Madras. The number of prisoners of all classes confined during the year in the gaols under the department was 62,057 as against 72,000 in 1877. The number of convicts released with remission was 1,756 as against 1,035 of 1877. The number of reconvicted persons shows a satisfactory decrease of more than 15 per cent. as compared with that for 1877. The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners confined in the Provincial Gaols in 1878 was Rs.16,86,658 as against Rs.19,52,831, in 1877, the net decrease being Rs.2,66,173, of which sum more than 75 per cent. was due to the comparative cheapness of rations; the remainder being in contingencies, hospital charges, and clothing and bedding, showed a saving approximating Rs.32,000, but this was counterbalanced by the increased cost of police guards and fixed establishments, that under the latter head being due to temporary establishments for Camp Gaols. The net profits from gaol manufactures amounted during the year to Rs.1,72,027.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A TELEGRAM from Madras announces the death, on Wednesday week, of Colonel George Philip Brudenell Sherard, M.S.C., formerly 49th N.I., Judge Advocate-General of the Madras army. Colonel Sherard, who was in his fifty-seventh year, had held the appointment since the retirement of Col. J. E. Mayne, at the close of 1876, having been previously for close upon twenty years Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the Mysore Division. Colonel Sherard entered the army in Feb. 1844, and became lieutenant in 1848, captain 1857, major 1864, lieutenant colonel 1870, and colonel 1875. He served in the second Burmese war, taking part in the defence of Martaban and recapture of Billing (medal with clasp for Pegu).

UNEXPECTED RESULTS OF CLOSE TIME IN INDIA.—The shooting season in the Nilgiri Hills, which commenced on September 16, after the enforcement of the first yearly close time, has been unusually successful, and sportsmen are unanimous in attributing the increased sport which they are enjoying to the results of the law by which both birds and beasts were afforded a few months' respite from powder and shot. As an additional security against the molestation of the game the natives were ordered to give up their guns during the fence months, and the preserves consequently had almost complete rest. An unexpected result, however, of the enforcement of close time for game has been experienced in the sudden increase in the numbers and boldness of tigers, both in the hills and in the adjoining valleys. The neighbourhood of Ootacamund, the centre of the shooting district, has been visited by several tigers; while the upper districts are found to be stocked not only with sambur and other varieties of game, both furred and feathered, but also with tigers.—*Colonies and India.*

CAPTURE OF A RAMPA REBEL.—Bodahar Ammalredi, one of the leaders of the Rampa rebels, for whose capture a reward of Rs.500 was offered, has been taken by Mr. Sweet, superintendent of police, in a night attack on his village.—*Times Telegram.*

SIR EDWIN JOHNSON has declined the Madras command in chief.

MR. MALLOY, the Madras civilian who lately shot a village munsiff dead and fired shots at other men, has been lodged in a lunatic asylum.—*Times of India.*

THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.—The People's Fair at Madras seems to have been as complete a success as the People's Fete at Baroda. The *Madras Mail* calculates that there were at least 520,000 admissions through the gates during the four days it lasted. The receipts and expenditure of the Madras Fair, which was brought to a conclusion on Saturday night, have not yet been made up, but "about Rs.2,000 were realised by the sale of carriage tickets, about Rs.1,000 from the rent of ground for booths, and about Rs.1,000 from donations. And Rs.2,000 have been guaranteed by various subscribers in case the expenditure should not be covered by the receipts. The arches, prizes, and flags cost about Rs.2,000, the illuminations about Rs.700, the English fireworks about Rs.800, and the native fireworks about Rs.1,400, so the expenditure may have amounted to about Rs.6,000. Consequently the guarantors may be called upon to pay 50 per cent. of the sums they were so good as to subscribe."—*Times of India.*

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—The Rampa rebels still flourish. Jampa Pandiah, one of the chief rebels, who was some time ago captured and put into prison, has, through the carelessness of the prison guard, made his escape with three other prisoners. A large reward has been offered for his recapture, and steps are being taken by the police to track him. On the 9th ult. 200 men belonging to Chendriah's gang attacked and looted a village called Ungaloor Agram. They tied and severely beat the village headmen.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MUSKETRY PRACTICE OF MADRAS TROOPS.

THE Commander in Chief directs the publication of the annexed return of the annual musketry practice of the British and Native Troops in the Madras Presidency for the course 1878-79:—

I. Cavalry.—In the British Cavalry (14th Hussars) 374 men have been trained, showing an improvement of 9·25 points per man on the figure of merit last year, which may be attributed partly to their shooting with a better arm, the Martini-Henry, and partly to the greater interest taken in the training by all ranks. The results of the dismounted practice with horses are satisfactory, the average being 7·02 points per man, as compared with 6·74 of the best cavalry regiment at home The percentage of non-exercised men is excessive, owing principally to the number of men invalided and time-expired, and to those at Wellington not being trained. The 12th Lancers have only lately been armed with the carbine, and will in future be required to go through the annual course. In the Native cavalry 324 men were exercised for the first time with the Snider carbines; the remainder not having received their arms in time for the annual course, did not go through their practice. II. Infantry.—In the British infantry 4,479 or 1,814 less than last year have been exercised with satisfactory results. This may be attributed to the 89th Regiment at Rangoon having no range to go through the course, and to the 67th Regiment leaving the Presidency having only completed the course of one wing. In the Native infantry 19,225 or 1,527 less than last year have been exercised with satisfactory results, showing an increase of 11·00 figure of merit on that of last year. Part of this deficiency is owing to the range at Rangoon being declared unsafe. The following regiments were not exercised, or only partly so:—1st, 2nd, and 4th L.C., 89th, and 3 Companies Sappers and miners, and 24th Regiment N. I. The returns, registers and summaries, with a few exceptions, have been kept with care and accuracy. The best shooting regiment of British Infantry is the 48th Regiment, with a figure of merit of 107·47 and of Native infantry, the 29th Regiment, with a figure of merit of 94·45, Native cavalry, the Body Guard, with a figure of merit of 33·99. The best shot in the British infantry is No. 848, Colour Sergeant R. Goodwin, 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment, and the best recorded shot in the Native army is No. 1,762, Havildar Cossim Khan, 30th Regiment N.I., but doubts have arisen as to whether the practice in the 30th Regiment N.I. was properly conducted, and, on these grounds, the Commander in Chief in India has declined to allow Havildar Cossim Khan to receive the reward. The best judge of distance amongst the officers is Lieutenant W. Seton, 33rd Regiment, and in the non-commissioned officers and men of the British regiments is No. 1,581, Private W. Webb, 48th Regiment; and of the Native army, No. 450, Havildar Vurtharajooloo, 9th Regiment N.I. Field firing was carried out at the stations of Palaveram, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Palamcottah, Quilon, Bellary, and Vizagapatam with satisfactory results. The Commander in Chief regrets to learn that firing at moving objects does not receive the attention from commanding officers that it deserves. It is a most important practice, for, in the field, on coming into the presence of an enemy, firing at a moving object is one of the first duties a soldier is called upon to perform. The result of the last annual practice may be considered generally satisfactory, and Sir Neville Chamberlain is much pleased to learn that the duties of the past musketry course have been as a rule carefully and zealously discharged by all entrusted with them. This is the first year in which the duties of instruction in musketry have been entrusted to the Native officers and non-commissioned officers: and the result has been to prove that they are, as a general rule, fitted to superintend this branch of their men's instruction. The exception to this rule is in the 11th Regiment N.I., in which the Commander in Chief much regrets to see that through the connivance of some of the Native officers and non-commissioned officers, the annual practice was unfairly conducted, whereby the Commander in Chief in India withheld the regimental prizes and also the whole of the prizes for A Company.

BOMBAY.

MOORING PIER FOR KARACHI.—The Karachi correspondent of the Lahore paper says that, owing to the want of a mooring pier at Kiamari, great inconvenience is anticipated on the arrival of the railway material from England. Government will not advance money nor permit the railway company to build the pier. It is estimated that the landing charges on this material would almo s pay for the pier required.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE ANGLO-PORTUGO TREATY AND THE MARMAGAO RAILWAY.—The Portuguese Government has lost no time in giving effect to the 6th article of the Treaty of August 6, 1879, establishing a customs union between the possessions of England and Portugal in India. The general effect of that treaty is to give

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to the Government of India the monopoly of salt and opium, and the control of the excise revenue in Portuguese India, and practically to make Goa and its dependencies, for all fiscal purposes, part of the territories governed by the Viceroy of Queen Victoria. In consideration of these extremely important concessions made by Portugal, the Government of India undertakes to pay annually the sum of four lakhs of rupees to the King of Portugal, and, by Articel 6 of the treaty, further pledges itself to grant certain facilities for the construction of a railway from Marmagao, the port of Goa, to the town of New Hubli, and thence to Bellary. The English negotiators seem to have disliked this condition about the railway, and to have hoped that the money would not be forthcoming for the construction of the line, for in some of the later subsidiary clauses of Article 6 they provide for the appointment of a mixed commission, in case of the failure of the Marmagao project, to report on the advantages of the Karwar line and port as compared with those of the Portuguese railway and harbour. This stipulation, however, now becomes inoperative. The Portuguese Government has fulfilled the primary conditions of Article 6 by giving to a company—of which the Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Mackinnon, of the British India Company, are the principal directors—"a concession of powers and facilities for the construction and maintenance of the portions of the Marmagao railway lying within Portuguese India, and the rendering of the port safe and suitable for commerce," and the India-office has been satisfied, in the terms of the treaty, that "such concession is suitable and sufficient, and that the capital necessary for the undertaking is forthcoming." The Secretary of State has been obliged therefore to send out English engineers to survey, in conjunction with Portuguese colleagues, the proposed line and the harbour of Marmagao, and to report, without any reference whatever to the Karwar scheme, how the enterprise undertaken by the new company can best be carried out. Mr. Sawyer, C.E., is the engineer selected by the India-office for this mission. He has brought with him to Bombay from England two assistants, Mr. Owen and another gentleman, who have already gone down to Goa, and he himself will leave Bombay to take charge of the surveying work as soon as he has obtained the help of some more assistants from the Bombay Public Works Department. It is hoped that the survey will be finished before next hot weather. Whatever predilection many persons may have for Karwar, it is generally allowed that Marmagao may be converted at a comparatively small cost into a secure and commodious harbour; and, as it is understood that the King of Portugal has assigned to the Duke of Sutherland's company the four lakhs a year guaranteed by England as a security for the payment of a certain rate of interest, no difficulty is likely to arise about the supply of as much capital as will be required. We cannot share the apprehensions with which many Anglo-Indian officials view this construction of a railway through Portuguese territory. It appears to us that under the new treaty British subjects will be able to use Marmagao as freely as they now use Karwar. As for the danger of diminishing the trade of Bombay by the opening of more harbours along the western coast, the new coasting trade created by means of such ports will far more than compensate Bombay for the possible loss of a small portion of its commerce with foreign countries.—*Bombay Gazette.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. A. D. Pollen, C.S., to be special judge under Section 54 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—The 2nd Infantry, H. C., located at Ellichpur, in East Berar, have been ordered at once to proceed to the frontier. This regiment has the following officers:—Lieut. C. Col. Conway Gordon, commandant; Capt. Proudfoot, second in command; Lieut. Whistler, adjutant; and Dr. Swaine. More officers are required for this regiment, which comprises about 812 men. One wing of the 6th Infantry, H. C., under command of Capt. Salmon, proceeds on the 23rd January from Aurangabad to Ellichpur. The 3rd Cavalry, H.C. (Col. Dowker) is expected to receive orders daily to move to the front. The 5th Infantry, H.C., now at Hingoli, is held in readiness to proceed to the front; one wing of the 4th Infantry from Jalna, under the command of Lieut. Col. T. Way, will proceed to Hingoli. Col. Turton commands the 5th Infantry, and Major Sewell is second in command; Capt. Le Quesne, adjutant.—*Bombay Gazette.*

HER Majesty's ship *Ruby*, 2,100 tons, twelve guns, Capt. R. M. Molyneux, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon. She left that port on Dec. 19 last, and touched at Trincomalee on Dec. 29. On her arrival she saluted the Admiral's flag with thirteen guns and her Majesty's ship *Vulture* fired a salute of seven guns in return. The *Ruby* hoisted the Admiral's flag. She will be docked and stay in Bombay about six weeks, and she will then sail for Zanzibar; her Majesty's ship *Vulture* will leave Bombay probably for the Persian Gulf. The *Ruby* has a crew of 245 officers and men in very good health. She was about a year stationed at Rangoon and Moulmein, and during that time paid a visit to Calcutta. Her Majesty's ships *Spartan* and *Wild Swan* are at Rangoon. While at Rangoon the inhabitants gave a dinner to the ship's company for their good behaviour whilst there.—*Times of India.*

THE Secretary of State has approved of the Bombay Port Trust Act, passed by the Bombay Legislature.

DACOITY.—We are sorry to hear again that dacoities still prevail in Satara and in the neighbourhood of Puna. Several dacoities have taken place of late, and Major Daniell, the superintendent of police, has again left Puna to hunt them out. A party of the Puna Horse has also been sent to assist Major Daniell, and they are at present encamped near Sherwul on the Satara road. Colonel Touche, commandant Puna Horse, came from Seroor last night to Puna, and will proceed early this morning to join Major Daniell.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 3.

THE BOMBAY RESERVE BRIGADE.—The three native regiments forming the new Bombay brigade have begun to embark. General Burrows goes to Jacobabad at once to take command. The 16th received their orders for the front on Jan. 2, and a wing of the 6th N.I. is to be sent from Mhow to relieve them at Malligaum. Two companies of the 23rd N.I. from Ahmednagar take the place of the 28th at Surat.—*Times of India.*

THE Bombay Legislative Council has passed the bill to amend the law relating to villages held by Bhotes. The native members opposed the bill.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.'S TROOPSHIP "MALABAR."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Malabar*, 4,173 tons, Captain John Grant, arrived on Jan. 9 from Portsmouth, Dec. 12, calling at Malta, Dec. 21; Port Said, Dec. 26; Suez, Dec. 28; and Aden, Jan. 2; she has brought 67 officers, 17 ladies, 13 children, 1,115 men, 70 women, and 93 children of the 1-3rd Brigade R.A., 10th Hussars, 2-9th Foot, 1-17th Foot, and drafts of other regiments. There was one death (of a child) on the passage. During the voyage she was detained near Suez on account of a steamer named *Kanmere Castle* grounding near the island of Jebel Zuker. She passed H.M.S. *Orontes* on Dec. 29, and H.M.S. *Euryalus* on Dec. 30; on Jan. 1 the steamer *Penguin* was observed in distress, and, as she was in want of assistance, the *Malabar* supplied one cask of rice and seventy gallons of water, and called at Aden on Jan. 2. The *Malabar* will sail on Jan. 18 for Natal *via* Mauritius, where she will take coal. She is expected back in Bombay on Feb. 26 with drafts of the 62nd Foot and families of the 6th Dragoon Guards from Natal, and on March 6 she will sail to Portsmouth. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Capt. and Mrs. Ditmas and two children, 1-3rd R.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. English, 1-3rd R.A.; Lieut. R. Kelly, 1-3rd R.A.; Lieut C. V. Hume, 1-3rd R.A.; Major J. L. Davies Cooke, 2-8th R.A.; Lieut. A. B. Shute, 2-8th R.A.; Lieut. Fendall, 2-8th R.A.; Major and Mrs. F. Walker and two children, 3-9th R.A.; Lieut. G. Woods, 3-9th R.A.; Lieut. A. Turner, 3-9th R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. H. Hanbury, 6th Dragoon Guards; Capt. the Hon. H. Legge, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. W. Phillips, 10th Hussars; Mr. and Mrs. J. Perry and four children, 17th Lancers; Lieut. J. W. Watson, 13th Hussars; Lieut. C. Skyring-Henry, 14th Hussars; Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Stewart, 2-9th Foot; Second Lieut. E. G. Bunbury, 2-9th Foot; Lieut. H. Dawson, 2-2nd Foot; Capt. V. Mahar, 88th Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. S. W. Liardet, 1-17th Foot; Second Lieut. Ryall, 1-17th Foot; Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Cox, 2-17th Foot; Second Lieut. Beale, 2-17th Foot; Second Lieut. Reilly, 2-17th Foot; Vet. Surg. C. W. Gillard, 15th Hussars; Vet. Surg. and Mrs. F. Smith, R.A.; Second Lieut. Greenwood, 2-6th Foot; Second Lieut. Ellicombe, 2-11th Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Tapp and two children, 67th Foot; Lieut. E. H. Le Marchant, 67th Foot; Second Lieut. Gough, 67th Foot; Second Lieut. Wilson, 1-18th Foot; Second Lieut. Hon. H. H. Macdonell, 1-18th Foot; Second Lieut. Light, 2-11th Foot; Second Lieut. Smith, 2-11th Foot; Second Lieut. Kemble, 1-12th Foot; Lieut. Col. Adcock, 2-16th Foot; Major and Mrs. Parry, 2-22nd Foot; Second Lieut. Taylor, 1-25th Foot; Second Lieut. Wood, 34th Foot; Second Lieut. Cooper, 40th Foot; Second Lieut. Macadam, 59th Foot; Second Lieut. Mein, 63rd Foot; Second Lieut. Ferran, 63rd Foot; Second Lieut. Wickham, 63rd Foot; Second Lieut M'Mair, 65th Foot; Second Lieut. Mellis, 66th Foot; Second Lieut. Halkett, 73rd Foot; Second Lieut. Burton, 73rd Foot; Second Lieut. Berkeley, 73rd Foot; Second Lieut. Livingstone, 73rd Foot; Second Lieut. Owen 73rd Foot; Second Lieut. Stewart, 92nd Highlanders; Second Lieut. Nicol, 4th Rifle Brigade; Surgeon Major and Mrs. R. W. Meadows and daughter, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major R. C. Eaton, A.M.D.; Surgeon P. Connolly, A.M.D.; Surgeon B. W. Wellings, A.M.D.; Veterinary Surgeon V. W. Forsdyke, A, Veterinary Department; Veterinary Surgeon and Mrs. G. W. Goldsmith, A, Veterinary Department; Veterinary Surgeon R. H. Ringe, A, Veterinary Department; Surgeon C. A. Daubeny, Bengal Medical Department; Hon. Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Wiffen, M.P.W.D.; Hon. Lieut. and Mrs. W. Wild and three children, Bombay Commissariat Department; Mr. Lamborn, Indian Marine; Conductor and Mrs. M'Donald and four children, Indian Army.—*Times of India.*

SERIOUS QUARREL BETWEEN ARAB TRIBES.—The Political Resident at Aden reports, under date of Dec. 31, that news has been received from Bulhar that a quarrel took place there between the Eyal Jadud and the Eyal Sherdown sub-tribes of the Eyal Younus, and that the officer in command of the Egyptian troops interfered to separate the contending parties and ordered the troops to fire on them. Nine men of the Somalies were killed and thirty-one wounded, some of whom have since died. It is also stated that the Eyal Younus tribe have been fined, some say $1,100, others $600, by the Governor of Berberah, and that the Eyal Jadud and the Eyal Sherdown refuse to pay their portion of the fine.—*Times of India.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1880.

THE PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL.

BOTH from what may be termed unfriendly critics and friendly informants alike come expressions of impatience as to the want of declarations of the plan of settlement intended for adoption in Cabul. There is, however, room for the suggestion that, while the hereditary successor to Yakoob Khan is being led about the country a mere puppet in the hands of an avowed enemy, any plan which ignores his rights would be impolitic; while to recognise them would be to contradict our original declarations at the commencement of this campaign. At the outset of the war a proclamation assured the people that her Majesty the Empress of India had no quarrel with the Afghan people, but only with the Ameer, who had offered so pronounced an insult. That war was terminated practically by the death of Shere Ali, and actually by the Treaty with the Ameer who succeeded to the vacant throne. The present war is one neither with the Ruler nor with the people. The former has abdicated, and is "interned," to use a politely doubtful expression, in India. The people of Afghanistan are divided into two parties, one siding with the army which is present, not as invaders, but as avengers of a particular crime on those guilty of complicity, either as partakers or defenders, of the breach of faith towards our Envoy. The other, represented, as we are told, by almost all of the sirdars or men of birth and position, who are present in the British camp, or acting under orders of General Roberts, is certainly not hostile to British presence or influence; an important section of the Afghan kingdom is undoubtedly willing to acquiesce in our occupation or alliance. The people, as distinguished from their heads, follow the chiefs; tribes and clans will go to war, or abide in peace, just as they are influenced; and though a majority of the chiefs or sirdars may be, and are, disposed to co-operate in a peaceful settlement arranged according to the principles which dictated the Treaty of Gandamak, it is certain that two or three active and hostile leaders who can put forward as a nominal head the boy Musa Khan, and appeal to the powerful motives of fanaticism and loot, do not as yet consider themselves finally beaten. The experience of the past twelve months ought to have taught us not to hurry on the withdrawal of our army, nor to trust aught to the imagination of the Afghans. Their past memories, and their present confidence, which led them to undervalue the puissance of our troops, have not yet been thoroughly counteracted. We may add that undervaluing the force of our enemies, or over estimating their belief in our strength, had also to be corrected on our parts. Those who urged that in the first campaign to stop short of Cabul itself was an error which would surely produce injurious effects can claim to have been justified by the results. If the abstinence, which was due to a generous policy, was misinterpreted, can we not fairly argue that until the submission of the historical stronghold Ghazni is obtained, there will not be established the certainty in the Afghan mind that we are better as friends than as enemies? It seems to us that so long as Herat can be maintained as the headquarters of plotting, and Ghazni is an independent stronghold, it is premature to suggest a dignified withdrawal of our forces from Cabul. This, however, is a plan which, as a third alternative, has been propounded apparently for public consideration. It is suggested that the time has now come for the British force to withdraw to Jellalabad, which, as well as Candahar, will be occupied pending the election by the Afghan people or sirdars of an Ameer. When we withdrew our troops after the conclusion of the Treaty of Gandamak we secured, or proposed to secure, the safety of our adherents or fautors by a clause ensuring an amnesty. It is part of the possible indictment against the ex-Ameer that this did not prevent him from visiting with vengeance those whom he reckoned as his enemies. When General Roberts was obliged by the paucity of his forces to abandon Cabul, a reign of terror prevailed over all who, either as Hindus, or as having peaceably welcomed the British, were marked as victims of fanaticism or robbery. The only organised forces, the only military leaders who are active in the country, are those who have recently essayed, and are rumoured to be again organising, an attack on our army. To withdraw while their strength is sufficient to warrant such rumours would be to expose to utter destruction our friends, to invite anarchy, or prepare the way for a hostile tyranny which would require another punitive expedition. There is a continual repetition of the declaration that we do not desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, that all we can promise any *de facto* sovereign is recognition and assurance against foreign invasion—"Quam diu se bene gesserit." It would surely be impossible, in the present state of affairs, for us to look calmly on while the Afghan election developed itself into a destructive civil war. Of course it is possible that eventually, after the survival of the fittest, and his recognition as Ameer, he might prove himself a faithful and true ally. The reflection recalls the words of the author of "Central Asian Portraits":—"We had recognised with each turn of fortune that son of Dost Mahomed who chanced to be uppermost, and not until fortune had conclusively shown that of the brothers Shere Ali was to be the successful one, did we make up our minds that he was the most eligible candidate. What wonder, then, that Shere Ali should be far from enthusiastic in support of our views, and rather sceptical of the value to him of our friendship?" It would seem that the historic lineaments of this "portrait" might be reasonably

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expected to be reproduced in lineal successors if we left the chosen sovereign free from "intervention" in internal affairs. At any rate, it must be a modified policy of intervention, and, seeing that we are wishful to have an Afghanistan semi-dependent and submissive to our diplomatic direction, to arrange matters so that internal rebellion shall not be fomented from without. The knowledge that the "God-given Government" was not only recognised, but would be supported in a time of need, would have kept Shere Ali our faithful friend. If this has not been learned, it is hard to say what lesson the past has bequeathed to our politicals. We are told of the intense strain that has been put upon "the small Indian native army" by the two campaigns, and the possible dissatisfaction likely to be excited by indefinite detention of the regiments at the front. The strain upon public patience has been urged before, and we cannot doubt the strain upon the thought and endurance of those on whose shoulders rests the responsibility of bringing to a successful end an enterprise which had its origin in necessity. But none of these strains would be alleviated by a withdrawal, which must be temporary, and a "looker-on" policy, which would be ineffective. We take some encouragement from the statement that a considerable proportion of the beasts of burden have been or are about to be sent to Peshawur, where fodder and well-fitting pack saddles are alike procurable. This may rather point to well-timed reinforcements than to withdrawal. The half-promised advance of the Candahar force upon Ghazni, and the relief by a Bombay division also point to a determination to thoroughly put down the hostile leaders and tribesmen. When this is at least apparently accomplished it will be time to discuss the withdrawal, but the restoration of a settled native Government would better precede than follow that step. What the public opinion of it in Cabul is may be understood from the fact that the very talk of such a move has caused a migration of the Hindu families, who have no idea of being again exposed to the "settlement of internal affairs" by the tribesmen unawed by foreign influence.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 3.)

STEVENSON—ANDERSON—The services of Messrs. G. Stevenson and J. D. Anderson, Bengal C.S., employed in the Lower Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Assam.

WOOD-MASON — NEVILL — FRASER—COCKBURN—Arrangements by the trustees of the Indian Museum, consequent on the approaching departure of Dr. J. Anderson, superintendent of the museum:—Mr. J. Wood-Mason, deputy superintendent, to officiate as superintendent; Mr. G. Nevill, first assistant, to officiate as deputy superintendent; Mr. O. L. Fraser, second assistant, to officiate as first assistant; Mr. J. Cockburn to officiate as second assistant.

OLDHAM, Mr. R., who has been nominated, on probation, as a third grade assistant on the Geological Survey of India, joined his appointment at Madras on the 17th inst.

SCHLICH, Dr. W., conservator of forests in Bengal, to officiate as conservator of forests in the Punjab during the absence on special duty of Mr. B. H. Baden-Bowell, C.S.

PENGELLY, Mr. A., deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, in the Punjab, will be in charge of the current duties of the office of the Conservator of Forests in that province from Jan. 1, to the date on which Dr. Schlich may join his appointment.

PROTHEROE, Major M., deputy superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is attached to the staff of Major General R. O. Bright, C.B., commandering the Jellalabad Field Force, for political duty.

GRANT—BRERETON—Major C., political agent, 2nd class, is posted as political agent at Muscat, vice Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., placed temporarily on special political duty; pending Major Grant's arrival, Surgeon S. M. Brereton, medical officer of the political agency in Turkish Arabia, will hold charge of the political agency at Muscat.

ST. BARBE—The services of Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, C.S., replaced at the disposal of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, is cancelled.

WHITEFORD—FULLER—ROBINSON—DAVIDSON—HICKSON—Lieuts. R.E., posted to the Quetta-Candahar, and Quetta-Sukkur Railways:—Quetta-Candahar Railway: W. W. B. Whiteford, assistant engineer, 1st grade; C. F. Fuller, assistant engineer, 1st grade; W. W. Robinson, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank); G. Davidson, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank). Quetta-Sukkur Railway: S. A. E. Hickson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

KNIGHT, Mr. T., executive engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Pindi-Peshawur State Railway.

CHIODETTI, Mr. A. T., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Pindi junction to Peshawur section of the P.N.S. Railway.

POPE — TREVOR — TICKELL — EGERTON — ELLIOTT — BENNETT — Posted with effect from the termination of the course of training:—Assistant engineers, 2nd grade—Mr. F. J. Pope, to the Western Rajputana State Railway, northern section; Mr. A. S. Trevor, to the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway; Mr. J. R. Tickell, to the Rajputana State Railway; Mr. R. W. Egerton, to the Pindi Junction to Peshawur section, P.N.S. Railway; Mr. E. C. Elliott, to the Kahtial-Pindi section State Railway; assistant engineer, 3rd grade—Mr. H. W. Bennett, to the Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern section.

TAYLOR—ALLEN—CARTER—Posted to the third division, Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway, from Dec. 23:—Mr. W. B. Taylor, executive engineer, 3rd grade (temporary rank); Mr. W. G. Allen, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank); Mr. W. B. Carter, executive engineer, 1st grade, transferred to this railway, is posted to the second division.

GERRARD, Mr. A. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana State Railway, is placed temporarily in charge of the Ajmere division of this railway.

DE BOURTEL, Lieut. Colonel, R.E., superintending engineer, in charge of the Public Works, Beluchistan, will undertake the survey and construction of a railway between Quetta and Candahar, and will receive orders direct from the Director General of Railways.

HENRY, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, on the establishment under the Director General of Railways, having attained the age of fifty-five years, has been retired from the service from Oct. 1.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. J. A., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab Provincial Branch, is temporarily promoted to superintending engineer, 3rd grade.

WOOD, Mr. S. C. G., is appointed to the traffic superintendent of State railways as a probationer of the superior class.

PADDAY, Major A. C., R.E., executive engineer, Dagshai Division, Military Works, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works, to the Meerut command, Military Works. The Dagshai Division, Military Works, is abolished as a separate division, and incorporated with the Kasauli Division, Military Works, as a sub division.

MOLE—Hon. Lieut. J. Mole, assistant engineer, is transferred from the Lahore and Sirhind command, to the Rawul Pindi command, Military Works.

MORSE, Mr. F. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to officiate as executive engineer, Peshawur division, Military Works.

LEARMONTH, Mr. A. C. L., assistant engineer, to officiate as executive engineer, Dalhousie Division, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement, from Oct. 10.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. C. F. H. Macleane, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, Telegraph Department, for two years from Dec. 18.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on Dec. 1:—Capt. H. J. Hope-Edwards, 4-60th Rifles; Lieut. G. F. Wilson, R.E.; and Surgeon J. C. C. Smith, I.M.S.

MEDICAL.

LITTLE, Surg. C., civil surgeon of Akola, now officiating sanitary commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be civil surgeon of Amraoti, but to continue to officiate as sanitary commissioner until the return of Surg. Major R. T. Abbott.

KING, Mr. Apothecary G. E., to continue to act as civil surgeon at Amraoti until relieved by Surg. Little.

HUME, Surg. T., M.B., officiating civil surgeon of Akola, to be civil surgeon of Akola, vice Surg. Little.

MOODIE, Surg. R., M.B., is permitted to resign the service.

MILITARY.

ALEXANDER, Capt. G., is promoted to the rank of major from Dec. 30.

LENNOX, Lieut. Col. S. W., M.I., is promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet from Dec. 27.

Permanent appointments made in the Commissariat Department from Nov. 22, 1879, vice Col. R. Davidson, deputy commissary general, retired:—Col. G. R. Roberts, assistant commissary general, 1st class (on furlough), to be deputy commissary general; Col. J. S. Ogilvie, assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. Col. J. V. Hunt, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class (officiating deputy commissary general in the field), to be assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Col. A. W. Montagu, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and officiating assistant

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commissary general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Major W. R. Bunbury, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Capt. A. T. S. A. Rind, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and officiating deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. Mr. R. Spence, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class (on furlough), to be sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

FORSYTH—CLAY—HUNTER—Permitted to retire from the service, from Dec. 31:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. G. Forsyth, S.C.; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. B. Clay, S.C.; Lieut. Col. C. P. Hunter, S.C.

EARLE—TWYNAM—DOWNING—Officers employed in the P.W.D. permitted to retire from the service, from Dec. 31:—Lieut. Col. E. L. Earle, S.C.; Lieut. Col. E. J. L. Twynam, S.C.; Lieut. Col. A. E. Downing, Infantry.

ROBERTS—HAWKIN—HILL—The rank of brigadier general (2nd class) is conferred on the undermentioned officers while they continue to be employed in command of brigades:—Col. W. Roberts, 5th Foot; Col. G. C. Hankin, S.C.; Col. R. S. Hill, Infantry.

BERESFORD, Capt. Lord W. L. De la P., V.C., 9th Lancers, aide de camp on the personal staff of the Viceroy, has been permitted to resign his appointment at his own request, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief from Dec. 23.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. O'B. Horsford, S.C. (M.C.), for two years; Major C. H. Luard, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, leave for two years; Capt. E. L. Duran, S.C., political assistant, 1st assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf, and officiating political agent, 3rd class, furlough (M.C.) for 243 days from the date of his leaving Persia.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 29.)

BLACKLEY—KINSMAN—Major J. H. Blackley and Major H. J. Kinsman, R.A., to proceed, the former from Lucknow to Benares, and the latter from Benares to Lucknow, and join B Battery 3rd Brigade, and No. 16 Battery 8th Brigade respectively.

Orders confirmed:—

MORRIS—Jubbulpore Station O., Dec. 17, appointing Major R. Morris, transport officer, to officiate as station staff officer, during the absence of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, on duty.

SPROT—6th Dragoon Guards—R. O., Aug. 18, appointing Lieut. A. Sprot to officiate as interpreter, vice Lieut. T. A. F. B. Hallowes.

SMITH—63rd Foot—R. O., Dec. 15, appointing Lieut. H. S. Smith to officiate as adjutant, from the 15th idem, vice Gardner.

WILLOCK—ELLIOTT—3rd Bengal Cavalry—R.O., Nov. 25, making the following appointment in the corps from the 12th idem:—Major G. W. Willock, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. G. H. Elliott, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, vice Willock.

ABBOTT—BRUCE—19th Bengal Lancers—R.O., Dec. 3, making the following appointments in the corps from the 1st idem consequent on Colonel P. S. Yorke having assumed command:—Capt. G. M. Abbott, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander; Lieut. E. Bruce, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Abbott.

BOILEAU—44th N.I.—R.O., Nov. 17, appointing Lieut. T. S. Boileau, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to continue to officiate as quartermaster, on the appointment of Lieut. C. R. Macgregor, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, Naga Field Force.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 31.)

DEY, Mr. G. G., assistant magistrate and collector, Chittagong, to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade.

SLACK, Mr. F. A., assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to the Suddar station of the Nuddea district.

NUGENT—The services of Mr. J. Nugent, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Rungpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh.

BADCOCK, Mr. F. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, transferred to Midnapore, vice Mr. T. D. Beighton.

JUDGE, Mr. A. S., probationary assistant superintendent of police, posted to Dinagepore.

REILY, Mr. C. H., barrister at law, to be a lecturer in law at the Presidency College during 1880, vice Mr. W. F. Agnew.

APCAR, Mr. J. G., barrister at law, reappointed lecturer in law at the Presidency College during 1880.

KNIGHT, Mr. J. B., C.I.E., to be a visitor of the lunatic asylum at Bhowanipore.

M'LEOD, Surg. Major K., to be professor of surgery, Medical College, from retirement of Surg. Major Partridge.

RAYE, Surg. Major D. O'C., to act as professor of anatomy, Medical College, during absence of Surg. Major Payne.

JOUBERT, Surg. C. H., civil surgeon, Bhagulpore, to act as first residency surgeon, Residency Hospital, during absence of Dr. Raye.

GREGG, Surg. W. H., to act as civil surgeon, Darbhunga.

BIRCH, Surg. Major E. A., to be civil surgeon, Darjiling.

COBB, Surg. R., to act as civil surgeon, Hazareebagh.

P.W.D. Bengal, Mr. A. Wilson, deputy examiner, temporary rank, 1st grade, to temporary charge, Fourth Calcutta Division.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—The following is the result of the half-yearly examination held on Nov. 10:—Second or Higher Standard. Civil, passed completely: Mr. E. W. Collin, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Mr. C. P. Caspersz. Passed in the remaining subjects as mentioned:—Civil: Mr. C. S. Bayley (Bengali), Lieut. J. F. Rivett-Carnac (Bengali), Mr. E. N. Baker (Bengali), Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins (Law), Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire (Law and Bengali). Passed partially and liable to examination in the remaining subjects:—Civil: Mr. A. H. Collins, passed in Law, liable in Bengali and Hindustani; Mr. H. Cox, passed in law, liable in Bengali; Mr. C. H. Swiden, passed in Hindustani, liable in Law. Police: Mr. H. H. Schurr, passed in law and Bengali, liable in Hindustani; Mr. E. W. Payne, passed in Bengali, liable in law and Hindustani; Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, passed in Law and Hindustani, liable in Bengali. First or Lower Standard. Passed completely: Mr. A. H. Collins, Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Mr. C. P. Caspersz. Passed in remaining subjects:—Civil: Mr. W. R. Ricketts (Law). Police: Mr. W. D. Abercrombie (Bengali). Officers of the Opium Department passed in subjects mentioned:—Mr. J. S. R. Innes (chemistry), Mr. J. O. D. Murray (chemistry), Mr. J. R. Mawson (botany).

FURLOUGHS.—Dec. 29.—Mr. R. Parr, professor, Presidency College, is allowed furlough for one year three months and fifteen days. Opium, Dec. 29.—Mr. R. W. Nicholson, officiating sub-deputy opium agent, Goruckpore, is allowed leave for three months. Dec. 26.—Mr. C. W. Bolton, under secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 31st inst.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

STOGDON, Mr. A. W., judicial assistant, Simla, is retransferred to Delhi, vice Mr. E. W. Parker.

TRAFFORD, Mr. R. W., judicial assistant, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Jullundur during the absence on leave of Major Beadon.

BROWN, Mr. L. W. R., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Sialkot, is transferred to the Jhelum District.

Appointments and changes made from the dates specified:—

Consequent on the promotion, *pro tem.*, of Mr. F. B. Collins, assistant district superintendent of police, to the 1st class, 4th grade, Mr. F. B. Collins, assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 4th grade, officiated in the 1st class, 2nd grade; and Mr. R. Richardson, assistant district superintendent, officiating in 1st class, 2nd grade, reverted to the 1st class, 3rd grade, from Oct. 24.

Consequent on the promotion, *pro tem.*, of Mr. W. A. E. Lake, assistant district superintendent, to 1st class, 4th grade, Mr. W. A. E. Lake, assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 4th grade, officiated in the 1st class, 2nd grade; and Mr. J. D. C. W. Bean, assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 2nd grade, reverted to the 2nd class, 3rd grade, from Nov. 1.

Consequent on the departure on special duty of Mr. C. Brown, district superintendent of police, Mr. H. Beck, district superintendent, 4th grade, officiated in the 3rd grade, from Nov. 1.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. W. H. Mercer, district superintendent of police—Mr. H. Beck, district superintendent, officiating in the 3rd grade, reverted to the 4th grade; Mr. H. H. G. Rotton, officiating district superintendent, 4th grade, reverted to assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 1st grade; Mr. J. P. Rawlins, assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 1st grade, reverted to 1st class, 2nd grade; and Mr. W. A. E. Lake, assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 2nd grade, reverted to 1st class, 3rd grade, from Nov. 3.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. C. A. C. Plowden, district superintendent of police, Mr. D. N. Turnbull, district superintendent, officiating in the 3rd grade, reverted to the 4th grade; Mr. D. K. Homan, officiating district superintendent, 4th grade, reverted to assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 2nd grade; and Mr. F. B. Collins, assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 2nd grade, reverted to 1st class, 3rd grade, from Nov. 22.

Attached to New Delhi Branch Division Western Jumna Canal, amalgamated with New Main Line Division, and designated the Remodelling Division Western Jumna Canal; Mr. Martin, executive engineer, 1st grade, in charge, Mr. J. J. Hatten, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. H. L. Hebbert, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. H. W. V. Colebrook, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. J. H. Brooke, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; and Lieut. W. Wilson, assistant engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. H. A. Lucas, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to third division Sirhind Canal; Mr. P. L. A. Price, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to 4th division Sirhind Canal; Mr. E. G. Fraser, assistant engineer, 2nd grade Hansi division W. Jumna Canal; Mr. J. H. Brooke, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, New Delhi Branch Division, W. Jumna Canal.

Passed the departmental examination in Hindustani:—Mr. J. Benton, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary; Mr. H. V. P. Baker, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. F. B. Collins, assistant district superintendent of police, twelve months' leave to Europe, on medical certificate; Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, officiating deputy commissioner, Jhang, to Europe for one year and six months, from Feb. 18.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

REPTON—RUSSELL—Maj. H. M. Repton, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class, and Mr. A. M. Russell, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, revert to deputy commissioner, 3rd class, and officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class.

RICKETTS, Major M. P., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st class.

REPTON, Major H. M., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class, vice Major Ricketts.

MACDOUGALL, Major J. W., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, to officiate in the 3rd class.

NEDHAM—ISMAY—IMRIE—Messrs. W. A. Nedham, S. Ismay, C.S., and C. W. Imrie, C.S., officiating assistant commissioners, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, revert to officiating assistant commissioners, 2nd and 3rd class, and supernumerary assistant commissioner.

MORRIS, Mr. A. H., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Nagpur, attached to the chief commissioner's camp.

TRIMNELL, Surgeon Major D. W., civil surgeon, received charge of the civil medical duties of the Raipur District and Gaol from Surgeon Major J. B. Gaffney on Dec. 24.

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NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

JACOB, Mr. E., district registrar, Fyzabad, to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner, and posted to the Fyzabad district.

CHATTERTON, Major F. W., cantonment magistrate, Roorkee, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, 1st grade, Agra.

TOLLEMACHE, Rev. C. R., to be chaplain of Jhansi.

HAMMOND, Rev. B., chaplain of Jhansi, to be chaplain of Mussoorie and Dehra.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

With effect from Nov. 5, the date on which he assumed charge of his office at Unao, Mr. J. Dyson to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. A. H. Harington, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Major H. W. Hastings, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Capt. E. E. Grigg, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. H. C. Irwin, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. G. R. Irwin, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from Nov. 6, the date on which he assumed charge of his office at Sultanpur, Mr. W. F. W. Wells, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. H. B. Jones-Bateman, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from Nov. 7, the date on which Col. E. G. Clark received charge of the Sultanpur district—Major F. Currie, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. H. S. Boys, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Mr. C. Chapman, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Capt. W. P. Harrison, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as subordinate judge, 2nd grade.

With effect from Nov. 11, the date on which Major R. H. de Montmorency received charge of the Bahraich district—Mr. H. W. Gibson, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. M. L. Ferrar, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Major C. S. Noble, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Major J. R. Marett, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as subordinate judge, 2nd grade.

With effect from Nov. 14, the date on which Mr. W. C. Benett made over charge of the office of secretary to Government, N.W.P. and Oudh, in the Oudh Revenue Department—Mr. W. F. W. Wells, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

Dec. 26—Mr. J. Woodburn, officiating secretary to Government, N.W.P. and Oudh, in the Oudh Revenue Department, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, Fyzabad, from Dec. 13.

With effect from Nov. 1, the date on which Mr. C. W. Mellor was appointed a magistrate and collector of the 2nd grade, Mr. H. G. Pearse, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. B. Punnett, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

With effect from Nov. 6, the date on which Mr. T. W. Holderness returned from privilege leave, Mr. C. Rustomjee, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

With effect from Nov. 7, the date on which Mr. R. Wall received charge of the Benares district, Mr. W. T. Church, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

With effect from Nov. 7, the date on which Mr. P. Whalley was appointed a magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, Mr. F. B. Mulock, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; Mr. A. E. Staley, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

With effect from Nov. 11, the date on which Mr. W. A. Howe received charge of the Etawah District, Mr. W. T. Martin, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. J. W. Muir, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. J. B. Fuller, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

With effect from Nov. 11, the date on which Mr. G. Adams received charge of the Jhansi District—Mr. G. R. C. Williams, officiating deputy commissioner, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. W. Crooke, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. J. H. Harrison, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

With effect from Nov. 12, the date on which Mr. M. W. Sandys received charge of the Budaun District—Mr. A. Robinson, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. R. G. Hardy, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. Fraser, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

With effect from Nov. 15, the date on which Mr. G. E. Knox received charge of the office of judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad—Mr. J. B. Thomson, officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. F. S. Bullock, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. F. L. Petre, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

With effect from Nov. 18, the date on which he made over charge of the office of assistant settlement officer, Jaunpur, Mr. E. Stack, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from Nov. 24, the date on which he assumed charge of his office at Meerut, Mr. J. M. Pears to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

With effect from Nov. 24, the date on which he assumed charge of his office at Allahabad, Mr. F. W. Porter, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. J. B. Thomson, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from Nov. 25, the date on which Mr. D. T. Roberts proceeded on leave, Mr. J. B. Thomson, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

With effect from Nov. 29, the date on which he assumed charge of his office at Budaun, Mr. C. J. Connell, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from the date on which Mr. W. Young received charge of the Mozuffernugur District, Mr. H. M. Bird, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from Nov. 3, the date on which Mr. H. S. Boys received charge of the Gonda District, Major C. S. Noble, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; and Mr. J. Hooper, officiating deputy commissioner 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 3.)

PRIMROSE, Mr. A. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, Darrang, is invested with the powers of an assistant inspector of immigrants.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S., judge of the Assam Valley Districts, for one year.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 6.)

MACGREGOR, Mr. A. M., deputy collector, Coimbatore, to be protector of emigrants, Strait Settlements.

LANGLEY, Mr. C. T., acting third member, Board of Revenue, to act as second member during the absence of Mr. H. S. Thomas, and to have charge of the Inam Department.

MELVILLE, Mr. R. J., collector of sea customs and of Madras District, to act as third member, Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Longley on other duty.

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., sub collector, Tanjore, to act as collector of sea customs and of the Madras District during the employment of Mr. Melville on other duty.

MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., M.C.S., having reported his return from Europe, the unexpired portion of the special leave on urgent private affairs which was granted to him is cancelled.

EASTALL, Capt. C. E. L., assistant superintendent of police, Kurnul, to act as superintendent of police, Godavery district, during the employment of Major C. A. Porteous on other duty.

FAWCETT, Mr. F., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. W. Lushington.

MEDICAL.

CHESTER, Surgeon W. L., M.B., A.M.D., from medical charge, 8-8th and 9-8th Brigades R.A., Tonghoo, to medical charge, R.A., Tonghoo.

MILITARY.

Permitted to retire from the service from this date :—

WILLIAMS—Lieut. Col. J. M. Williams, ordinary pension, £365, extra annuity, £324 18s., to be paid in England.

Movements ordered :—

Headquarters, 2nd Battalion, 16th Foot, B.I., from Secunderabad to Cannanore; 48th Regt., B.I., from Cannanore to Secunderabad; 24th Regt. N.I., from Rangoon to Pallaveram instead of Palamcottah.

Promotions :—

KETCHEN—Capt. (Brevet Major) W. D. B. Ketchen, G.L.C., to be major, from Jan. 4.

To be majors :—

HOLE—SKINNER—Capts. F. Hole and E. S. Skinner, M.S.C., from Jan. 4.

BAGOT—Lieut. A. H. L. Bagot, M.S.C., H.M.'s 2nd Battalion, 13th Foot, to be an extra aide de camp on his Grace's personal staff.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Madras, Dec. 22.)

LESLIE, Col. G., commanding R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, will, as senior colonel of the British service in the Madras Presidency, take over command of the centre district from Major General T. Raikes, C.B., from Dec. 31.

Orders confirmed :—

CLUBLEY—Dec. 10—By the officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Major J. K. Clubley, 2nd Regt. N.I., to act as D.A.Q.G., Nagpore Force, vice Major A. Hutchins.

GRANT—CRAWFORD—SIMPSON—Dec. 12—By the commandant 12th Regt. N.I., making the following appointments, vice Col. W. J. Vizard :—Lieut. Col. S. F. M. T. Grant to officiate as commandant, Major H. P. R. F. Crawford to officiate as second in command, and Major R. J. B. Simpson to officiate as wing commander.

BALDWIN—STOTON—PERSSE—Dec. 16—By the commandant 17th Regt. N.I., appointing Col. A. T. Baldwin to officiate as comman-

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dant, Major T. M. Stoton to officiate as second in command, and Major E. Persse to officiate as wing commander.

ROLLAND—Dec. 16.—By commandant, 26th Regt. N.I., appointing Capt. S. E. Rolland to act as quartermaster temporarily, vice Capt. H. M. Dale, transferred to the 37th Grenadiers.

BARNETT—Dec. 17.—By the commandant 25th Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. Col. H. C. B. Barnett to officiate as commandant, vice Major J. Gabbett, relieved.

KARSLAKE—WEIGHT—83rd Foot—Dec. 17, reconstructing the committee of paymastership in that regiment as follows, consequent on Capt. Davenport being about to proceed to the Regimental Depot :—Capt. (Brevet Major) F. Karslake, president ; Capts. F. A. Wright and E. A. Butler, members ; Capt. Wright will perform the duties of paymaster.

ELSTON—Nov. 24, by the commandant 8th Regt. N.I., appointing Sub Lieut. H. Elston, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Captain A. Anderson, promoted to major.

JENKINS—ORCHARD—Nov. 25—By the officer commanding Nagpur Force, appointing Col. A. Jenkins, 2nd Regt. N.I., to the command of the garrison of Kamptee, during the absence of the brigadier general commanding the force, and Major A. E. Orchard, 2nd Regt. N.I., station staff officer at Kamptee during the absence on duty of the D.A.A.G.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Burton Royal (Madras) Engineers, to Europe, for two years ; Lieut Col. and Brevet Col. W. J. Vizard, S.C., commandant, 12th Regiment N.I., medical certificate, furlough out of India for two years ; Major J. G. R. D, Macneil, G.L.I., medical certificate, for three months ; Capt. P. F. Blackwood, R.H.A., to England, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 8.)

MARRIOTT—LATHAM—The Hon. J. Marriott and the Hon. F. L. Latham respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of advocate general on the 31st ult.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., acting first assistant collector, in the district of Tanna, to be magistrate of the first class in the district of Tanna.

WALKER, Mr. J. W., to act as remembrancer of legal affairs.

LAWRENCE, Mr. E., magistrate of the first class in the district of Tanna, to be a visitor of the District Gaol of Tanna.

MUIR, Mr. J. F., magistrate of the first class in the district of Dharwar, to be magistrate in charge of the division of that district, comprising the taluks of Hubli, Kalghatgi, Dadag, and Bankapur.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., C.S., is reappointed to be second assistant collector on his return to duty.

WILKINS, Mr. A. D., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, from Dec. 1.

Revisions from Dec. 27 :—

DAVIDSON—ADAMS—YOUNG—Mr. A. Davidson to revert to executive engineer, 4th grade ; Mr. J. Adams to revert to assistant engineer, 1st grade ; Lieut. C. L. Young, R.E., to revert to assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

BARNETT, Lieut. H. H., R.E., joined the Sukkur-Quetta State Railway, Dec. 4.

GOTHARD, the Rev. G., B.A., to officiate as chaplain in Upper Sind (Sukkur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, &c.)

WILTSHIRE—MUIR—Messrs. C. Wiltshire and J. F. Muir respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first assistant collector, Dharwar, on the 19th ult.

SEYMOUR, Mr. S. W., assistant settlement officer, Sind Settlement Department, returned to duty on the 20th ult.

RAMSAY — BOSANQUET — STEWART — MULOCK—CAMPBELL—HAMMICK—Permanent appointments from the date of Mr. Erskine's appointment to be commissioner S.D. :—Mr. W. Ramsay to be collector and magistrate and district registrar, Nasik ; Mr. T. Bosanquet to be collector and magistrate and district registrar, Kolaba, and political agent, Kolaba ; Mr. T. H. Stewart to be collector and magistrate and district registrar, Sholapur, and political agent, Sholapur, continuing to act as collector and magistrate and district registrar, Satara, and political agent, Satara ; Mr. W. B. Mulock to be extra first assistant collector in charge, Panch Mahals, collector of stamp revenue, agent for the Governor, and district registrar, Panch Mahals, continuing, however, to act as collector of Thana, Mr. W. Woodward acting meanwhile as extra first assistant collector in charge, Panch Mahals, &c. ; Mr. J. M'Leod Campbell to be first assistant collector ; Mr. S. Hammick to be second assistant collector.

MEDICAL.

O'NEAL, Surgeon Major J., is placed on general duty, presidency circle, from Nov. 5.

MACMULLEN—Mount Aboo Sanatorium—Surgeon Major R. Macmullen, A.M.D., to the medical charge, vice Surgeon Major Moffitt proceeding to England on medical certificate.

CODY, Surgeon Major T., to act as secretary statistical officer to the surgeon general, during the absence of Surgeon Major W. Gray.

LEAHY, Hon. Surgeon J., in medical charge, Nasik, is appointed a non-official commissioner for the Town Municipality of Nasik, vice Honorary Surgeon W. Conway, transferred.

MILITARY.

To be lieutenant colonels from Jan. 4 :—

HOGG—STRONG—S.C.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. G. F. Hogg and Major T. E. Strong.

MIDDLEMAS—TINLEY—Capt. C. Middlemass, of the 2-17th Foot, assumed charge of the Commissariat Department at Neemuch from Lieut. G. F. N. Tinley, Dec. 29.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. G. H. Johnstone, 15th Foot, 2nd Battalion, from Jan. 8 to Feb. 28, to study the native languages ; Capt. J. S. Smyth, 17th Foot, 2nd Battalion, to England, to appear before a medical board ; Surgeons Major E. M'Grath, Andrew Moffitt, and Charles Haines, to England, to appear before a medical board ; Surgeon W. H. Garde, in England from Nov. 29, 1879, to May 28, 1880, on medical certificate ; Surgeon J. B. Emerson in England from Nov. 29, 1879, to Feb. 28, 1880, on medical certificate ; Major L. M. Taylor, G Battery 2nd Brigade, R.A., to England for ninety days on urgent private affairs ; Captain C. T. Pretyman, No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade R.A., to England to appear before a medical board ; Lieut. J. Adye No. 13 Battery 8th Brigade R.A., from Dec. 9, 1879, to April 8, 1880, in England, on medical certificate ; Veterinary Surgeon 1st class H. Dawson, from Dec. 30, 1879, to April 23, 1880, at Bombay on medical certificate ; Lieut. G. A. Williams, 27th Punjab Infantry, to Europe on medical certificate ; Captain E. W. Smyth, 31st Regiment Punjab N.I., to Europe on medical certificate ; Captain H. S. Anderson, to Europe on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, Jan. 10.)

BEDFORD—Sappers and Miners—Major J. H., R.E., to command the depot, from Oct. 16.

DAVIS—16th N.I.—Lieut. Col. A. H., Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing commander, during the absence of Major Treavor, on furlough.

FOX—28th N.I.—Lieut. W. E. K. (officiating wing officer 18th N.I.) to officiate as wing officer.

PEMBERTON, Major C. C., S.C., general duty, Puna, to the command of the depot of the 5th and 19th N.I.

Orders confirmed :—

BEAUFORT—Sind District O., Dec. 30, directing Lieut. F. Beaufort, R.A., to act as station staff officer at Karachi, during the absence of the deputy assistant adjutant general, Sind District, on duty.

FORTESCUE—17th Lancers R.O., Dec. 30, appointing Lieut. the Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue acting adjutant to the regiment, vice Lieut. Swaine, resigned.

COVENTRY—R.O., Nov. 20, appointing Regimental Sergeant Major C. Coventry to perform the duties of riding master.

STOPFORD—OWEN—2nd L.C.—R.O., Jan. 5, directing Major W. H. J. Stopford, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, and Capt. C. A. Owen, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

M'MAIR—DANIELL—DOMVILLE—1st Sind Horse—R.O., Nov. 26, directing Capt. A. L. M'Mair, 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command ; Lieut. R. H. Daniell, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander ; and Lieut. J. R. C. Domville, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander from Nov. 21.

EDEN—BROWNE—12th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 23, directing Major W. T. Eden, officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant ; Capt. C. M. Browne, adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in command, to continue to officiate as wing commander.

WAUDBY—FRENCH—19th N.I.—R.O., Nov. 27, making the following appointment :—Major S. J. Waudby, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command ; Major R. J. Le P. Trench, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his own duties.

YATE—27th N.L.I.—R.O., Dec. 24, directing Lieut. A. E. Yate, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR OPERATIONS.

THE *Gazette of India* contains a resolution which intimates that the Governor General has read with much pleasure the report of the able manner in which the telegraph operations connected with the late campaign were conducted. No less than 420 miles of telegraph line were constructed and maintained beyond the frontier of the Empire in a manner that shows the organisation of the department to be good and the staff effective. Every requirement of the Government has been promptly undertaken and efficiently carried out, and, notwithstanding the large and sudden strain upon the resources of the department, the lines have been carried through without impediment of any kind. The credit for the results attained is due, in the first instance, to the director general himself, and the thanks of the Government of India are tendered to Col. Murray with an expression of high commendation of the forethought and ability with which the operations of the department have been administered. The immediate supervision of the construction of the lines was entrusted to Messrs. S. P. W. V. Luke, C. E. Pitman, and S. J. Josephs, officiating superintendents ; these civilian officers cheerfully accepted the risk of life and hardships involved in such a service, and by their energy, tact, and readiness of resource carried through to a highly successful issue the arduous and dangerous duties to which they were called. The thanks of the Government of India are tendered to these three gentlemen for the important services so ably and so loyally rendered by them to the State. The thanks of the Government of India are also given to the following gentlemen :—Mr. R. W. Brooke for the admirable arrangement made by him in his capacity as director of construction ; Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, the superintendent of the Punjab Division ; Mr. J. W. Duthy for his excellent work in the Khyber Pass as assistant superintendent under Mr. Luke ; Mr. N. Jones for his excellent service in constructing the lines from Kohat to Thull, and from Peshawur to Jumrood. The Government of India also notices with high approbation the conduct of Mr. Inspector J. Hutchins, attached to the Candahar Field force telegraphs, and generally of all officers and subordinates connected with these operations of the department.

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INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major T. P. Wright, Capt. G. F. Churchill, S.C., Surg. Major G. V. Currie, Major J. Waterhouse, S.C., Capt. C. W. Babington, Inf., Surg. Major E. Bonavia, M.D., Capt. E. S. Cooke, S.C., Col. F. Alexander, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col, T. S. Hawkes, S.C., Major H. Smalley, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Col. W. W. Goodfellow, R.E.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. Jenkins, Cav., Major C. J. Farquharson, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. O. F. Smithers, S.C., Lieut. Col. L. H. Isacke, S.C., Surg. Major H. Griffith.

Bombay Estab.—Col. I. Miles, S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. H. Crowdy, R.E., one month.

Madras Estab.—Major C. C. Sargeant, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. B. Ternan, S.C., one year.

JAN. 24.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be majors.—Capts. J. Colledge, A. Fitzwilliam Taylor.

To be captains.—Lieuts. A. C. Le Quesne, A. J. Brander.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be major.—Capt. G. D'Aguilar Jackson.

INFANTRY.

To be major.—Capt. A. F. Jones.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be surgeon majors.—Surgs. A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., A. Stephen, J. H. Newman, M.D., H. Johnstone.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels.—Majors E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., T. Weldon, W. P. Dicken.

To be majors.—Capts. (Brevet Major) H. G. Pritchard, G. F. E. S. Neill, D. Cowie.

MADRAS ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be major.—Capt. (Brevet Major) A. Curtois.

INFANTRY.

To be majors.—Capt. C. Curtois, R. Wilson, A. W. L. Anderson, R. F. Taylor, R. C. Hutchinson.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be captain.—Lieut. C. E. Yate.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL, JAN. 23.

9th Lancers—Lieut. Egremont Eaden Shearburn to be captain, vice the Hon. E. Vesey, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Second Lieut. Edward Herbert de Jour Gonne Bell-Martin to be lieutenant, vice E. E. Shearburn; Sergeant the Hon. Richard Hamilton Westenra, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be second lieutenant, vice. E. H. de J. G. Bell-Martin, promoted.

10th Hussars—Lieut. John Palmer Brabazon to be captain, vice W. Barker, deceased; Lieut. Harvey Alexander, from the Hereford Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. P. Brabazon.

Royal Artillery—General Sir George Balfour, K.C.B. (late Madras), upon the retired list, to be colonel commandant, vice General R. C. Moore, C.B. (late Madras), upon the retired list, deceased; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Thomas Elliott Hughes (late Bengal), from the seconded list, to be colonel, vice F. H. M'Leod (late Bengal), who retires upon full pay, with the honorary rank of major general; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Charles Watson Wilson, to be lieutenant colonel, vice R. H. Newbolt, who retires on a pension; Major Frederick Eustace Lewes (late Bengal), to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. de Vic F. Carey, who retires upon full pay and special annuity, with the honorary rank of major general; Major Henry Dodswell Pitt, from the supernumerary list, to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. Wilson, promoted; Capt. James Andrew Sutherland Colquhoun (late Bengal), to be major, vice F. E. Lewes (late Bengal), promoted; Major William Henry Noble, from the seconded list, to be major, vice P. F. Gallwey, placed upon the seconded list; Capt. Robert Alexander (late Madras), to be major, vice A. K. Seacome (late Madras), placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. Graham Moore Lloyd, to be captain, vice W. S. Langley, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. Edmund Stanbridge Baker, from the seconded list, to be captain upon the seconded list; Lieut. Edgar Holford Walker, to be captain, vice J. A. S. Colquhoun (late Bengal), promoted; Lieut. Charles Hardinge Hawtrey Mayne, to be captain, vice R. Alexander (late Madras), promoted; Lieut. Charles Maximilian Western to be captain, vice S. E. Pemberton (late Bengal), placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. the Hon. William Chambré Rowley to be captain, vice E. Wighton, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. William Leslie Davidson to be captain, vice J. P. Freeth, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. Octavius Rowe to be lieutenant on the seconded list, on being appointed a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Robert Ambrose Cecil King to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Lieut. Wilfrid David Bradley Fenton to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Lieut. John William Marsden Newton to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Lieut. William Hugh Edward Dobie to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Lieut. Walter Andrew Urquhart to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Lieut. Henry Saunders Hudson to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Quartermaster Sergeant John Stevens to be riding master, vice T. Ritchie, retired upon half pay; Major Maltravers Harcourt Collier Bernhard Steinman (late Madras), from the half-pay list, retires upon full pay, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Lieut. John Albert Scott Freeland retires upon temporary half pay. The appointment of Capt. Robert Walter Smith to be adjutant, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 10, 1878, is cancelled.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Col. Richard Betton Rimington retires on a pension with the honorary rank of colonel; Major Charles Edmund Webber to be lieutenant colonel, vice R. B. Rimington; Charles Edward Toler Wynne to be major, vice Edward Micklin, seconded for staff service; Capt. Francis George Oldham to be major, vice C. E. Webber; the promotion of Capt. F. J. Day, as notified in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 19, 1879, is antedated to Dec. 13, 1879, vice Capt. Edward Gilbert Clayton (late Bengal) seconded upon appointment as adjutant of the 1st Lanark Engineer Volunteers; Lieut. Louis Faulkner Brown to be captain, vice R. H. B. Beaumont, promoted; Lieut. Duncan Alexander Johnston to be captain, vice Walter St. George Burke, seconded upon appointment as an instructor at the Royal Military Academy.

5th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major Philip FitzRoy to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. D. H. J. M. Chapman, retired on a pension; Lieut. Henry Arthur Cherry to be captain, vice Brevet Major P. FitzRoy; Second Lieut. William Eden Sturges to be lieutenant, vice H. A. Cherry.

7th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major Thomas Burton Vandeleur to be major, vice W. B. Colvin, seconded for service on the staff; Lieut. Norman Pochin to be captain, vice Brevet Major T. B. Vandeleur; Supernumerary Lieut. Arthur Hildesley Daunt, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, vice N. Pochin.

8th Foot—Lieut Arthur Augustus Whitelocke Bright-Bright Smith, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be lieutenant, vice O. J. H. Brooker, who exchanges.

9th Foot—Second Lieut. Hastings Augustus Eyre to be lieutenant, vice H. D. Terry, promoted captain on half pay.

14th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major Henry Augustus Burton to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. T. P. Cosby, promoted lieutenant colonel on half pay; Capt. Roger Hall retires on a pension with the honorary rank of major; Lieut. Thomas Middleton Robinson to be captain, vice J. Lang, retired on a pension; Lieut. James Reid to be captain, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Glancy, promoted major on half pay; Second Lieut. George Warder Mitchell, to be lieutenant, vice T. M. Robinson, promoted; Second Lieut. William Fry to be lieutenant, vice J. Reid, promoted.

15th Foot—Lieut. Thomas George Shortland to be captain, vice R. V. S. Riall, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Second Lieut. Henry James Forster to be lieutenant, vice T. G. Shortland.

17th Foot—Lieut. Charles Armstrong Roberts has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

20th Foot—Capt. Frederic John Waudby retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; Lieut. Allen Montgomery to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. W. Randolph, promoted.

25th Foot—Lieut. John Mark Anthony Retallick has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

33rd Foot—Lieut. Alexander Gisborne John Robbins to be captain, vice W. Everett, seconded for service as a Vice-Consul in Asia Minor.

34th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. Sydney William Bell to be captain, vice W. Watson, retired on half pay; Lieut. Edward William Fane Martin has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

39th Foot—Sergeant Major William Clinch to be quartermaster, vice J. Jobberns, retired on half pay.

60th Foot—Capt. Astley Fellowes Terry to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Tufnell, retired on a pension; Lieut. Horace Walpole to be captain, vice H. S. H. Riddell, retired; Capt. Charles Wortham, from the 64th Foot, to be captain, vice P. A. Robinson, who exchanges; Second Lieut. Charles Roderick Robert M'Grigor, from the 36th Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. Walpole, promoted.

62nd Foot—Lieut. George Lake Talbot Denniss to be captain, vice H. M. Carter, seconded for service on the staff; Sub-Lieut. Edward Reginald Norcliffe Walton to be lieutenant.

63rd Foot—Lieut. Herbert Rowley Cook to be captain, vice F. W. Day, deceased.

65th Foot—Lieut. James O'Brien Drury, from the 51st Foot, to be captain, vice F. Luttman-Johnson, seconded from 21st December, 1879, for service on the staff.

66th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. James Galbraith to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. F. C. D'E. Barclay, placed on half pay; Capt. and Brevet Major John Tobin Ready to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Galbraith; Lieut. Walter Roberts to be captain, vice Brevet Major J. T. Ready.

67th Foot—Capt. William Woolddridge Dunlop retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

68th Foot—Lieut. John Chinery Hilliard to be captain, vice J. Conran, retired on a pension; Lieut. Howard Goad has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

70th Foot—Lieut. Frank Gun Delamain has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

78th Foot—Lieut. Charles Maitland Pelham Burn resigns his commission.

90th Foot—Capt. Levett Holt Bennett, from the 24th Foot, to be captain, vice E. Lethbridge, who exchanges.

1st West India Regiment—Sub Lieutenant Henry Beresford Bourke to be lieutenant. The following officers have been appointed proba-

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tioners for the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut. Charles Edward Peirse, Lieut. George Boodrie O'Donnell, and Lieut. Thomas Hutchinson Haughton.

BREVET.

The following officers to be colonels:—Lieut. Cols. Willoughby Digby Marsh, Royal Engineers; Æneas Perkins, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; Albert Henry Wilmot Williams, Royal Artillery; Charles Frederick Cockburn, Royal Artillery; Campbell Hardy, Royal Artillery; Louis Frederick Hall, Royal Artillery; John Henry Peile, Royal Artillery; De Vic Francis Carey, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Thomas Nicholl, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Edward Tierney, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Alexander Hadden Lindsay, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Thomas Parkyns Smith, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; George Henry Stone, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Dec. 17, of Lieut. Gen. William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I., B.S.C.:—Major Gen. Robert Napier Raikes, B.S.C., to be lieutenant general; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Montagu James Turnbull, B.S.C., to be major general.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieut. Col. and Hon. Col. William Henry Watson, retired, R.A., is permitted to commute his retired allowance.

FURLOUGHS.—NOTIFICATION.—Dec. 22.—The following statement regarding the allotment of furloughs to officers of the Covenanted Civil Service during the first half of the year 1880 is published for information:—Total number of civil servants serving under the Government of Bengal, 215; twenty per cent. of this number, 43; deduct number of officers now absent on furlough, 34; number of furloughs at present available, 9. Number of furloughs which may be expected to become available by the return of the following officers during the months of January, February, March, and April, 1880:—Mr. H. L. Oliphant, Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Mr. C. F. Magrath, and Mr. H. S. Beadon, Jan. 4; Mr. J. Posford, Feb. 1; Mr. W. Kemble, March 1; Mr. F. R. Cockrell, Mr. G. S. Park, and Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, April 3. Total number of furloughs which may be expected to be available before May 1, 18.—HORACE A. COCKERELL, Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GARRISON COURSE EXAMINATIONS.—At the examinations held on Oct. 16, and following days, of officers attending the 32nd course of garrison instruction in Madras and Bombay, the following officers have qualified in Part 2 of examinations A and B (General Order 275 of 1873). Officers of British regiments whose names appear in the following list are held to have passed in subjects (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), and (*g*) of the examination laid down in Paragraph 33, Section 4, Queen's Regulations:—

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.
16	Capt. W. H. M'Math	66th Foot.
17	Lieut. W. A. J. Frere	1-21st ,,
18	,, T. D. Wilson	1-21st ,,
55	,, A. J. English	14th Hussars.
53	,, G. H. M'C. O. Whieldon ...	48th Foot.
49	,, R. W. Porter	43rd ,,
52	,, H. A. Terry	43rd ,,
19	,, The Hon. C. P. Jervis (4) ...	66th ,,
20	,, G. de la M. Faunce	66th ,,
51	,, J. C. Standen (4)	89th ,,
36	,, H. W. E. Georges	36th M.N.I.
21	,, E. T. Stanley...	2-11th Foot
37	,, R. P. Macdonald	67th ,,
24	,, S. B. Jameson	78th ,,
25	,, H. S. Barlow	78th ,,
2	Sub Lieut. F. L. Jones (4)	54th Foot, probationer 2nd M.L.C.
50	,, G. J. Shaw	18th Foot, probationer 34th M.N.I.
46	,, J. M. Clements	14th Foot, probationer 30th M.N.I.
48	2nd Lieut. H. H. W. Nason ...	44th Foot.
23	,, W. J. K. Dobbin	2-11th ,,
22	,, P. A. Watson	2-11th ,,

4 and 26 failed in fortification and surveying.
1 failed in fortification, surveying, and tactics.
(4) Specially mentioned for proficiency in tactics.

HOME NEWS.

THE AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH.—It is announced that the duplicate Australian cable has been completed, and is open for traffic, thus anticipating the contract time by more than a month. The new cable takes a somewhat different route to the original. The old cable from Singapore landed at Batavia, and the messages were sent over the Dutch Government lines to Banjoewangie, at the furthest extremity of Java, where the Australian section of the cable commences. By the new arrangement the Singapore section is taken direct to Banjoewangie, thereby avoiding the Java land lines, which will effect a great saving of time and tend to greater accuracy, as the messages will pass entirely through English hands.

LOAN FOR CEYLON.—Subscriptions will be received by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, at their offices in Downing-street, on the 28th and 29th inst., for instalments of loans to the Ceylon Government, amounting to £700,000. These loans are secured on the general revenue and public assets of the colony, and will be raised on debentures representing £1,000, £500, and £100 respectively, bearing interest from Feb. 15, 1880, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The principal is redeemable by a sinking fund, which is calculated to extinguish the debt in about forty-one years, by annual drawings, or the purchase of bonds in the open market. Payments may be made in full, on allotment, at a discount of 2 per cent. The price of issue is £98 per £100.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The report of the Immigration Agent General for the year 1878 has just been presented to the Legislature of British Guiana. It shows that there are 56,000 coolie immigrants working on the estates. It may be added that the money deposited by the Hindus in the savings banks of the colony, according to the statistics of 1878, amounted to £64,000, which is a larger proportion of savings than any shown by Africans, creoles, and even Europeans in the colony. When it is remembered that these coolie immigrants are drawn from those classes of the population of India which are peculiarly subject to famine, it will be seen how much it is to their advantage to emigrate to a British colony in the West Indies.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.—The next examination of candidates for admission to the academy will commence in London on Thursday, July 1, the medical examination taking place at the academy on the previous day. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with Paragraph 4 of the regulations issued with General Order 89 of 1878. The successful candidates will be required to join the academy about Sept. 24 next.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The fourth meeting of the session was held on the 21st instant—Mr. H. Syer-Cuming, V.P., in the chair. The principal paper was read by Mr. William H. Cope on the "History and use of Jade," lately so prominently brought before the public through the letters of Professor Max Müller and others. The paper was well illustrated by a fine exhibition of rare specimens of the mineral from the collection of Mr. Cope and that of Mr. Chisholm Gooden, and gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which the chairman (who exhibited specimens of jade from New Zealand, where the natives hold it in great esteem), the Rev. D. M. Mayhew, Mr. Josephs, Mr. Brock, and Mr. Wright took part. The latter adverted to the finding of a cowrie shell, the money cowrie of India, in a barrow lately opened by Mr. W. C. Borlase, F.S.A., in Cornwall, and referred to in the new magazine called the *Antiquary*, and remarked that the finding the jade implement in the Rhone seemed, with the finding the cowrie in Cornwall, to point to the Aryan connection with this country which Professor Max Müller had contended for.

SPRING VALLEY COFFEE COMPANY.—The directors have declared a dividend payable forthwith at the rate of 6 per cent. for the half-year.

OUVAH COFFEE COMPANY.—The directors have declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 8 per cent., payable forthwith.

COLOMBO COMMERCIAL COMPANY.—The annual report shows an available balance of £3,952. An interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. was paid in July and a further similar distribution is now recommended, leaving £786 to be carried forward.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—It is notified from the War-office that the following will be the examination to be passed before the Civil Service Commissioners by subaltern officers of Militia Artillery or Infantry, candidates for commissions in the army, in the competitive examinations which commence in March next:—"1. Mathematics, viz.—(a) arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, and simple interest; (b) geometry, not beyond the standard of the first book of Euclid. 2. French, German, or some other modern language, the examination being limited to a translation from the language and grammatical questions. 3. Writing English correctly, and in a good legible hand, from dictation. 4. The elements of geometrical drawing, including the construction of scales, and the use of simple mathematical instruments. 5. Geography. No marks will be allotted for the above preliminary examination, excepting for geometrical drawing, the maximum number for which will be 300. The preliminary examination will, in the case of candidates who have passed it at previous examinations, be dispensed with in all subjects except geometrical drawing. Candidates will also be exempted from the 'preliminary' examination in all subjects except geometrical drawing, if they can produce the certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, provided it embraces mathematics. If it does not include that subject they will be required to also undergo an examination therein. The 'further examination' will be proceeded with immediately on the conclusion of the 'preliminary examination.' Candidates who fail in the preliminary examination will be informed of their failure as soon as possible, and they will then be released from further attendance. The subjects of the further examination and maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject will be as follow:—1, Mathematics—viz., algebra up to and including quadratic equations, the theory and use of logarithms, geometry, plane trigonometry, and mensuration, 3,000 marks; 2, English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis, English literature, limited to specified authors, and English history, limited to certain fixed periods, the authors and periods being notified beforehand, 3,000 marks; 3, Latin, 3,000 marks; 4, Greek, 2,000 marks; 5, French, the examination to be partly colloquial, 2,000 marks; 6, German, the examination to be partly colloquial, 2,000 marks; 7, experimental sciences—viz. (a) chemistry and heat, or (b) electricity and magnetism, 2,000 marks (subjects a and b are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both); 8, general and physical geography and geology, 2,000 marks; 9, drawing—free hand, 1,000 marks. Of these nine

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subjects candidates will not be allowed to take up more than four nor less than two, exclusive of drawing. In order to secure a proper proficiency in all the subjects taken up by a candidate a certain number will be deducted from the marks gained by the candidate in each subject. To pass this examination a candidate must obtain in the subjects which he takes up such an aggregate total of marks as may, after the deduction above mentioned, indicate in the judgment of the Civil Service Commissioners a competent amount of general proficiency."

SPECIE SHIPMENTS TO THE EAST.—According to a circular just issued by Mr. G. de Quetteville, the total shipments of specie from Southampton by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers to the East during the year 1879 were £8,810,888, of which £2,276,807 was in gold, and the remainder in silver, against a total of £6,765,043 in 1878, showing an increaae of £2,045,845. From the Mediterranean ports they were £708,160 (£208,361 gold, and £499,799 silver), showing an increase of £502,120. The export by the Messageries Maritimes during the same period was £3,130,924 (£2,495,048 gold, and £635,876 silver), showing an increase of £2,596,320 as compared with 1878. In the case of the amounts taken by the Messageries steamers leaving Marseilles, £2,303,826 alone was in gold for Alexandria, against £340,328 in 1878. The total amount of drafts drawn by the Government of India was Rs.17,81,44,912, realising £14,625,232 18. 10d. The fluctuations in rupee paper have been important, the highest price of the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. having been 88, and the lowest 76½; while of the Four per Cents. the highest price was 80¾, and the lowest 71¾.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received yesterday at the Bank of England for Rs.45,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta Rs.32,51,000, to Bombay Rs.12,19,000, and to Madras Rs.30,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8 3-10d. will receive about 11 per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week this shows a fall of 1-16d. The same amount will be tendered for next Wednesday. In consequence of the rate at which the drafts were allotted being slightly more favourable than had been anticipated, additional firmness was imparted to the silver market, bars being quoted at 52⅝d. per ounce, though no business of importance was transacted at that figure,

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN—Dec. 30, at Negapatam, the wife of Henry Allan, a daughter.
BIRD—Dec. 28, at Jhelum, the wife of Mr. C. P. Bird, C.S., a daughter.
CONINGHAM—Jan. 25, at Tinnevelly, the wife of Major Henry E. Coningham, M.S.C., a son.
DAUBENY—Jan. 4, at Colaba, Mrs. Alfred G. Daubeny, a daughter.
DAUKES—Dec. 24, at Waverley, Simla, the wife of Frederick C. Daukes, a son.
DOWNING—Dec. 27, at Bulandshahr, the wife of S. F. Downing, a son.
HARKNESS—Dec. 26, at Umbala, the widow of the late T. F. Harkness, Esq., C.S., a daughter.
HORSLEY—Dec. 29, at Quilon, the wife of S. Horsley, a son.
JERMYN—Jan. 4, at Benares, the wife of Rev. E. Jermyn, a daughter.
KEAY—Jan. 13, at Bombay, the wife of J. Seymour Keay, Esq., of Hyderabad, the Deccan, a daughter.
MELVIN—Jan. 3, at Middle Colaba, Mrs. William F. Melvin, a son.
OLIVER—Dec. 26, at Delhi, the wife of E. E. Oliver, a daughter.
POMEROY—Jan. 1, at Calcutta, the wife of James R. Pomeroy, a son.
REED—Jan. 3, at Calcutta, the widow of the late Captain R. Bayne Reed, 12th Regiment, a son.
ROBERTSON—Dec. 22, at Jhalrapatam, the wife of Captain Donald Robertson, M.S.C., a son.
SQUIRES—Jan. 8, at the Church Mission House, Bombay, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Squires, a son.
WRATISLAW—Dec. 16, at Rangoon, the wife of Capt. Wratislaw, 22nd Regiment M.N.I., a son.
WILSON—Jan. 6, at Hyderabad, the wife of Capt. Fred. A. Wilson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLIN—ALONE—Jan. 1, at Agra, Surgeon W. B. Allin, M.B., A.M.D., to Emily, daughter of John Alone, judge S.C. Court.
ASHTON—SHARPLEY—Dec. 30, at Cawnpore, Fred. Ashton, Esq., to Edith Catherine, daughter of the late A. Sharpley, Esq.
BEER—KNOWLES—Jan. 1, at Cawnpore, J. A. Beer, to L. M. Knowles, daughter of Rev. S. Knowles, of Cawnpore.
BROCK—PRITCHARD—Jan. 1, at Morar, Leslie E. H., son of the Rev. Canon Brock, vicar of Christ Church, Doncaster, rural dean, to Harriett Mabel, daughter of Major H. Follett Pritchard, Royal Artillery.
CRAWFORD—MACKENZIE—Jan. 20, at Ahmednagar, Chas. Ed. G. Crawford, Bombay Civil Service, to Alice Luscombe, daughter of Surgeon Major M. M. Mackenzie, Bombay Army.
EDEN—BULLOCK—Jan. 1, at Bandora, Edward James Ebden, B.A., Camb., Bombay C.S., to Mary Anne, daughter of William Bullock, Bandora-hill, Bombay.
PUNNETT—BRAMLEY—Dec. 30, at Meerut, Henry Beatson Punnett, Bengal Civil Service, to Harriett Charlotte, daughter of Lieut. Col. A. H. Bramley, B.S.C.
WRENN—THORPE—Dec. 25, at Rawul Pindi, Walter George Wrenn, supervisor, Northern Punjab State Railway, to Eliza Thorpe, widow of the late John Thorpe, chemist, Simla.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—On New Year's Day, at Calcutta, Herbert Charles Penn, the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Anthony, aged 3 months.
CHILL—Jan. 2, at Allahabad, David Henry Chill, late licensed translator, High Court.
COX—Dec. 21, at Polgahawsla, Ceylon, James Francis W. Cox, son of the late Capt. J. Cox, of the 92nd Highlanders, and adjutant to the H.B.L. and P. Militia Artillery, aged 32.
GRIBBLE—Jan. 17, at Calcutta, Thomas William Gribble, Bengal C.S
FORBES—Nov. 28, at Tharrawaddy, British Burma, Chas. James Forbes Smith Forbes, late captain in H.M.'s 19th Regiment of Foot, deputy commissioner, British Burma Commission.
HARTNELL—Dec. 15, at Calcutta, Mark Hartnell, son of the late Rev. M. A. Hartnell, aged 42.
LAKDAWALLA—Jan. 7, at his residence in Fort, Shapoorjee Sett's Chakla, Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee, head printer *Times of India*, and son of Mr. Shapoorjee Jeejeebhoy, Lakdawalla, aged 38.
PARKINSON—Jan. 16, at Fyzabad, Andrew S. Parkinson, lieutenant 73rd Regiment, aged 22.
PORTER—Dec. 29, at Madras, Margaret Mary, wife of W. A. Porter, Mysore, and daughter of the late Rev. Professor Welsh, D.D.
PRINSEP—Jan. 4, at Cawnpore, Harry Egerton, son of Mr. James Prinsep, aged 4.
RENNY—Dec. 15, at Chinarak, Lieut. Thomas J. O. D. Renny, B.S.C., adjutant 4th Punjab Infantry, son of the late Col. Robert Renny, C.B., from the effects of a wound received the previous day while leading his men at the attack on Zawa.
SAUNDERS—Dec. 31, at Calcutta, Mr. William Saunders, assistant harbour master for the Port of Calcutta.
SCOTT—Jan. 2, at Dehra Dun, the Rev. James Long Scott, of the American Presbyterian Mission, aged 67.
SHERARD—At Madras, Col. G. P. B. Sherard, judge advocate general, Madras Army, aged 57.
STRATFORD—Dec. 31, at Calcutta, Henry Eastwood Stratford.
WALLIS—Dec. 24, at Calcutta, Ellen Louisa, wife of A. H. Wallis, aged 26.
WELLAND—Dec. 17, at Calcutta, Rev. Joseph Welland, secretary Church Missionary Society, aged 45.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

GOODENOUGH—Jan. 21, at 49, Weymouth-street, the wife of Col. W. M. Goodenough, R.A., a daughter.
MARSHALL—Jan. 17, at 34, Springfield-road, St. John's Wood, the wife of W. H. Marshall, a daughter.
NAISMITH—Jan. 20, at Alloway-place, Ayr, N.B., the wife of W. J. Naismith, M.D., Edinburgh, a daughter.
STUDD—Jan. 14, at Uppingham, the wife of E. J. C. Studd, of Tirhoot, Bengal, a son.
WALLACE—Dec. 14, at Malta, the wife of Captain C. T. Wallace, 74th Highlanders, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLACK—GRIFFITH—Jan. 27, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, by the Rev. James Black, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. Waldo, vicar, the Rev. Canon Black, chaplain to the Indian Forces, Madras, and late rector of Riverstown, county Sligo, to Frances Helena, daughter of the late Henry Griffith, Esq., D.L., of Castle Neynoe, and Port Royal, county Sligo.
CARPENTER—HIGGINS—Jan. 20, at Falmouth, John Lawson Jauncey, son of the late Rev. C. J. Carpenter, to Emily, daughter of the late Geo. Higgins, of the E.I. Co.'s Civil Service, Calcutta.
HARDY—HUDLESTON—Jan. 22, at St. Ethelreda's Church, Ely-place, George Hurlston, son of J. T. Vesey Hardy, B.A., to Matilda Margaret, daughter of the late Robert John L. Hudleston, and granddaughter of the late Col. Robert John Hudleston, of the 7th Madras Native Cavalry.
HERRICK—LLOYD—Jan. 22, at the parish church of Clyffe, at Hoo, Kent, Henry B. Herrick, son of Col. Herrick, R.M.L.I., to Gwenllian, daughter of the late Capt. Herbert Lloyd, 21st Regiment Madras N.I.
LLOYD—JENKINS—Jan. 22, at Shrewsbury, George Butler Lloyd, to Constance Mary, daughter of Col. Jenkins, 1st Bengal Cavalry.
OLIVE—SEAGRIM—Jan. 21, at Clifton, Alfred Theodore, son of the late Lionel Olive, to Beatrice Eleanor Langstaff, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Seagrim, judge advocate general, Bengal S.C.
WALKER—HAWKINS—Jan. 27, at the parish church of West Teignmouth, by the Revs. H. Bladen Capel and K. A. Deakin, and the Rev. J. Metcalfe, vicar, Daniel Corrie Walker, major Royal Engineers, to Emily, youngest daughter of Theophilus Hawkins, Esq., Strathearn, Teignmouth.

DEATHS.

BENTLEY—Jan. 22, at Richmond, Rosa Bentley, widow of the late Capt. Arthur Bentley, H.E.I.C.S.
BOYD—Jan. 24, at Yvery House, Fareham, Major General Alexander Boyd, Bengal Army, aged 62.
KEY—Jan. 18, at Edinburgh, Thomas Key, late superintending surgeon, Madras Army.
MAURICE—Jan. 19, at West Kensington-park, Benjamin Joseph Maurice, C.E., son of the late Benjamin G. Maurice, army surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., aged 35.
NEDHAM—Jan. 22, at Ramsgate, Maud, daughter of Mary Nedham, and of the late Major General Nedham, R.A., aged 19.
SHEARMAN—Jan. 24, at St. John's Wood, suddenly, Anne Elizabeth Shearman, daughter of the late Mr. D. Shearman, late of Gravesend, and formerly of Calcutta, aged 63.
WOODS—Jan. 24, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, after a few days' illness, Lieut. General William George Woods, C.S.I., late Madras Staff Corps, formerly one of the Madras Light Cavalry.
YOUNG—Jan. 18, at Florence, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Wm. R. Young, B.C.S.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 16. Ben Venue and Geraldine Paget, Calcutta; Dordrecht II., Batavia.—17. Channel Queen, Hong Kong; Battle Abbey and Cuba, Calcutta; Pekin (s), Bombay.—18. Windhover, Shanghai; Rajmahal, Calcutta; Æthelred, Manilla.—19. Albert Wilhelm, Colombo; Mona, Bassein; City of Bombay, Rangoon; J. W. Dresser, Batavia.—20. Glenfalloch (s), Shanghai; Pongola (s), Natal; Haknas, Batavia.—21. Northern Star, Yloilo; Slieve Roe and Berengaria, Calcutta.—22. Pleiades (s), Calcutta; Chyebassa (s), Calcutta, &c.; Clan Ranald (s), Calcutta.—24. City of Delhi and Baron Aberdare, Calcutta.—28. M'Cullum More and County of Aberdeen, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 30. Coconada (s), Bombay; Duke of Buccleuch (s), London; Rufus E. Wood and Simla, Bombay; Malabar, Demerara.—31. Busheer (s), Kyouk Phyoo; Moray (s), Hong Kong.—Jan. 1. Euphrates (s), Colombo; Arratoon Apcar (s), Hong Kong; Meinam (s), Galle; Senator, port not mentioned; Hoghton Tower, Liverpool; Herat, London; Scottish Admiral, Bombay.—2. Columbian (s), Jedda; Renza, Bombay; Bean Uamha, Liverpool.—3. Queen Victoria (s), Aden; Corsica (s), Karachi; Verona (s), Southampton; Vega (s), Liverpool; Rocklands, Bombay; County of Kinross, Bombay.—4. East Lothian, London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Jan. 22.—Eldorado (s), London.—28. Almora (s), London.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 3. Calcutta (s) and Calder (s), Bussorah; Africa, Zanzibar.—4. Kepler (s), Cardiff.—5. Thibet (s), Shanghai; H.M.S. Ruby, Rangoon; Skimmer of the Waves, Mauritius.—6. Marie Raphael, Calicut; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Vingorla; Vingorla (s), Karachi.—7. Ellora (s), Calcutta; Vorwaerts, Colombo; Ganges (s), Cardiff; Assyria (s), Delagoa Bay.—8. Surat (s), Venice; County of Lancaster, Newcastle; County of Cardigan, Liverpool.—9. H.M.S. Malabar, Portsmouth; Wingates (s), Shields.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Jan. 24.—Czar (s), Shields.—26. Erith (s), Cardiff; Yeddo (s), Newcastle; Cervin (s), Newport.—27. Spearman (s), Shields; Zealous, Cardiff; Allegiance, Liverpool; Northern Light, Cardiff.—28. Nerissa (s), London; Khiva (s), London mails.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, Jan. 24.—Kaffir, Natal; Almora (s), London.—27. Mongolia (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 15. Dragon, Madras; Sowerby (s), Bombay; Albula, Aden.—16. Peer of the Realm (s), Aden; Deucalion (s), Penang; Golden Horn (s), Bombay; Loch Eck, Calcutta; Eustace (s), Singapore.—17. Leonore and Britannia (s), Bombay; Crimdon (s), Aden.—18. Indus (s) and Avah (s), Rangoon; Clan Fraser, Bombay; Cornuvia, East Indies.—19. Efficient (s), Karachi,—20. Timsah (s) and Lord Nelson (s), Bombay; Glenroy (s), Singapore; Melita (s), Galle. 21. Petriana (s), Aden; Amelia (s), Bombay; Eden (s), Aden; Pechili (s), Shanghai; Princess Amalia (s), Batavia.—22. Khedive (s), and City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Prince Soltykoff (s), Bombay.—24. Lenhope (s) and Lucretia (s), Bombay; Mira (s), Calcutta; Merkara (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Amarapoora, Bombay.—25. Trentham Hall (s), Bombay; Lord Canning, Calcutta.—26. George, Nepaul (s), and Gettina (s), Bombay; Viceroy (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—27. Flamstead (s), Charlotte Groom, Benefactress, and Monrovia, Bombay.—27. Monmouthshire, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 30. Ooryia (s) and Great Victoria.—31. Reliance (s) and Sir John Lawrence (s).—Jan. 1. Coconada (s) and Blair Hoyle.—3. City of Lahore.—4. Culna (s), Maharani (s), Africa (s), and Portia.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 3. India (s), Marseilles and Genoa; Shah Jehan (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Adria (s), China; Teheran (s), Southampton, &c.; Khandalla (s), Coasts and Calcutta; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Vingorla. 5. Pachumba (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi.—6. Allumghier, Calcutta; Nizam (s), China, &c.—7. Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool.—8. Canton Carpenter, Negapatam; Valkyrien, Cochin; Calcutta (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi.—9. Aurora, Calcutta; I.G. Dalhousie (s) and I.G. Czarewitch, Karachi.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Jan. 24.—Italia (s), Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, Jan. 21.—Duke of Buccleuch (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Pekin*, Jan. 17.—From Calcutta: Mr. H. Style, Col. T. H. Sibley, Messrs. G. W. Hope, T. S. Isacke, and F. W. Rees. From Madras: Surg. Gen. A. Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Mrs. Sawyer and children, Mr. Hill, and Capt. Cooke. From Yokohama: Mr. C. E. Thornton, R.N. From Manilla: Mr. G. Booth. From Hong Kong: Mr. Kirkwood. From Galle: Mr. T. Campbell. From Bombay: Col. T. Alexander, Major and Mrs. Carter and child, Mr. Baker, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Thornhill. From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. G. Lean, Mr. D. Lean, and Mr. Chewet. From Gibraltar: Col. Sothby, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Hanning, and Mr. Duff.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Dorunda*, Dec. 19.—From London: Mr. P. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Count W. Van De Steen De Jehay, Capt. Hind, Mrs. Drake and child, Mrs. Francis, two children, and servant, Mrs. and Miss Ellis, Mrs. Brown, Miss Edridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mills, child, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Blaker, two children, and servant, Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. G. W. Hungerford, Mr. Coxon, Miss Douglas, Rev. J. J. and Mr. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Stillwell, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Bauman and child, Mr. G. C. D. Fordyce, Mr. Wilson and child, Mrs. Lisbert and maid, Mr. W. W. Kennedy, Mr. Butler, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. and Miss Sutherland, Mr. Crostophine, Mr. Macdonnell, Miss Raikes, Miss Sell, Miss Eaton, Rev. C. S. Harrington, Rev. G. Parson, Mr. E. Stevens, Mr. A. M. Kennedy, Mr. A. Rickard, Mr. W. Batho, Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Lymington, Mrs. Heath, Mr. Paterson, Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. C. Peart, Dr. H. and Mrs. Friedlander and eight children, Mr. Cecil Harman, Mr. Schmalsteig, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Vianopulo, and Mr. Omed Khan. From Colombo: Mr. C. S. Munro, Mr. Trafford and servant, Mrs. and Mr. Sage, Mr. W. Weerakoon, Mr. A. W. De Mull, Mr. C. Edwards, and Mr. Arnolt. From Madras: Mr. Clark, Mr. Kessler, and one native.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Australia*, Dec. 20.—From Southampton: Mr. G. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Peel, Mrs. C. W. M'Donald and infant, two children, governess, and ayah, Col. W. S. and Miss Trevor, Miss Baker, Mrs. Beelle, Mrs. Wright and two children, Mr. F. Butter, Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Miss E. De Conroy, Mr. L. G. Ibbert, Mr. G. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Spencer, Mr. H. Jayes, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Peal, Mrs. Beckett, Mr. Gillam, Miss A. Kenney, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. Gough, Mr. Beaumont, Mrs. Fritsch, Mr. A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Brown, Mr. Pratt, Mr. P. C. Proy, Mr. Martin and E.M. servant, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Zeer Veens and N.M.S., Mr. Newsome, Miss Lyall, Mr. Sanders, Surg. Major and Mrs. Gaze and E.F. servant, and three native servants, Mr. Weise and N.M.S., Mr. Welsh Gray, and Mr. F. E. Godfrey.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Surat*, Jan. 8.—From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. E. Spinner, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. H. S. Beadon, Mr. E. Elliott, Mr. R. S. Brown, Mr. H. Sleeman, Mr. G. M. Reilly, Mr. E. Hutton, and Mr. Fielman. From Southampton: Major Curtois, Mr. M'Carthy, Mr. J. W. Brooke, Mr. E. Cornorton, Mrs. Willoughby and two daughters, and Mr. G. Godfrey. From Aden: Major and Mrs. Ogden and infant and Major Doig.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Pera*, Jan. 26.—From Bombay: Lieut. Hamilton, Major Blathwayt, Mr. Lynch, Mr. A. C. Patt, Mr. C. S. Hoare, Mr. T. Morris, and Mr. Townley. From Alexandria: Col. Sir J. Stokes, Mr. J. de Croma, and Mr. J. de Hussgufalussy.

AT VENICE.—Per *Pera*, Jan. 29.—From Bombay: Mr. T. Leith, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. Jeffreys, and Mr. Duncan. From Alexandria: Mr. Dionisio, Mr. Laroche, Mr. and Mrs. Linet, Mr. Crawshay, Capt. Blackwood, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dangar, Miss Dangar, two Misses Dangar, and Miss Husband.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Duke of Buccleuch*, Dec. 30.—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and children, Mr. Walling, Miss M'Callum, Mrs. King and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Mr. Birdsale, Mr. Eddis, Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Fasson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Gwalior*, Jan. 15.—For Bombay: Mr. Cunningham, Miss Vyse and niece, Miss Corke, Gen. Macdonald, C.B., Miss Sharpe, and Capt. Cooksley. For Aden: Rev. J. B. Smyth. For Suez: Dr. and Mrs. Gardner, and Mr. J. Biddulph. For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Miss M. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grange, Bishop of Jerusalem, Mrs. Barclay and children. For Malta: Mr. Mainwaring, Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. Ashworth and children, Mr. Foss, Capt. and Miss Kirton. For Gibraltar: Rev. B. C. Mortimer and Mdme. Quenet.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Venetia*, Jan. 23.—For Bombay: Major Byham, Mr. and Mrs. Kielhorn, and Mr. Ferguson. From Brindisi: Mrs. J. Hadow Jenkins and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. Fitzherbert, Mr. Hadden, Sir M. and Lady Westropp, Mr. Taylor, Capt. Kirwan, Lieuts. Peyton, Cameron, and Alston. For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. Easton, Mr. Beames, Mr. Graham, Mr. and Miss du Croz, Mr. Worthington, Mr. Cobbe, Miss Graff, Misses Bouvier (three), Mr. Elles, Mr. Harris and son, Mr. A. L. Law, Mr. Le Mesurier and son, Duke of Sutherland, and Sir H. Green.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Cathay*, Jan. 10.—For Southampton: Major General, Mrs. and Miss Raikes, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. H. Burton, Mrs. Dalrymple and two infants, Mrs. and Miss Wills, Miss H. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brent and two children, Dr. W. Nolan, Major George Atkins, Mr. C. S. Hoare, and Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Gilchrist, and three infants. For Brindisi: Lieut. Hamilton, Major L. Blathwayt, Mr. T. Morris, and Mr. Lynch. For Venice: Col. and Mrs. J. D. Swayne, Col. and Mrs. A. G. Forsyth, Mr. L. C. Brown, and Mrs. Jeffreys. For Suez: Mr. Meagher, Mr. and Miss Donahue, Miss Fitch, Capt. Dunn, and Mr. Tyrrell Leith. For Malta: Mr. Thos. Manning. For Aden: Mr. Camille Gauthier. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Jan. 3:—For Brindisi: Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. G. Greig, Mr. S. J. Josephs, Mr. F. W. Cole, and the Bishop of Colombo. For Southampton: Lieut. R. Gordon and Capt. W. Smyth. For Malta: Surg. Major Hall. For Aden: Mrs. B. S. Pestonjee and Mr. C. Smith.

CASUALTIES.

The Pongola (s), from Natal, went ashore on the Goodwin on Jan. 21, but came off without damage and proceeded for London.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

British Sovereign, from Rangoon, Dec. 18, off Cape of Good Hope; Bankfields, from Rangoon, Dec. 21, 30 S., 12 E.; Conqueror, for Singapore, Oct. 19, 22 N., 25 W.; Falls of Bruar, from Calcutta, Dec. 6, 36 S., 31 E.; R.H.P., from Calcutta, Dec. 7, 2 N., 26 W.; Camperdown, from Calcutta, Nov. 29, 35 S., 20 E.; Lectura, from Calcutta, Dec. 5, 31 S., 13 E.; Botanist, from Rangoon, Nov. 26, 35 S., 21 E.; Lady Lawrence, Calcutta to New York, Dec. 15, 34 S., 24 E.; City of Delhi, from Calcutta, Dec. 7, 15 S., 7 W.; M'Calium More, from Calcutta, Dec. 31, 27 N., 38 W.; Dundee, from Calcutta, Dec. 28, 19 N., 34 W.; Shahpore, for Calcutta, Dec. 4, 6 N., 25 W.; Aldborough, for Calcutta, Jan. 12, 48 N., 20 W.; Kenyon, for Calcutta, Nov. 30, 7 N., 26 W.; City of Delhi, from Calcutta, Jan. 20, off Mount's Bay; El Capitan, for Hong Kong, Jan. 14, 47 N., 12 W.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 92⅞
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	101⅛
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100⅜
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118½

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	695
Bank of Bengal	500	735
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China ..	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	240
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	104
Oriental	25	260
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,925	922½
Frere	150	115
Mazagon	2,000	350
Port Canning	1,4 0	175
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	965
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	640
Bellary	1,000	475
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	435
New Indian	350	80
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	36
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	350
Dhollera Ginning	300	150
East India	1,000	1,000
Fort	8,500	950
French	500	440
Sind	750	435
Mofussil	400	202
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1110
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	500
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,000	990
Anglo-Indian	100	58
Alfred Manufacturing	500	400
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,225
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	735
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	515
Central India S. W. and M	500	560
Coorla Mills	1,000	500
D. Spinning	2,000	210
Hindustan	1,000	810
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	550
Khandeish	1,000	895
Madras	1,250	325 noml.
Madras United	1,000	1,280
Manchester Spinning	50	10 noml.
Mazagon Spinning	500	65
National Spinning	1,000	660 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	820
Oriental	625	532½
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	74
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	800
Sholapore Mills	1,000	730
Victoria Mills	1,000	460
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	305
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	107
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,725 xd.
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	340 xd.
Treacher and Co.	500	700
Thacker and Co.	100	117

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 7.

%		
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		
Promissory Notes	Rs. 92 12 to	93 0
4½ of 1870 (1885)	99 0 to	99 4
4½ of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to	96 0
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	101 9 to	101 12
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	101 9 to	101 12
Debentures of 1867	101 0 to	
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.		
6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 0 to	105 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to	106 0
6 of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to	106 8
6 of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to	107 8
6 of 1870 (1890)	104 0 to	108 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	108 0 to	108 8
6 of 1878 (1908)	101 8 to	102 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	100 to 101
Bank of Bengal	500	732½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to —
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	54 to 55
Bengal Coal	1000	1540 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	8 to —
Balliaghatta Jute	100	40 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1000 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	325 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	44 to 45
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	73 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	69 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	190 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	109 to 110
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	40 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	130 to 131
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	100 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	par
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	72 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	295 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	40 to 41
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	210 to —
Gouripore	100	64 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	172½ to 175
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	67 to 68
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1180 to 1185
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	68 to 69
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	200 to —
Murree Brewery	100	160 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	115 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	106 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	26 to 27
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	146 to 148
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	91 to 93
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	92 to 93
Riverside Press	90	75 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	44 to 45
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	250 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	45 to 46
Strand Bank Press	100	96 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	107 to 108
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	110 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	75, to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	45 to 46
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	350 to 360
Do. contributory	100	175 to 180
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	115 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	450 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	90 to —
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	105 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	190 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	55 to 56
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	60 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	57 to 58
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	65 to 66
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	130 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to 62
Indian Terai	500	550 to 600
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	115 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	75 to 80
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	30 to 35
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	40 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	130 to 140
Majagram Cachar)	100	75 to 76
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory ..	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to ..
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 75
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	70 to 75
Singell (Darjiling)	100	86 to 87
Soom (Darjiling)	100	89 to 90
Springside (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	92 to 93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	— —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	165 to —
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—Jan. 7.

Four per cent.	6½ to 7	% Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	1¼ to 1½	pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	1¼ to 1½	pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	½ to ¾	dis.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	3½ to 4	do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	2 to —	do.
Bank of Madras Shares	24 to —	prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 3/32d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅛d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 7-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8¾d.	—	1s. 8¾d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5/32d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¾d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8¾d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅝d.	1s. 8 11-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras
Sovereigns ..	—	—	11 14 6
Bar silver ..	—	—	—
Bar gold ..	—	—	—

LONDON.—Jan. 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	103¾ to 104¾
4	Do. October 10, 1888	104¾ to 105¾
4	India Enfaced Paper	77½ to 78½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85 to 86
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	43 to 48pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months' notice.)	43 to 48pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	102¼ to 102¾
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
4½	Do.	105 to 107
6	Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	113 to 115
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	101 to 103
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	111 to 113
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	101 to 103
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	101 to 103
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	109 to 111

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	124 to 125
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	132 to 134
East Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	— to —
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	126 to 127
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	117 to 118
Do. do. 5 do.	20	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	110 to 112
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	105 to 107
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	117 to 118
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	118 to 119
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	106 to 108

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8¾ to 9
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	11¾ to 12
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	8¾ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900	—	100 to 102
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	101 to 103
Indo-European	25	23 to 24

BANKS.

Agra	10	9¾ to 10¼
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22 to 23
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21 to 22
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28⅛	37 to 39
Land Mortgage of India ..	2¾	1⅜ to 1⅝ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	21½ to 22½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius ..	1	⅞ to 1⅛ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	20	— to —
Do.	10	15 to 14 dis
Do.	5	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	1½ to 2½ pm
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	2 to 2½ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2½ to 3⅛
Moyar Coffee	5	5½ to 6
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2	1¾ to 1⅞ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	11 to 11½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	55 to 57
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1 to 2pm

TEA.

Assam	20	71 to 74
British Indian	20	5 to 6
Borelli	—	15 to 16
Darjiling	20	25 to 26
Dejoo	—	10 to 10½
Eastern Assam	10	2½ to 3⅛
Jorehaut	20	48 to 53
Lebong	10	10½ to 11⅛
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10½ to 11⅛
Do. New	10	¼ to ⅜ pm
Mungledye	—	9 to 10
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	3½ to 4¼

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta ..	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Madras ..	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Bombay ..	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Colombo ..	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Mauritius ..	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8 3-16d.

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Surg. Maj. R. T., 2 years, from April 11, '78, B.
Adams, Vet. Surg. W. S., M.
Alexander, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 18 mo., fm. Sept. 12, '79, Bo.
Alexander, Col. F., S.C., B.
Anderson, Lt. Col. C. J., S.C., 23 mos., fm. Sept. 1, '78, Bo.
Anderson, Col. G. G., Inf., 1 yr. 84d., from March 15, '79, B.
Anderson, Lieut. Col. H. S., S.C., Bo.
Anderson, Major J. W. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl. 7, '79, Bo.
Apperley, Capt. C. O. W., Cav., 2 y., from May 30, '79. B.
Armstrong, Lt. Cl. E. F. H., S.C., 2y., from May 18, '78, M.
Ashburner, Col. John, S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Asher, Surg. Maj. J. G., 2 years, from April 2, '78, Bo.
Atkinson, Major, S. E., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 4, '78, M.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 24, '79, M.

Babington, Capt. S., S.C., 15 mo., from Dec. 2, '78, Bo.
Babington, Col. R. C., S.C., 27 mo., from Jan. 17, 1879, M.
Babington, Capt. C. W., Inf., B.
Bagot, Lieut. C. H., R.E., 16 mo., from Nov. 10, '78, B.
Baird, Col. A. F., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 11, '78, B.
Balmer, Major A., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 14, '79, M.
Bannerman, Lt. Col. P. W., S.C., 20 mo., from Nov. 18, '78, Bo.
Bardin, Col. G. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, M.
Banks, Surg. Maj. S. H., O'B., 18 mo., f. May 30, '79, Bo.
Barlow, Lt. C. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., from June 17, '78, B.
Barnes, Major O., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Barrow, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs. from May 10, '79, B.
Battersby, Surg. W. E., 18 mo., from Feb. 12, '79, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 18, '79. B.
Bateman, Surg. Major, D. F., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
Battye, Capt. L. R., S.C., from Nov. 22, 1878, B.
Beach, Surg. Major H. J., 2 y., from April 25, '79 M.
Becher, Major H. G., S.C., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Beatty, Lieut. Col. J., R.E., 2 years, from July 13, '78, M.
Beauchamp, Lieut. Col. G. E. H., Inf., 2y., fm. Apl. 28, '79, M.
Begbie, Capt. A. G., R.E., 15 mo., from March 19, '79, B.
Bell, Lieut. A. W. C., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 29, '78, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. Col. C. J. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '79, M.
Bell, Major W. J., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 13, '79, M.
Beville, Col. H., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, Po.
Bigg-Wither, Capt. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Birch, Major R. G., Cav., 3 years, from July 11, '77, B.
Bird, Surg. Maj. R., 18 mo., from May 3, '79, B.
Birdwood, Lt. W. S., S.C., 18 mo., from April 22, '79, Bo.
Blair, Major C. S., S.C., 2 years, from April 14, '79. M.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2 y., from Oct. 20, '77, M.
Boddam, Col. H. M., S.C., 2 years, from Sept 5, 1879, B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March, 7, '79, B.
Bolton, Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from March 20, '79, M.
Bolton, Lt. Col. J. S. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 6, '78 Bo.
Bonavia, Surg. Major E., M.D., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Boyd, Vet. Surg. W., B.
Boydon, Capt. W., S.C., 2 years, from June 22, '78, B.
Bloomfield, Major A., S.C., 16 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Bradshaw, Major O., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 28, 1878, M
Broadfoot, Capt. W., R.E., 2 years, from Nov. 25, '78, B.
Brine, Col. F., R.E., 2 years, from May 6, '78, B.
Browne, Lieut. L. J., S.C., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Browne, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 18 mo., from Oct. 28, '79, Bo.
Browne, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., from April 25, '79, B.
Browne, Lt. Col. C. M., R.E., 18 mos., from April 29, '78, Bo
Browne, Lieut. Col. J., C.S.I., R.E., B.
Browne, Lieut. A. G. F., S.C., B.
Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., B.
Bruce, Col. A. A., S.C., 15 months, from Nov. 20, '79, B.
Bruce, Major J. F., S.C., from Aug. 8, 1879, B.
Buckland, Lieut., P. A., S.C., 1 y., from March 18, '79, B.
Bullock, Maj r R., S.C., 14½ mo., from April 14, '79, M.
Bushby, Major C. M., S.C., 2 years, from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Busteed, Surg. Major W. J., M.D., 2 y., fm. July 11, '79, M.
Butler, Surg., W. J., 2½ years, from August 25, '77, M.

Cahill, Major C. J. S., S.C., 2 y., fm. Dec. 28, 1878, Bo.
Cahusac, Col. W. L., S.C., 1 year, from April 16, '77 Bo.
Caldwell, Surg. Major W. S., 18 mos., from Feb. 21, '79, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 2 years, from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Carnegie, Maj. D.C.R.L., Cav., 24½ mo., f. Aug. 23, '78, B.
Carter, Capt. S., S.C., 3 years, from May 7, '77, Bo.
Case, Major C., S.C., B.
Cates, Surg. Major W. E., 2 y., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Chalmers, Col. S., Inf., 2 years, from April 8, '78, B.
Chester, Major H. D. E. W., S.C., 2 y., fm. Apl 21, '79, B.
Chitty, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, Bo.
Christie, Lieut. C. H. P., R.E., 2 yrs. fr. Mar. 15, '78, B.
Churchill, Capt. G. F., S.C., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Clerk, Capt. R. M., Inf., 2 years from June 21, '78, M.
Clive, Major H. S., R.E., 1 year, from Sept. 1, '78, B.
Coles, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 27 mo., from Dec. 29, '77, B.
Condon, Surg. Major J. H., 1 yr. 243 d., fr. April 7, '79, B.
Conolly, Major E. R., S.C., B.
Connor, Capt., A. S. W., S.C., 18 mo. fm. May 22, '79, Bo.
Cockburn, Col. H. A. Inf., 2 y., from March 13, '78, B.
Constant, Surg. Major, F. G., B.
Cooke, Capt. C. S., S.C., 2 y., from Nov, 29, '79, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Couchman, Col. R. S., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 23, '78, M.
Cowie, Surg. Major A. J., 2 years, from Feb. 2, '79, B.
Cowie, Capt. D., S.C., 20 mo., from June 26, 1879, M.
Cox, Major H. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 25, '79, M
Craigie, Capt. W., B. Cav., 2½ y., from Dec. 17, '77, B.
Crawford, Major R. I., S.C., 1 yr., from June 22, '79, Bo.
Creak, Major H. C., Cav., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Cripps, Col. J. M., S. C., 3 y., from April, 8, '78, B.
Cullimore, Surg. D. H., 26 mos., from April 8, '78, M.
Cunliffe, Col. G. G., S.C., 1 y. 213d., from April 21, '79, B.
Cunningham, Capt. C., R.E., 2 y., from July 3, '78, B.
Currie, Major A., Cav., 1 year, from April 21, '79, Bo.
Currie, Surg. Major G. V., 18 mo., from Nov. 27, '79, B.
Curtis, Major A. F., Cav., 2½ y., from Sept. 7, '77, M.

Dakeyne, Lieut. Col. H. F., S.C., 20 mo., fm. Mar. 25, '79, M
Davidson, Col. R., S.C., 2 y., from April 14, '79, B.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., 1 y., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
Davidson, Col. E., R.E., 15 months, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Davis, Col. A. . ., S.C., 2 years, from March 24, '79, Bo.
Davis, Surg. G. M'B., 2 years, from April 14, '79, B.
Davis, Capt. A. T., Inf., 18 mo., from Aug. 31, 1879, B.
Day, Lieut. J. G., R.E., from April 7, '79, B.
Dayrell, Major T., S.C., B.
Des Vœux, Lieut. C. H., S.C., from May 17, '79, B.
Dobson, Surg. A. F., 2 y 6 mo., from March 28, '78, M.
Dickson, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 23, '78, Bo.
Duncan, Lieut. Col. H. T., C.S.I., S.C., 2y. f. May 1, '78, M.
Drew, Col. H. R., S.C., 2 y, from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Dunsford, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 23, '78, B.
Durand, Major C. J., S.C., from April 7, '79, B
Durand, Capt. E. L., S.C., B.
Dyneley, Col. H. E., Cav., 2 y., from Oct. 22, '77, M.

Echalaz, Capt. C. G., Inf., 2 years, from May 1, '78, Bo.
Ekins, Lieut. Col. C. C., S.C., 1 year, from April , '79, B.
Elder, Col. J. ., S.C., 14 mo., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Eliot, Lieut. G. L., S.C., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
Elliot, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 y., from April 22, '79. M.
Elton, Major H. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 3, '79, M.
Ewart, Major C. H., S.C., 13 mos, from April 21, '79, B.
Eyre, Major F. V., R.A., 1 year, from Feb. 1, '79, B.

Faber, Maj. H. R., R.E., 18 ms. 3dys., from Oct. 27, '78, M.
Fanshawe, Capt. E. C., R.E., 1 y., from April 13, '79, B.
Farewell, Col. W. T. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl 8, '79, M.
Fenton, Lieut. L. L., S.C., 15 mo., from Apl. 16, '79, Bo.
Fenwick, Capt. G. C., S.C., 2 years, from July 25, '79, M.
Fenwick, Maj. J. B., S.C., 3 yrs., from Sept. 8, '76, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. J. F., 18 mo., from May 17, '79, Bo.
Field, Lieut. W. C. F., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 27, '78, Bo.
Finden, Surg. Major W., B.
Firth, Col. H. H., S.C., 20 mo., from April 25, '79. M.
Fischer, Major B., S.C., 2 years, from May 10, '78, M.
Fisher, Major C. E., S.C., 17 mos., from Oct. 28, '78, Bo.
Fletcher, Lieut. Col. C. W., S.C., 2y., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Forbes, Major W. E., S.C., 1 yr. 49 d., from March 20, '79, B.
Forbes, Col. H., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Fordyce, Lt. A. L. D., S.C., 20 mos.. from Mar. 4, '79, Bo.
Forteath, Lt. Col. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs, from Apl. 16, '79, Bo.
Forth, Lieut. Col. A. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 25, '78, M.
Fraser, Capt. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., from May 7, '79, M.
Fraser, Major J. L., S.C., 6 mo., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Fuller, Maj. Gen. J. A., R.E., 20 m., from Nov. 18, '78, Bo.

Garden, Surg. Maj. A. M., 2½ years, from Nov. 1, '77, B.
Gibbs, Major G. R., S.C., 14½ mos., from May 10, '79, B.
Gillilan, Col. T., S.C., 2 years, from April 16, '77, M.
Goldie, Capt. B. J., R.E., 34 mo., from May 20, '78, B.
Goodfellow, Col. W. W., C.B., R.E., 2y., from Dec. 17, '79, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. J. E., Inf., 2 y., from May 26, '79, Bo.
Govan, Surg Major G. M., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, B.
Graham, Lieut Col. J., S.C., 27 mo., from Aug. 8, '77, B.
Graham, Major O. M., S.C., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Grant, Lieut. Col. A. D., Inf., 2 years, from Sept. 20, '78, M.
Grant, Col. J. M., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 8, '78, M.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 15 mo., from April 21, '79, Bo.
Gray, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 20 m. 8 d., fr. Jan. 28, '78' M.
Greenstreet, Capt. W. L., R.E., B.
Grey, Maj. L. J. De, C.S.I., S.I., 20 mo., f. May 8, '79, B.
Grove, Major A. S., S.C., 2 years, from April, '78, M.
Grove, Col. H. L., S.C., M.
Gubbins, Lieut. C. E., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Gurdon, Lieut. Col. E. P., S.C., 18 mos., from May 1, '79, B.

Haig, Col. M. R., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 28, 1879, Bo.
Halpin, Surg. J. N., 2 years, from March 19, 1879, B.
Hands, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 5, '79 M.
Hancock, Col. H. F., R.E., 1 year, from Aug. 4, '79, Bo
Harris, Major H. W., S.C., 26 mos., from March 23, '78, Bo.
Harris, Lieut. Col., J. T., S.C., 20 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Harris, Surg. Major W. H., 1 y., from July 11, 1879, M.
Harris, Major H. T., S.C., M.
Hasted, Lieut. Col. J. O., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. April 8, '79, M.
Hartshorne, Capt. A. G., Inf., 19.24 d., from April 21, '79, B.
Hawkes, Lieut. G., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 5, '78, M.
Hawkes, Col T. S., S.C., from Dec. 8 '79, M.
Hay, Lieut. H., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, Bo.
Hayne, Lieut. A. G. de, S.C., 1y., from Jan. 20, '79, M.
Heffernan, Surg. Major, J. J., 2 yrs., from Mar. 25, '78, M.
Heming, Capt. D., Inf., 2 years, from June 1, '78, M.
Henslowe, Lieut. Col. P. J. F., Inf., 18 mo., f. Apl. 30, '79, Bo.
Heysham, Lt. Col. S. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 9, '78, M.
Hight, Col. C., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 28, '78, M.
Hill, Surg. H. W., 18 mos., from July 18, 1879, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. A., R.E., 26 mos., from April, 7, '78, B.
Hildebrand, Col. C. P., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 22, '79, B.
Hindle, Major J. W., S.C., 2 years, from July 13, '78, M.
Hobday, Lieut. J. R., S.C., B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 20 mo., from May 5, '79 M.
Hogg, Lieut. H. C., S.C., 2 years, from July 31, '79, Bo.
Holdsworth, Lt. Col. G. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 17, '78, B.
Holloway, Major G. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl., '79, M.
Hooper, Lieut. Col. G. S., Cav., from May 30, 1879, M.
Horsford, Capt. E. C. O'B., Inf., 2 y., fr. May 20, '78, B.
Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 19, '79, Bo.
Howell, Capt. H., S.C., 18 mo., from March 10, 1879, B.
Huddleston, Major R. H., S.C., 3 y., fr. Mar. 21, '77, B.
Hunter, Capt. R., Inf., 1 yr, from March 25, '79, M.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. J. N., R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 12, '79, M

Inglis, Major A. D. C., 18 mo., from July 22, 1878, B.
Innes, Col. J. J. M'L., V.C., R.E., 18mo., fm. April 21, '79, B.

Jackson, Col. C., Inf., 2 y., from Aug. 16, 1877, B.
Jackson, Major G. D'A., Cav., B.
Jacob, Major H. B., S.C., 1 y. 3 d., from May 17, '79, Bo.
Jacob, Maj. W., S.C., 2 yrs, from Nov. 22, '78, Bo.
James, Capt. C., R.E., B.
Jamieson, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 2 y., from March 5, '79, B.
Jones. Col. L. B., S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 10, 1877, B.
Johnstone, Col. G. N., S.C., 2 y.. from Sept. 5, 1878, M.
Jopp, Major K. A., R.E., 9 mos. from March 22, '79. Bo.
Joseph, Capt. F. W., S.C., 16 mo., from March 24, '79, Bo.
Justice, Lieut. Col. H. A., S.C., 1 y. 10d., fm. June 6, '79, M.

Keatinge, Col. R. H., V.C., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., fr. June 30, '78, Bo.
Kelly, Surg. Major J., 2 y., from Dec. 6, 1878. B.
Ketchen, Capt. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 23, '78, Bo.
Keyes, Col. C. P., C.B., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 25, 1878, M
Kiernander, Surg. W. C., 18 mo., from Jan. 13, '79, Bo.
Kincaid, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 20, '78, M.
King. Surg. W. G., 18 mo., from March 25, '79, M.
Kilgour, Major F., S.C., 20 mo., from Apl. 13, '79, M.
Killkelly, Surg. Major C. E., 2 y.. from April 29, 1878, B.
Knapp, Surg. Maj. W. F., 18 mo., from May 5, '79, Bo.
Knyvett, Major W. L. N., S.C., 18 mo., from Apl. 21, '79, M.

Lamb, Col. T.., S.C., 1 y., from Oct. 31, '79, B.
Lambe, Capt. A. F., S.C., 18 mo., from Nov. 18, 1878. B
Lambert, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., from July 22, '79, Bo.
Lambert, Lieut. Col. E. A. C., S.C., 9mo. from April 7, '79, Bo.
Lane, Major C. T., S.C., 16 mo., from May 5, '79, B.
Laughton, Major D. W., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 1, '79, M.
Laugharne, Lieut. M., R.E., 18 mo., from April 16, '79 B.
Leggatt, Col. E. O., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 10, '79, M.
Leggett, Major J. B., S.C., 2 y., from Oct. 18, 1878, M.
Lindsay, Lt. Col. A. W. C., S.C., 1 yr. 39d., frm. Feb. 25, '79, M.
Lindsay, Lieut. C. C., R.A., from July 11, 1879, B.
Lindsay, Major A. F., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 4, '79, B.
Lowther, Col. W. H., Inf., 2 years, from April 1, '79, B.
Lucas, Lieut. H. C. E., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 24, '79, Bo.
Ludlow, Maj. E. S., S.C., 21 mos., from Dec. 19, '78, M.
Luckhardt, Lieut-Col. W., S.C., 13 m., fm Oct. 13, '79, Bo.
Lumsden, Col. Sir P. S., K.C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., f. Dec. 8, '79, B.
Lyons, Surg. Major R. T., 18 mo., from July 1, '79, B.
Lyster, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 22, '78, Bo.

Macintyre, Lieut. Col. D., S.C., 1 y. 182 d., fm. June 27, '79, B.
Mackenzie, Lieut. D. G., S.C., 18mos., from April 20, '78, Bo.
Mackenzie, Maj. G., S.C., 1 y. 187 ds., fm. Nov. 16, '73, Bo.
Mackertich, Surg. S., 2 y., from March 6, '79, B.
Macleod, Lt. Col. C. D., Inf., 1 y., from Apl. 14, '79, Bo.
Mackay, Capt. J. L. A., S.C., 15 mo., from Jan. 20, '79, B.
Macausland, Lt. R. C. S., S.C., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Magan, Capt. T. S., S.C., 23 mos., from May 12, '78, M.
M'Donnell, Surg. J. O'M., 16 mo., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
M'Dougall, Surg. Major H. R. L., 16 mo., fm Jan. 25, '79, Bo.
MacGillivray, Maj. S. F., S.C., 2 y., from May 31, '78, Bo.
McIver, Capt. S. W., Inf., 2 years, from Oct. 14, '78, M.
M'Kenzie, Col. A., S.C., 2½ y., from Oct. 8, '77, B.
M'Mahon, Col. C. A., S.C., 21 mo., from Jan. 20, '79, M
M'Nair, Lieut. Col. H. A., Inf., 1 y. 182 d., fm. June 6, '79, B.
M'Neale, Capt. J. A., Inf., 16 mo., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
Manderson, Maj. T. C., R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 8, '78, B.
Matthew, Maj. B. H., R.E., 2 y., from May 31, '78, Bo.
Marriott, Capt. E. M. L., Inf., 1y., from April 15, 1879, B.
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Maxwell, Lt. Col. H., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 22, '77 B.
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Mockler, Capt. E., Inf., 18 mo., from May 10, 1879, Bo.
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Montresor, Lieut. E. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 12, '79, B.
Montresor, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 18 mo., fm. June 6, '79, B
Moore, Capt. M. J., Cav., 16 mo., from July 25, 1879, B.
Money, Lieut. G. F., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 1, 1879. B.
Morris, Capt. W. C., Inf., 1 year, from April 15, '79, Bo.
Morris, Capt. R. F., R.E., 2 years, from April 8, 1879, M.
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Neill, Capt. G. F. E. S., S.C., 15 mo., fm. Aug. 21, '79, M.
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Newmarch, Lt. Col. G., R.E., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '78, B.
Newill, Capt. J. H., S.C., 19 mo., from Aug. 2, '78, M.
North, Surg. J., 2 y., from July 12, '78, M.
Norton, Col. B. W. D., S.C., 2 y., from May 26, '79. B.

Ogilvie, Surg. Major, C. F., 18 mo., from March 6, '79, Bo.
Ollivant, Major A., S.C., 19 mo., from April 14, '79, B.
Orchard, Col. J. W., S.C., 2 yr., from March 17, '79, B.
Ostrehan, Major E. S., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 6, 1879, Bo.

Palmer, Col. C. O'B., Inf., 2 years, from Dec. 17, '77, B.
Palmer, Lieut. Col. W. H. G., S.C., 18mo., fm. Mar. 20, '79, M.
Palmer, Surg. Major W. J., 15 mos., from April 5, 1879, B.
Parsons, Surg. Maj. F., 18 mo., from May 16, '79, B.
Pearse, Col. J. L., S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 11, '79. M.
Peile, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 20, '78, Bo.
Penny, Surg. Major J. C., 18 mo., from April 11, '79, B.
Penny, Lt. Col. C. B. F., R.E., 2 y., fm. April 1, '78, Bo.
Philips, Major J., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 1, 1879, Bo.
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Reid, Lieut. Col. A. T., S.C., 18 mos, from Feb. 10, '79, B
Reilly, Lieut. E. G., S.C., 2 y., from May 22, '79, Bo.
Remmington, Capt. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fm. May 17, '79, B.
Ridgway, Capt. J. W., Inf., 18 mo. 7 d., from April 29, '78, B.
Ritherdon, Col. A. W., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 10, '77, M.
Robb, Surg J., 2 y., from April 5, '79, Bo.
Roberts, Col. G. R., S.C., from May 19, '79, B.
Roberts, Major A. W., Cav., 2 yrs., from May 12, '78, B.
Roberts, Major R. S., S.C., 2 y., M.
Robinson, Surg. M., 18 mos., from Nov. 26, 1878, M.
Robinson, Lieut. Col. J. I., Cav, 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B
Rothney, Col. O. E., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 13, '78, B.

Salkeld, Capt. R. H., Inf., 20 months, from April 8, '79, B.
Salmon, Major W. A., S.C., 9 mo, from June 27, '79, Bo.
Sanders, Surg. E., 2 yrs., fm., Dec. 20, '78, B.
Sargeaunt, Major C. C., S.C., 21 mo., from Dec. 2, '78, M
Seton, Major W. S., S.C., 2 years from Dec. 16, '78, Bo
Senior, Major H. W., S.C., from Jan. 20, '79, B.
Sexton, Lt. Col. J. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 13, '79, B.
Shaw, Surg. Major F. C., 2 years, from June 30, '78, B
Shelley, Capt. H. R., Inf., 20 mo., from Jan. 27, '79, M.
Shepherd, Capt. C. E., S.C., 13 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Sherlock, Surg. Major T. T. 3 y., from Feb. 13, '77, B.
Shoubridge, Capt. H. W., S.C., 18m., from April 15, '79, B
Simpson, Major G. B., S.C., 2 years, from May 5, '78, Bo.
Sladen, Lieut. Col. E. B., S.C., 2 years, fm. Oct. 7, '78, M
Smalley, Major H., R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 2, '79, M.
Smart, Lieut. A. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 13, '79, M.
Smith, Capt. C. M., R.A., 2 years, from April 12, '79, M.
Smith, Capt. W. G., Inf., 2 y., from April 21, '79, B.
Smith, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., from June 5, '79, Bo.
Smith, Lieut. Col. M. G., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 15, '79, B
Smith, Surg. Maj., H. S., 20 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Spence, Lieut. M. R., S.C., 1y. 91d., from June 17, 1879, B.
Spence, Surg. Major J. A. W., 8 mo., from Nov. 17, '79, M
Spry, Surg. Major H. W., B.
Stack, Lieut. Col. C. E., Cav., 2 y., from April 28, '79, Bo

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Stevens, Capt. G. B., S.C., 15 mo. 9 d., from Aug. 17, '78, B.
Stewart, Major C. E., S.C., 2 y., from May 10, '78, B.
Stoddart, Capt. C. H., S.C., 2 years, from April 7, '78, B.
Stoddart Major W., S.C., M.
Street, Major C. W., S.C., 2 y., from June 13, '79, M.
Struft, Lt. Col. J. R., S.C., 2 years, from Nov. 11, '78, Bo.
Swiney, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 14 mos., from July 25, '79, M.
Taylor, Capt. R. F., Inf., 2y., from July 18, '79, M.
Temple, Lieut. H. M., S.C., 22 mo., from June 14, 1878, B.
Ternan, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 2 yr., from Apl. 1, '79, Bo.
Thatcher, Lieut. J. F. C., S.C., 7 mo., fm. May 31, '79, Bo.
Thomas, Capt. C. F., Inf., B.
Thompson, Col. C., S.C., 1½ year, from July 11, 1878, Bo.
Thompson, Capt. W. O., S.C., from Dec. 6, '79, B.
Thuillier, Major H. R., R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 17, '79, B.
Thorold, Major R. G., R.E., 15 mo., from Aug. 16, '78, B.
Torrie, Lieut. L. J., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 10 '79, M.
Touch, Col. J. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 9, 1878, M.
Trevor, Major W. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 18, 1878, Bo.
Trevor, Lieut. Col., S.T., R.E., 2 yrs., from Feb. 22, '79, B.
Trotter, Capt. J. M., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 11, 1879, B.
Trotter, Lieut. R. F., S.C., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Turner, Capt. S. C. R.E., 15 mo., from Mar. 31, '79, B.
Unwin, Major W. H., S.C., from March 17, 1879, B.
Upperton, Major J., S.C., 1 year, from July 11, 1879, B.
Van Someren, Capt. G. J., Inf., 2 y., fm. June, 13, '79, M.
Veale, Surg. Major T. S., 18 mo., from March 30, '78, B.
Vertue, Major W., S.C., 2 years, from March 14, 1879, M.
Vyvyan, Capt. B. G., Inf., 2 years, from May 1, 1878, B.
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Wall, Surg. A. J., 14 mo., from Feb. 26, 1879, B.
Wall, Surg. R. M., 2 years, from March 4, 1878, Bo.
Waller, Lieut. Col. H. E., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 23, '79
Walter, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 7. '79, Bo.
Walker, Major A., R.A., 2 years, from August, '78, B.
Walsh, Lieut. Col. T. P. B., S.C., Bo.
Ward, Major T. M., S.C., Bo.
Waterhouse, Major J., S.C., 15 mo., from Dec. 13, '79, B.
Werge, Lieut. E., S.C., 27 mo., from May, 1878, Bo.
Western, Capt. J. H., R.E., 1 yr. 113 d., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
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Wyndowe, Surg. Major S. J., M.
Young, Major G. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 27, '79, B.
Young, Lieut. C. L., R.E., Bo.
Young, Major G., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 16, '78, B.
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100 ,, 10 ,,
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XXXVII. No. 1,423. | LONDON, FEBRUARY 5, 1880. | PRICE 6D.

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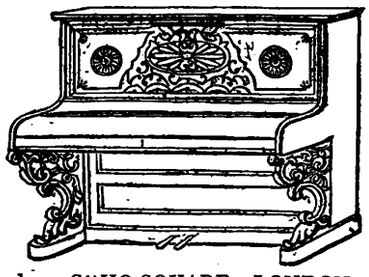
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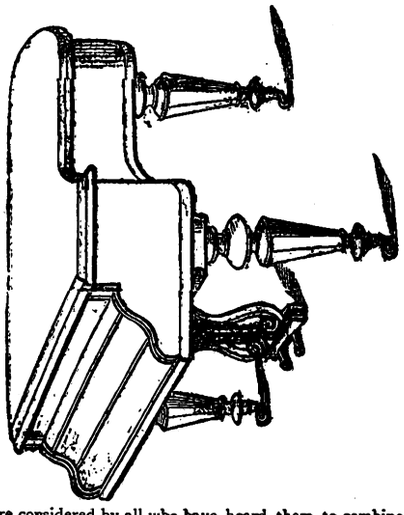
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THE MADRAS TIMES.—This important daily newspaper enjoys a large and influential circulation in Southern India, especially among the military and civil officers of the Crown, and among the planting community.—London Office for advertisements, 117, Cheapside.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Jan. 17; Madras and Allahabad, Jan. 15; Calcutta, Jan. 14.

THE latest district reports from the Punjab show that rain was badly wanted in no less than twenty-four districts for the rabi sowings; that in Hoshiarpur the sugar cane had suffered from the frost: and that in Dehra Ismail Khan some demage had been done to the crops by locusts. The health of the people was improving and fever decreasing.

NEWS from Afghanistan there is almost none. The artillery officer, Mahomed Jan, is reported to be doing his to stir up the Kohistanis, and is said to have been joined by the ex-governor of Jellalabad. The *Times* correspondent telegraphs that

"The city of Cabul has resumed the aspect it wore before the recent events, and its bazaars are as crowded and busy as ever. It is believed that the amount of actual money obtained from the city by the insurgent chiefs last month was very paltry. A careful computation made by order of General Roberts places it at Rs.30,000. The property injured and carried off has also been found to be less valuable than at first supposed. The insurgents lived free while the city was in their hands and did much injury to many of the houses and shops; but they never obtained entrance into the Kazilbash quarters, and much property was, doubtless, saved by being conveyed there. A movable column, under General Bright, entered the Lughman Valley on the 27th ult., General Bright having first issued a proclamation inviting the chief to come in, and calling on the people to bring supplies, which would be paid for. In this proclamation he also warned them to refrain from hostile acts, adding that all who remained quiet would be unmolested. The forts of Futteh Mahomed Khan and Asmatullah were found deserted. The column reached Futtehabad on the 29th ult. without opposition. Several headmen have come in, including Hamid Khan, Asmatullah's brother. The people are said to be friendly. The valley is fertile, forage is plentiful, and the roads are good. The following are the movements reported of the Third or Reserve Division during last week:—Brigadier Gib has proceeded to Lundi Kotal, his headquarters, with the 5th Fusiliers and the 1st and 15th Madras Infantry. Brigadier General Roberts commands the 1st Brigade, stationed at Peshawur, and consisting of the 18th Royal Irish and 9th and 10th Native Infantry. Brigadier Hill's brigade, at Jamrud, consists of the 14th Foot, 1st Goorkhas, and 41st Native Infantry. The 32nd Pioneers proceed to Ali Musjid. The 25th Foot has been transferred to General Bright's division. The telegraph wire is cut almost nightly near Decca, rendering communication with Cabul somewhat uncertain. Terrible accounts reach Candahar. Some 2,000 families are reported to have been nearly exterminated by Ghilzais, seven of whose villages were afterwards captured by Hazaras and every living being slain. From the Farrah direction come similar tales of internecine warfare. The representative sent by Ayoob Khan to Farrah has been defeated by Ibrahim Khan, of Chaknasur, who is putting the country under contribution. Ayoob is reported to have sent two regiments, six guns, and 2,000 horse against him. Other accounts, however, say that the troops refused to march. Copious rain is now falling, just in time to enable the irrigated land to be sown."

A REUTER'S telegram of the 4th inst. states that a convoy of treasure and ammunition reached Cabul safely on the 1st inst. The defences of the Bala Hissar and Sherpur cantonments are progressing very satisfactorily. There have been severe snowstorms at Cabul.

THE Maharaja of Bulrampur has expressed his desire to lend Government troops for service in Afghanistan and to present them with a lakh of rupees (£10,000), and a subscription for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers killed in the Afghan campaign has been started by the Behar Landholders' Association, three local maharajas heading the list with contributions of Rs.20,000, or £2,000 each. It is notified that the money which is raised will be distributed without distinction of race, and that a portion of the proceeds may be used in the purchase of "comforts for troops in the field and for the sick and wounded."

THERE is no truth whatever in the report that Lord Lytton is desirous of leaving India and that there is a question of choosing his successor.

THE Rampa rebellion still drags its weary length along There were lately two slight engagements, in both of which the rebels were defeated with some loss. All attempts to trace the whereabouts of Chendria have failed, and the villagers, it is said, are very reluctant about giving information respecting him.

THE Maharaja of Ulwar has arrived at Calcutta on a visit to the Viceroy.

THE Duke of Buckingham and the Ladies Grenville have gone on a tour in Godavery, travelling there in boats on the Buckingham Canal.

A REUTER'S telegram says that it has now been clearly established that the natives who attacked the Balladhan tea garden in Cachar on Jan. 27, and killed the manager, were Angami Nagas.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been opened at Bombay in aid of the Irish relief fund, to which the well-known banking house of Messrs. B. and A. Hormasjee, of Bombay, has contributed the sum of £1,000. A special committee, composed of Europeans and natives, has been formed to collect subscriptions towards the relief of the Irish distress.

THE *Daily News* understands that the Indian Government has for the present suspended the immigration of coolies to the Island of Reunion. It is expected that a protector of immigrants will, with the concurrence of the French Government, be appointed.

THE *Gazette of India* of the 3rd instant contains the amended rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service. The rules will come into force from July 1, 1880. Degrees of honour, with a diploma from the Government of India, carry with them a reward of Rs.2,000 in Urdu, Hindi, and Bengali; Rs.4,000 in Persian, and Rs.5,000 in Arabic and Sanskrit. We note that Pushtu and Beluchi are omitted from the list of languages, though Uriya is included. There are only eight or nine covenanted appointments in Orissa. Pushtu and Beluchi are languages a knowledge of which ought to be made general at least in the Civil Service and the Army. Mr. Jenkyns, C.S., secretary to Sir Louis Cavagnari, was perhaps the only man of his service who had passed in both. A recommendation was made at last Friday's meeting of the Society of Arts, by Mr. Hyde Clarke, that Turkish should also be made a pass language.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint C. C. Lees, Esq., C.M.G., to be her Majesty's Consul-General in the Island of Borneo.

THE *United Service Gazette* states that immediate orders have been issued from the India-office that officers at home on private affairs return to India by the earliest opportunity. Passages for several will be provided in the P. and O. steamers leaving this and the following week.

ON Jan. 10 the railway from Rukh northwards had reached Mittri, a distance of 122 miles. This distance has been accomplished in ten days less than the time calculated on.

THE *Pioneer* says that according to trustworthy rumours, the Foreign Department has made certain discoveries relating to Kashmir and Russia.

IN the last meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Religious Congregations Bill was passed. Mr. Stokes obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act of 1869. Mr. Thompson

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introduced the bill to provide for the survey and demarcation of land in British Burma. The select committee's report on the bill to amend the law relating to the district cesses and rural police in British Burma was presented.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* hears that General Gourko is spoken of as the commander of the Merv expedition. He also telegraphs as follows:—

"Teheran telegrams report that a meeting at Herat unde Ayoob Khan lately decreed an armed opposition against every Persian or English attempt to enter Herat, and that Herat shall be held until the result of the Russian expedition to Merv is known, so that Ayoob may eventually govern there under Russian protection. A letter from Tiflis in the *Neue Freie Presse* brings fresh details of the Russian preparations for the next Merv expedition. Three Russian military intendants arrived on Jan. 25 at Asterabad to buy provisions and forage to be conveyed to the valley of the Attrek, through which a part of the Merv expedition will pass, and in which nine Russian provision depots, which will also be military stations, are to be established. The said Russian intendants are ordered to proceed afterwards into the interior of the province of Khorasan to buy some thousands of sheep, oxen, and calves for the same purpose. Large stores are also to be transported from Astrachan and Baku to Krasnovodsk, to be forwarded thence partly to Tchikislar and partly to the valley of the Attrek. The English Government is well informed of these Russian preparations, as an Anglo-Indian officer is also in Asterabad to watch the Russian agents; in addition to which, from other parts of Khorasan, English officers will report on the Russian preparations."

COL. JOHN HUGH EDMOND JOHNSON, M.S.C., died suddenly at Fort St. George on Jan. 14, apparently from an overdose of chloral. The deceased officer entered the service (2nd European Regiment) in 1852.

THE official accounts furnished by the Press Commissioner show a gain of Rs.97,65,674 in opium over the estimate for nine months of the financial year, and a saving at the same time of Rs.63,35,195 in estimated loss by exchange. On these two items alone, therefore, the revenue in nine months shows a gain of one crore and sixty-one lakhs.

THE return of revenue from salt shows an improvement in 1879-80 over 1878-79 of Rs.19,88,535, contributed for the most part by Inland Customs. Compared with the year 1875-76, the current year's revenue shows as follows:—*Increases* — Bengal, Rs.54,527; Inland Customs, Rs.10,60,411; Madras, Rs.22,65,948; Bombay, Rs.24,60,930; Sind, Rs.1,07,992. *Decrease* — Burma, Rs.8,033, Total result, Rs.59,39,765. A steady growth of nearly £600,000 in five years ought to be considered satisfactory.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is given to understand that it is in contemplation to abolish the system of grades in the Political Department. The emoluments which at present attach to the grades will, under the proposed system, attach to appointments, and be proportioned to their importance.

THE published returns of railway receipts show that from Jan. 1 to Nov. 15, 1879, there was collected more on the guaranteed lines than in the same period of 1878 by Rs.32,53,230, and on the State lines more by Rs.46,44,775. On the guaranteed lines the following show a decrease:—Great Indian Peninsula, Rs.17,32,366; Eastern Bengal, Rs.2,97,848; Oudh and Rohilkund, Rs.2,38,955. The principal increases are: East Indian, Rs.32,41,240; Sind and Delhi, &c., Rs.16,04,691; Bombay and Baroda, Rs.4,19,993. The total excess of receipts in 1879 is given at Rs.78,98,005.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal of the Indian Government to modify Section 135 (c) of the Civil Pension Code, so as to enable the Government to grant an extraordinary family gratuity without reference to the Home Government, provided such gratuity does not exceed Rs.500.

A GOVERNMENT savings bank has been opened in the office of the managers of the State railways. The manager in each case is appointed secretary, and is empowered to deduct one anna from each rupee of the salary of every married servant employed under him to be deposited in the savings bank, and half an anna from each rupee of the salary of every other servant. A certain per centum of earnings of the railways is to be distributed as bonus among the depositors.

DURING November the number of horses imported into British India was less than half what were imported during the corresponding period of last year. Cotton goods, in round numbers, increased by about eight million yards, the figure standing at 25,340,329, and of this Bengal took the larger share. The quantity of liquors imported was 152,599 gallons, and railway plant and rolling-stock, other than Government stores, were of the value of Rs.4,57,391. There were exported from British India to foreign countries, 2,025 cwts. coffee, more than double the quantity exported during November, 1878; 12,512 cwts. opium; and 5,449,310lb. tea and 1,221,146lb. tobacco, both exhibiting a decline. Cotton, raw, however, rose to 83,327 cwts., of which the larger portion was exported by Bombay. The aggregate value of the merchandise and treasure imported into and exported from the country *via* the Suez Canal was Rs.5,42,86,603. The gross amount of import duty collected on the principal articles of merchandise was Rs.37,07,122, and export duty Rs.1,96,809.

FROM December 1st to 15th Government paper to the value of 32 lakhs was enfaced for transmission to England, but only two lakhs were retransferred from London. This makes the total enfaced from India from June 9th, 1867, 3,729 lakhs, against which must be set off 3,168 lakhs retransferred, leaving a balance against India of 561 lakhs.

THE amount of cash in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on December 31 was Rs.1,66,52,965-10-3. On December 24 the cash reserve stood at Rs.1,97,95,200-10-3, so that during the week there was a decrease of Rs.31,42,225.

THE cash balance of India on November 30 last, as compared with the corresponding figures for the two previous years, was—1877, Rs.9,65,17,450; 1878, Rs.10,09,88,210; 1879, Rs.11,44,37,811.

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first eight months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, we see that the value of merchandise imported was Rs.25,51,39,309, as against Rs.25,78,94,464, and that of merchandise exported Rs.39,61,34,328, as against Rs.37,86,77,552. The value of treasure imported was Rs.6,91,12,956, as against Rs.3,73,59,722, and of that exported Rs.1,66,94,976, as against Rs.1,90,39,444. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs.2,65,70,540, as against Rs.2,77,41,478, and that of export duty Rs.29,59,641, as against Rs.29,25,915.

THE *United Service Gazette* thinks it only fair to say that the removal of Bengal troops from Candahar, and the change by which Lower Afghanistan is to be handed over to Bombay, are mainly due to the persistent representations of Sir Richard Temple against the injustice done to his Presidency by sending Bengal regiments to do duty on the Sind frontier. We believe that General Warre, in his communications with the Horse Guards, energetically supported the Governor of Bombay, and that his views were endorsed at home by the highest military authority, which considered Bengal had quite enough to do without looking after Sind and the country in front of it. Sir Richard Temple's views were embodied in a pamphlet by Mr. Charles Williams, published and noticed by us last May, and the changes now made are precisely in accordance with the measures advocated in that *brochure*.

AT a well-attended meeting in Bombay it was decided to petition the Viceroy to alter the date of the departure of the overland mails from Saturday evening to Friday evening.

WE are glad to be able to report that the office and reading-room of the National Indian Association are now

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on the point of being opened at 6, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C. A provisional committee has been appointed for the reading-room, consisting of three English and three Indian members, who are framing the rules for its direction. We understand that the annual subscription will be one guinea. As the room will be supplied with the best Indian newspapers there is every reason to expect that it will receive cordial support from the Indian gentlemen in London and from Englishmen, and that it will prove a useful centre of intercourse and a convenient place of resort for its members.

WE have received the half-yearly issue of the "India List," a work which is to the Anglo-Indian families what the "Army List" is said to be to the mothers and daughters in garrison towns, or what a peerage is to parvenus, an indispensable *vade mecum*. It is as full and accurate as ever.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE proverbial Queen's weather which prevailed this afternoon may be received as a good omen of the fulfilment of the hopes which are expressed in the concluding paragraph of the Queen's Speech, referring to Afghan affairs:—

"At the close of your last session I expressed my hope that the Treaty of Gandamak had happily terminated the war in Afghanistan. In conformity with its provisions, my Envoy, with his retinue, was honourably received and entertained by the Ameer at Cabul. While engaged, however, in the exercise of their duty, he and those connected with the Embassy were treacherously attacked by overwhelming numbers, and, after an heroic defence, were almost all massacred. An outrage so intolerable called for condign chastisement, and my troops, which, pursuant to the stipulations of the Treaty, either had withdrawn or were withdrawing from the territories governed by the Ameer, were ordered to retrace their steps. The skill exhibited in the rapid march upon Cabul, and in the advances upon the other lines of action, reflects the highest credit upon the officers and men of my British and native forces, whose bravery has shone with its wonted lustre in every collision with the enemy. The abdication of the Ameer and the unsettled condition of the country render the recall of my troops impossible for the present; but the principle on which my Government has hitherto acted remains unchanged, and, while determined to make the frontiers of my Indian Empire strong, I desire to be in friendly relations alike with those who may rule in Afghanistan and with the people of that country."

CASUALTIES BEFORE CABUL.

THE following is a corrected list of casualties among officers:—Killed on Dec. 11—Lieutenant Hardie, F-A Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Hearsey and Ricardo, 9th Lancers; and Lieutenant Forbes, 14th Bengal Lancers. On Dec. 13—Captain Butson, 9th Lancers and Lieutenant Forbes, 92nd Highlanders. On Dec. 14—Captain Spens and Lieutenant Gaisford, 72nd Highlanders. On Dec. 23—Captain Dundas, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Nugent, of the Sappers. Died of wounds—Captain Cook, V.C., 5th Goorkhas; Lieutenant Montanaro, Mountain Battery. Total killed—12. Wounded on Dec. 10—Major Fitz-Hugh, 5th Goorkhas. On Dec. 11—Colonel Cleland and Captain Mackenzie, 9th Lancers; Lieutenant Cook, 3rd Sikhs. On Dec. 12—Lieutenants Fergusson, 72nd Highlanders, and Fasken, 3rd Sikhs. On the 13th, Lieutenants Chisholme and Trower, 9th Lancers. On Dec. 14—Captain Gordon, 92nd Highlanders; Lieutenant Egerton, 72nd Highlanders, and Lieutenant Battye of the Guides. On Dec. 17—2nd Lieutenant Sunderland, 72nd Highlanders. On Dec. 24—Lieutenants Murdoch, Royal Engineers, and Gambier, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

THE TUKHT-I-SHAHR.

THE following is the *Pioneer* correspondent's description of the Tukht-i-Shahr, the key of the mountain ridge south of the city of Cabul:—"This peak is the highest of a clump of mountains south of Cabul and lying between the city and Charasiab, and was the point whence Captain Stratton tried to heliograph to the Shutargardan in the early days of our occupation. It is cone-shaped, looked at from Sherpur, and on its southern side joins a ridge running southwards above the village of Indikee. The sides facing Cabul are very steep, and covered with huge boulders polished by wind and rain, and of a kind to check any storming party. Perfect cover is afforded to men holding it, and on the summit is a well-built sungar of great thickness, covering a natural cavity in the rocks, which has been made bomb-proof by some Afghan engineer, who understood the strength of the point. Fifty men can lie in perfect security behind the sungar, or in the hole below it, and could choose their own time for firing at an advancing enemy. Outside the sungar and a little lower down is a cave, wherein another strong body could hide themselves, and act in a similar way, while their flank to the left would be guarded by a broken line of rocks extending down to the kotal, where the Bala Hissar ridge meets them. Just between the two ranges is a low, dome-shaped hill, blocking up the otherwise open kotal; and round this a foot-path winds, leading to the sungar, but so narrow as only to admit of men going up in Indian file." This is the peak which was shelled on December 12, and which was stormed the following day."

THE LATE MAJOR COOK, V.C.

THE following divisional order, expressing regret at the death of Major Cook, was published by General Roberts during the investment of Sherpur:—"It is with deep regret the Lieutenant General announces to the Cabul field force the death, from a wound received on Dec. 12, of Major John Cook, V.C., 5th Goorkhas. While yet a young officer Major Cook served at Umbeyla in 1863, where he distinguished himself; and in the Black Mountain campaign in 1868. Joining the Kuram field force on its formation, Major Cook was present at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal, his conduct on that occasion earning for him the admiration of the whole force and the Victoria Cross. In the return in the Monghyr Pass he again brought himself prominently to notice by his cool and gallant bearing. In the capture of the heights at Sung-i-Nawishta Major Cook again distinguished himself; and in the attack on the Takht-i-Shahr peak on Dec. 12 he ended a noble career in a manner worthy even of his great name for bravery. By Major Cook's death her Majesty has lost the services of an officer who would, had he been spared, have arisen to the highest honours of his profession, and Sir F. Roberts feels sure the whole Cabul field force will share in the pain his loss has occasioned him."

WITHDRAWAL OF THE PRESS RULES.

THE Government of India have decided to allow the rules for the regulation of war correspondents with the troops on service to remain in abeyance and to leave it to the discretion of the generals commanding to place such restrictions on the Press correspondents in Afghanistan as they may, under the circumstances, judge it right to impose. Experience has shown that in contending with an uncivilised enemy in such a country as Afghanistan the dangers which the rules were framed to meet have so much less force than was anticipated that it has been found possible to relax the restrictions considerably without incurring risk. The rules were drawn up at the Horse Guards by highly experienced officers, and admitted nothing that under the circumstances of war with a civilised country is not considered by high authorities to be absolutely needed for the well-being of the army and the success of military operations It has been found after trial that the circumstances of the present war admit of the rules being held in abeyance, but no one will be permitted to proceed to the front, or, being there, to undertake the duties of a Press correspondent without obtaining the license now required to enable him to proceed to the front.—*Press Commissioner*, Jan. 1.

THE ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

THE following message by the Queen-Empress was published at Cabul:—"I cannot sufficiently express my satisfaction at, and thankfulness for, the great victory gained by General Roberts on the 23rd. Pray convey to him my high sense of the conduct of my brave troops and my deep concern at the loss of life and anxiety for the wounded." Another congratulatory telegram was received from the Secretary of State for India. General Roberts has published the following:—"The Lieutenant General feels sure that the gracious message of the Queen-Empress will afford the troops under his command as much pleasure as it has afforded him. The Cabul field force may well feel proud of the high honour thus bestowed upon them, and of her Majesty's appreciation of their services, and he, the Lieutenant General, desires to place on record his sense of the good work performed by the troops under his command against an enemy vastly superior in numbers, and at the time of the year when the inclemency of the climate added considerably to the hardships of all ranks, and which were cheerfully undergone by all."

THE ATTACK ON SHERPUR.

WE were waiting for the development of the real attack, and shortly before six o'clock it came. From beyond Bemaru and the eastern trenches and walls came a roar of voices so loud and menacing that it seemed as if an army 50,000 strong were charging down upon our thin line of men. Led by their Ghazis, the main body of Afghans collected in the villages and orchards on the eastern side of Sherpur had rushed out in one dense mob and filled the air with their cry of "Allah-il-Allah!" The roar surged forward as their line advanced, but it was answered by such a roll of musketry that it was drowned for an instant, and then merged into the general din, which told us that our men with Martinis and Sniders were holding their own against the attacking force. For ten minutes the roar was continuous, and their musketry fire

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dwindled down to occasional volleys and scattered shots from the south eastern bastion to the Bemaru heights, where the mountain guns were waiting for daylight before opening fire. The eastern defences were in charge of Brigadier General Hugh Gough at the eastern end of the heights, and Colonel Jenkins, of the Guides, from the trenches on the slopes of the hill to the corner bastion facing Siah Sung. The troops defending the position were the Guides Infantry in the trenches about Bemaru, one hundred men of the 28th P.I. further to the south, and 67th Foot. The latter were reinforced by two companies of the 92nd Highlanders from the reserve. When the attack was made it was still so dark and misty that little could be seen in front of the trenches, and the orders were to reserve fire until the advancing masses of Afghans could be clearly made out. The men of the 28th were the first to open fire, and they fired volley after volley at such long ranges that they effectually scared away even the Ghazis from their neighbourhood. That the fire was not otherwise effective was proved by only one dead body being found afterwards in front of their lines. General Hugh Gough from the hillside, hearing such a tremendous fusillade below, fired star-shells, which burst in the air, and showed the attacking force in the fields and orchards nearly 1,000 yards away. The Afghans opened fire in turn, but their shooting was wild and ineffective, though the bullets dropped dangerously about cantonments. The native hospital seemed the point towards which the enemy worked, taking it, perhaps, as a landmark to guide them; but their right flank was directed towards Bemaru and the trenches on the slopes of the hill. The Guides joined in the fusillade, and the attack was broken while yet the advanced Ghazis were 500 or 600 yards away. Sniders at that distance told with precision, and to make headway against them was impossible. The bullets searched every yard of open ground, and made even the orchards almost untenable. To the right of the sepoys of the 28th were the 67th and the Highlanders, waiting, with characteristic discipline, the order to fire.

THE AFGHAN WAR CRY.—Through the mist at last appeared a dense mass of men waving swords and knives, shouting their war cry, and firing incessantly as they advanced. The order came at last for our soldiers to open fire, and the Afghans were then so close that the volleys told with murderous effect. Some of the Ghazis were shot within eighty yards of our rifles, so patiently was the attack awaited; while thirty bodies were counted afterwards well within 200 yards range.

COLLAPSE OF THE ATTACK.—The attack collapsed as suddenly as it had begun; the Afghans saw what execution men in trenches and behind parapets can do with breech-loaders in their hands, and they took cover behind walls and trees, from whence they expended thousands of cartridges, doing us but little damage. Our ammunition was too precious to be needlessly wasted, and only when clusters of men got within range were volleys fired to scatter them. As day broke the two mountain guns with an 18-pounder and two of F-A Battery in the corner bastion, shelled the villages and orchards, and it was believed that the Ghazis were too disheartened to try a second assault. About eleven o'clock, however, after five hours' skirmishing, they succeeded in getting a few thousand of their more desperate followers together, and tried again to assault our lines. They were driven back more quickly than on the first occasion, and could, indeed, scarcely be said to have advanced 100 yards in their rude formation of attack. Shortly after this they began to waver and to slacken their fire, and when their scouts reported, as no doubt was the case, that a new force was crossing the Logar River they became a demoralised mob bent upon seeking safety at the earliest opportunity. General Charles Gough had left Luttabund in the early morning, and, upon arriving at Butkhak, had been able to communicate by heliograph with General Roberts. The heliograph flashing away to the east in the Cabul plain must have warned Mahomed Jan of the near approach of our reinforcements, and the clouds of dust rising between Butkhak and the Logar River showed him that troops were moving onwards and would perhaps take him in rear. In any case the villages east of Sherpur were, in two or three hours, nearly empty of men; the plain beyond was covered with Afghans streaming towards Siah Sung and Cabul. The Kohistani section, to the number of fully 5,000, went away to the north, homewards, taking their women, whom they had brought down to witness their triumph with them.

THE BRITISH ATTACK.—It was now our turn to attack instead of being attacked. The guns shelled the fields wherever parties of men were within range; two guns F-A and an 18-pounder making grand practice at so close a range as 300 yards, and the cavalry were sent out by way of the Bemaru gorge to cut up the fugitives. The 5th Punjab Cavalry were fortunate to get among a detached body on the maidan south of the lake. When the charge was over, 30 Afghans were lying dead on the plain. The 9th Lancers joined them, and soon our horsemen were charging over the Siah Sung slopes. The main body of the enemy had got well away to the city, but all stragglers were hunted down in the nullahs in which they took shelter, and were shot down. Two or three lancers or sowars were told off to each straggler, and the men, dismounting, used their carbines when the unlucky Afghan had been hemmed in. Eighty is said to have been the number killed by the cavalry. Following in the wake of the 9th Lancers and the 5th Punjab Cavalry came the Sappers, with every engineer officer in camp, their orders being to blow up and burn all the villages and forts lately occupied by the enemy. The cavalry had cleared the fields and open ground of all Afghans, but in the villages some fanatics remained, and these, fastening themselves up securely in houses or towers, were blown up by the mines laid by the engineers. Lieutenant Murdoch had a very narrow escape. Entering a fortified village he kicked open the door of a house, and was greeted with a volley from three or four men inside. He was wounded in the neck, but not dangerously, and as the Afghans refused to surrender the blasting charge was laid near the house and they were killed when the mine was fired.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO TWO OFFICERS.—A sad accident occurred in another fort. Capt. Dundas, V.C., and Lieut. Nugent, R.E., had constructed three mines, which were to destroy the walls and towers, and, all being ready, they went back to light the fuses. The Sappers were drawn up outside under their European non-commissioned officer, and noticed that two of the mines exploded almost instantly. Their officers were still within the walls, and when the dust and smoke cleared away they were still missing. Search was made, and the bodies of Capt. Dundas and Lieut. Nugent were found lying under the *débris*. Both officers were dead. It is conjectured that the time fuses, instead of burning slowly, flared up like a train of powder, and that the mines exploded a few seconds after the fuses were lighted. We have thus lost two good officers by an accident which might have been prevented if the equipment of the Sappers had not been cut down by the parsimony of the Government. So few fuses were sent up from India when the force advanced upon Cabul that the engineers had to make others, and these were of course defective. It was those of their own make which were being used when the explosion occurred.—*Pioneer.*

MEDICAL FUND ANNUITIES.

THE Medical Fund Annuities for January, 1880, are granted as follows:—To retired Deputy Surgeon General W. Williamson, to retired Surgeon Major F. Day (a member on small annuity), and to retired Veterinary Surgeon T. Pritchard (a member on small annuity): A large annuity, from Jan. 1, 1880. To Surgeon Major J. J. Heffernan: The established sick small annuity, from the date of payment of the balance of minimum or from the date of retirement from the service, whichever may be the later, provided both events take place on or before March 1. To retired Surgeon Major F. Duckworth, M.D.: The liberated small annuity, from the date of payment of the balances of minimum and maximum, which should take place on or before March 1. To Surgeon Major H. T. Shaw: A large annuity. There being no applicants for the small annuities liberated by retired Veterinary Surgeon T. Pritchard and forfeited by retired Surgeon Major D. Kearney, they have accordingly been converted into one large annuity, which is assigned to Surgeon Major Shaw, and which will take effect from the date of the payment of balance of minimum or from the date of retirement from the service, whichever may be the later, provided both events take place on or before March 1.—*Gazette.*

THE COLONIAL CHURCH.—On Tuesday the Christian Knowledge Society voted about £500 for Colonial Church purposes, and notices were given of a grant of £500 to the Colonial Church of Lahore.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A general court martial recently assembled at Dorunda, under the presidency of a subadar of the 36th Madras N.I., to try Jemadar Shiek Surver for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having, at Dorunda, between the 1st and 10th days of December, 1878, when in charge of Nos. 3 and 4 sections of letter A Company, 11th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, permitted the men of these sections, when performing the annual course of musketry, to fire in the first period of such course in a kneeling instead of a standing position, knowing this to be contrary to the Madras musketry regulations. The court found the prisoner guilty, and ordered him to be placed at the bottom of the list of his rank. In confirming the sentence his Excellency Sir Frank Haines says—"I have never met with a case in which fraud and apathy have been more mischievously mixed up with the performance of a military duty than in this. The gross misconduct of which the prisoner has been convicted has caused valuable prizes to be withheld from the army, bringing at the same time grave discredit on his own corps. His defence shows the perfunctory manner in which he represents himself as having performed an important duty, for he affirms that while the men he was appointed to superintend were carrying out their practice, he himself was seated in a position from which he could not see what they were doing. Jemadar Sheik Surver has escaped dismissal from the service, a punishment he well deserved, and has an opportunity of showing that he has become aware that a passive, apathetic performance of duty is not that which is required of him, and that a strictly honest application of the regulations of the service is incumbent on him. The sentence involves substantial punishment, and I confirm it. Had it been more severe I should have added my approval."

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP OF LORD MINTO.*

THE newly-published volume of the life and letters of the first Earl of Minto includes the Indian period of his busy life, and closes with the touchingly sad notice of his death before he could reach the northern home for which he yearned with an intense longing, well, though briefly, indicated in the excerpts from his letters. The close of his tenure of the office of Governor General, which he filled with a success that added honour to the name of the great Company, was embittered by his experience of ingratitude on the part of the home Government. The supercession, in order to make room for Lord Moira, the despatch conveying which crossed his own intimating his desire to be relieved from his post, was made none the less bitter by the elevation to an earldom. The consentient approval of the Anglo-Indian public and the warm acknowledgment by the Court of Directors of his eminent services do much, as he says, to soften the affront, than which it seems to the biographer that "nothing could be more undeserved, more ungracious, or more discreditable to all parties concerned." Yet the student of history, unswayed by political partisanship and unmoved by family affection, may reflect on the ingratitude that ruined the first Governor General and repaid his grand services by poverty and obscurity. In 1813 the House of Commons rose to do honour to "the Chatham of the East." In 1813 Sir Gilbert Elliot, the whilome mover of the impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey, one of the managers in the trial of Warren Hastings, afterwards President of the Board of Control, as Lord Minto and a successful Governor General, felt the bitterness of English ingratitude to the great proconsuls of India, among whom he won a prominent place. He writes that "my answers to the thanks of the two Houses of Parliament were received by the Chancellor and the Speaker at the same critical time when the movers of the thanks were treating me like a criminal."

Of his administration the earlier years are more fully illustrated by his letters. The last two years are expressly passed over, as the important measures of that period, though creditable to him and profitable to India, are not alluded to in his unofficial correspondence. The chapters on the relations with Persia and Turkey, the missions to Persia, Lahore, and Cabul, are especially interesting, and full of farseeing wisdom. History repeats itself, and, *mutatis mutandis*, the clear insight into the danger of India on the western side, and the bold patriotism which finds its expression in the official and unofficial documents made available by the accomplished editor would serve as an admirable example to some of the statesmen of to-day. To have made selection of such public servants as Malcolm, Metcalfe, and Elphinstone proves the possession of great qualities as a ruler. To have written such words as we read on page 55, on our diplomacy with Persia, deserves almost the praise of prescience. We cannot but quote a passage which in itself contains an axiom of Indian political wisdom—"I am happy to think there may as yet be a good deal of speculation in these anticipations of distant danger, but, when so great an interest is depending, prudence will look beyond the scene immediately under our eyes and provide, in the midst of apparent security, against remote but possible danger." So wrote the Whig statesman in 1807, with his attention fixed on French intrigue in Persia as menacing the peace of India and the honour of England. The episode of the embassy of Sir Harford Jones to the Court of Teheran, and "the withdrawal of Persia from the sphere of the operations of the diplomacy of the Company's Government," is very clearly narrated, and the dignified assertion of the sovereign powers of that Government as regards the States of Asia, quoted from Lord Minto's letter to the secret committee, fully supports the views expressed. "The most brilliant chapter in Lord Minto's Indian Government is that of his foreign policy." "At its commencement, dread of a French invasion of India haunted the imagination of statesmen. At its close, France had lost all her acquisitions eastward of the Cape. The Isles of Bourbon and of France, the Moluccas and Java, had been added to the colonial possessions of Great Britain, the fleets of France were swept from the Indian seas, and England was without a rival in the Eastern hemisphere." Thus does Lady Minto epitomise the great achievements of the results of which Mauritius alone remains. But before those were accomplished, besides energetically suppressing dacoities and maintaining internal peace, the power of the Government was put forth to punish the Joasmi pirates, and the Governor General found himself obliged to proceed to Madras to quell the discontents and punish the mutinous officers of the Presidency army, who were justified by the event in their "confidence in Lord Minto's justice and moderation." The most interesting portion of the volume is that which contains the record of the Java expedition; "a great success, without any mixture of bad fortune." This we leave to the reader. We do not discuss the value of the conquests, lest we should be accused of Jingoism, and because the work before us is not a history. It is a pleasant and valuable contribution to the annals of India. It is a memorial of one who laboured unremittingly for the public good, and whose more showy exploits were ever accompanied by indefatigable and successful, but laborious and exhausting, application to the details of Indian administration, and, above all, it is an affectionate tribute to the man of whom it is written—"During the period of an absence of seven years there was no one day in which the evidence does not exist of the fond affection with which his mind dwelt on the domestic circles from which he was severed, and on the distant prospect of reunion with those whom he loved." He could be the kindly host and centre of a family circle, not only irreproachable in its purity, but attractive by its social charm, at Government House, but he longed for the distant home. The kindly surprise that the Calcutta bachelors prepared for him at the ball in 1812, when, "as he entered the door, the opposite end of the room disclosed a view of Minto House," showed their strong sympathy with the homeward longing of the greatest man in India for his "ain countree." In the affecting words of Lady Minto, "no prophetic instinct warned him that in the vision created by friendly regard he was about to see the scene he loved so well." Simply and briefly is the pathetic close of his life told, when he succumbed not to age, but to the effects of that toil, as fatal as battle, which has built up the Indian Empire at the cost of so many noble lives.

* "Lord Minto in India." Edited by the Countess of MINTO. London: Longmans and Co. 1880.

HERAT.*

WHATEVER may be the opinion formed as to the conclusions arrived at by Col. Malleson there can be no dispute as to the service he has rendered to his fellow-countrymen by the publication of the volume bearing the name of that city, round which so great interests are about to gather. Commencing with a careful exposition of the present political state of Khorasan, and of the results which must attend upon its appropriation, either by Persia, Russia, or England, he proves his statements by a thorough retrospect of the past history of the garden and granary of Central Asia. One fact is strongly enforced—and that is, the real relation between Afghanistan and the Afghans. The latter are the Highlanders of the country, which we commonly confound under their name. "Not only have the Afghans not built a single city in Afghanistan, but they have not occupied a single city without impairing its resources, pillaging its people, injuring its trade, and diminishing its importance." This he shows to be especially true of Herat, whose Turki element is utterly hostile to the Afghan bullies. Col. Malleson expressly repudiates writing in the interest of a party. He feels warmly, and expresses strongly, the importance of Herat, and urges its speedy and permanent occupation, because "the honour and interest of England are threatened by the advance of Russia upon Merv, and would be seriously jeopardised by any hesitation on the part of England to occupy" the city. From past history, and from the collective observation of modern travellers, he draws together all the arguments which prove the political, strategic, and commercial value of the "Pearl of Khorasan." Whether convinced by his arguments or not, no reader of his work can lay it down without feeling that all that can be said (and it is a very extensive "all") has been said in favour of the policy advocated. Very few readers, we fancy, will fail to acknowledge that they have learned a good deal and have been pleasantly conducted through byways of the history as well as the highways of Khorasan and the adjacent territories. The latter moiety of the work is devoted to carefully-compiled details of the roads "connecting Herat with Kandahar to the south; with Mashad to the west; with Sarrakhs, Merv, and Charjui to the north; with Maimene, Andkho, Shiborgan, Takhtapul (near Balkh), Khulm, and Faizabad to the north east." Finally Khulm is connected with Kabul, and the latter with Herat. Thus the reader is enabled to make himself master of all the corresponding routes, and estimate the relative importance of the positions of the six cities spoken of in the chapter on the new frontier "as the places which should be occupied in order to gain a really safe frontier for Hindustan," the strong places of the countries of Eastern Khorasan, Afghan Turkestan, and Badakshan. Col. Malleson can "certainly claim the merit of success so far as he has laboured to enlighten the minds of many regarding the condition of these countries, the wellbeing of which is of the deepest moment to England." The perusal is not only instructive but pleasant, and the reader is assisted by an excellent map, while subsequent reference is facilitated by a full index.

* "Herat: The Granary and Garden of Central Asia." By Col. G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

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SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE PORTUGUESE TREATY.

THE treaty made between her Majesty and the King of Portugal for the establishment of a customs union between the Indian territories of the Portuguese Government and our own, has not, we think, received the attention that it deserves. The arrangement seems well calculated to further the interests of both countries. There are two points in the treaty which call for special attention; one, that which gives the salt and excise into English hands; the other, that which provides for connecting the southern Mahratta country with the sea at Goa. With regard to the former there can be no doubt, we think, that the customs union must work to the advantage of both countries; anything which tends to the freedom of commercial intercourse is a pure benefit; and the abolition of the customs cordon on the Portuguese border line must prove an advantage. The Indian Government undertake to buy or lease the salt works, giving liberal compensation, and for this privilege and that of excise the Portuguese Government is liberally paid. It is something, too, to remove the "cities of refuge" to which Bombay insolvents have periodically fled, and in many instances lived, to enjoy the fruits of their spoils gathered here. And a great gain to Southern India from this treaty will be the cheapening the cost of salt to the whole Southern Mahratta Country. The Goa salt pans, when managed by the British Government, and the salt is carried by rail to Southern India, will give this necessary of life to the people there at a much reduced cost. It is only when we come to the railway question that any difference of opinion arises. We confess that it does not strike one pleasantly at first that the outlet of the railway which is to connect the Southern Mahratta Country with the sea should be in foreign territory. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that Portugal is one of England's oldest and truest allies. It is now nearly two centuries since the relations of England and Portugal were closely cemented, dating from 1683, during the reign of Pedro II., the third monarch of the House of Braganza. Since that time, with the exception of a misunderstanding in 1831, when a British fleet was sent to the Tagus to insist on redress being given to British subjects for acts of violence committed, the relations of the two countries have been friendly and even cordial. England has supported Portugal against both the Spaniards and the French, and she assisted Brazil—when a part of the Portuguese Empire—in recovering possession of Portuguese Guiana. England has been the home of the Portuguese Royal family in times of revolutionary disturbances in their own country. She gave her best offices to restore peace and harmony during the domestic troubles which occurred fifty years ago. The present effort, therefore, to remove all barriers to the freest intercourse between the people of the two Governments in India is only carrying out the policy of good will and cordial intercourse which has existed almost without interruption for two centuries. There can be no danger of any difference with Portugal, and we need not fear to have one of our railways running through Portuguese territory. If Indian finances can be saved a million sterling in the development of the Southern Mahratta Country there will be so much the more to spend elsewhere; many parts of the country are crying out for communications, and it is a clear gain when this responsibility is shifted from India's shoulders. And when we think of the railways in so many countries in Europe, which only connect with the sea by lines running through foreign territory, we think that we may safely put aside as mere sentiment the idea that this railway should necessarily be kept on British ground. So far as Bombay is concerned it cannot make the slightest difference whether Goa or Karwar be the outlet for Southern India. Either port will benefit us by augmenting the trade with the Southern Mahratta Country; for our large market, and our large harbour full of shipping from all parts of the world, must continue the great *entrepôt* and port of transhipment for the cotton and other produce of Southern India.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE NAGA RAID INTO CACHAR.—Considerable excitement has been caused in Calcutta by the news that on the night of the 27th ult. the Nagas made a raid into the Cachar district and attacked the Baladhan tea-garden, killing the manager, Mr. Blyth, and nine or ten coolies, and burning all the buildings. At first there were some doubts as to whether the raiders were Kukies or Nagas, but it now seems clear that they belonged to the Angami section of the latter tribe. The event caused a scare among the coolies of the neighbouring gardens, most of whom fled; but at the date of the latest news there had been no further raids. Confidence is being gradually restored, and the coolies are returning to work. The Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police in Cachar have hastened to Baladhan with troops and police. They were expected to arrive on the 30th ult., and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who was in Calcutta for the purpose, it is believed, of conferring with the Viceroy on the Naga question, started at once for Cachar. Official *communiqués* hold out some hope of the retreat of the Nagas being cut off, but this seems hardly probable. The district authorities do not consider any further troops necessary, there being already one regiment—the 34th Native Infantry—in Cachar. It is, however, broken up into a number of detachments, and the general opinion here is that the Government has been hitherto somewhat remiss in providing for the safety of this, one of the most important tea-growing districts in India, and one especially liable to attack from the savage hill tribes.—*Times Telegram.*

RAINFALL.—The total rainfall registered at Alipur last year was 43·51 inches. The average fall for the past twenty-four years, registered at the Surveyor General's office, was 61·64 inches.—*Englishman.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, held Jan. 3, a dividend of Rs.6 per share for the half-year ending Oct. 31 was declared.—At the general meeting of the Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, held Jan. 5, a dividend of Rs.6 per share for the half-year was declared.—*Englishman.*

COURTS-MARTIAL FOR INSUBORDINATION.—At a court-martial held at Lucknow on Dec. 2, Private George Manning, of the 2nd Battalion 14th Regt. of Foot, was found guilty of insubordination with violence. The court sentenced him to penal servitude for five years. Private Thomas Rooper, of the 2nd Battalion 14th Regt. of Foot, was also charged with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, at Lucknow. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to penal servitude for five years.—*Englishman.*

OPIUM SALES.—The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, Jan. 5, 1880:—Behar, 2,350 chests; proceeds, Rs.29,40,000; Benares, 2,350 chests; proceeds, Rs.28,47,275.—*Indian Daily News.*

AN UNWISE MAGISTRATE.—It is to be hoped that the local Government will call for an explanation from Mr. Wall, the collector of Benares, of the singularly indiscreet course he adopted in prohibiting the Swami Dayanand Saraswast from delivering the speech which he wished to make very recently on the Vedantic theology. It is certainly an outrage on the first principles of British toleration to repress freedom of speech on a question of pure religious speculation. Mr. Wall can hardly pretend that his district is so out of hand that Hindoo metaphysicians must not be allowed to discuss their views of primitive Aryan philosophy for fear of a disturbance that he, the British magistrate, would be powerless to deal with. The mere idea is childish; and, to guard against native misconceptions that would be most deplorable, the local Government should see at once that Benares is no longer discredited by the maintenance of restrictions unworthy of the broad liberality of the British *régime.*—*Pioneer.*

RAJPUTANA.—We are extremely sorry to hear of the death of H.H. the Maharaja of Kishenghur, which melancholy event took place on Christmas Day. His Highness was a very good Sanscrit scholar, and, although too much of a conservative, had the reputation of being a wise ruler. He has left three sons; the eldest, a grown up young prince, Sardool Sing, succeeds to the *guddee.*—*Feypore Gazette.*

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.—It is stated that the finances of the municipality are now in quite a flourishing condition. At the end of 1879 there was a balance of nearly half a lakh of rupees in hand, after paying off the debts and deficits of the two previous years and all current expenses.

SANITARY REPORT N.W.P.—The sanitary report of the North West Provinces this year gives more detailed information than previous reports have contained as to births and deaths During 1878 the number of births per mille of population in the municipalities varied from 4·99 in Sundila in the Hurdoi district to 71·0 per mille in Khurja and Hurduagunj. Similarly the number of deaths per mille varies from 147·03 in Shahdara to 11·53 in Colonelgunj in the Gonda district. In the rural circles we find Muttra with 71·56 deaths per mille and Kheri with 16·55. The Government of India are so pleased with the success obtained and with the correctness of the figures that they have ordered the registation of all births to be undertaken, not in towns only, but throughout the provinces, from 1879.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BENARES.—The local Government has accorded its sanction to a scheme which has been before it for some considerable time now for the proper drainage of the city of Benares. The carrying out of a waterworks project there has also been sanctioned.—*Bombay Gazetts.*

A CALCUTTA COMPLAINT OF THE COTTON DUTIES.—A complaint comes from Calcutta of the operation of the new Import Duty Act as regards the trade in cotton goods. "Under the revised Act goods differing, perhaps, slightly in appearance, but considerably in manufacture, from those which had become established in favour, were admitted free, and were thus protected against the old makes, on which the duty was retained. These new goods are in consequence now monopolising the trade, though not, on their own merits, so well adapted to the needs of consumers; if they were they would have so approved themselves before, and the trade would have been built up accordingly. The factories specially designed to produce the old cloths at the least possible cost cannot make the new with equal economy, and would benefit if demand reverted to the former, as it would do if relieved from capricious legislation. But it is not only the manufacturer who is interested in the trade;

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the present system of levying duties presses with severity on the importer, whose trade marks must now be transferred to new cloths, and who thus risks a reputation which may have taken years to acquire. He also suffers loss by the opening for examination of bales at the custom-house, while the carelessness of an invoice clerk or a packer, or one of the accidents against which no care can protect him, may subject him to the charge of attempting to defraud the Government. Some change is therefore urgently needed, and, if the Government cannot muster courage enough to re-establish the duty on its former basis, a modification whereby all goods would receive impartial treatment would be advantageous."—*Bombay Gazette.*

NATIVE CIVILIANS.—Sirdar Gusbacha Singh, a representative of the famous Sirhind Walia family, to which Maharaja Dhuleep Sing belongs, has been appointed an extra assistant commissioner in the Punjab.—*Times of India.*

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN HAMILTON.—The trial of Captain Hamilton, before Mr. Justice Straight, at Allahabad, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, terminated in an acquittal.—*Ibid.*

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH.—The Viceroy has presented a silver medal to Lieut. General Sir Shamsher Jang, nephew of the late Maharaja Jang Bahadur, for his proficiency in English at the late entrance examination at Calcutta University.

THE NAGA HILLS.—A telegram from Zamba stockade, dated Jan. 10, says:—"Colonel Robertson's detachment left Kohima on the 1st and camped at Zullo River. They attacked and destroyed Cheswejima on the 3rd. One sepoy was slightly wounded. Five Nagas were killed, and a large amount of dhan destroyed. The Chitenoma Khel, of Kohima, fought against us. The enemy kept up a desultory fire on our men. On the 4th Lieutenant Macgregor, with seventy men, again visited the village, drove out the Nagas, destroyed more grain, and harassed the enemy. Most of the villages in the neighbourhood have come in owing to the destruction of Cheswejima. Naga labour, which was falling off, is again abundant. On the 6th the patrol between Piphima and Mr. Pughe's outpost on the Zamba River was fired on, and one sepoy of the 42nd killed and another wounded. The arms, ammunition, and accoutrements of the former fell into the enemy's hands. Saloji, with 100 men, was reported in the neighbourhood of Zamba stockade on the 7th, making for the Neechee guard. Colonel Sherriff, commanding the 42nd, and Lieutenant Stevens have arrived at Dimapur. Mr. Heath, assistant commissioner, has been appointed assistant political agent in the Naga Hills. There is ice on the Zullo River."—*Englishman.*

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.—At Lucknow, on Jan. 5, Lieutenant Parkinson, of the 73rd Regiment, whilst trying a horse, was thrown and received concussion of the brain. He remained insensible until the following day, when he died. The deceased was a popular and promising officer. He had not been in the service quite two years.—*Times of India.*

MURDER OF A ZEMINDAR.—The *East* reports that a zemindar, Babu Shama Charan Chatterjee, with three of his attendants, has been murdered by his rayats at a place near Madaripur.

ROBBERY OF A MAIL CART.—Recently a body of fourteen or fifteen dacoits attacked and plundered the mail cart between Mynpoorie and Shekoabad, and so wounded the driver that he has since died. The Agra paper says:—"Mr. Simpson, district engineer, who, with his servant and two native passengers, was an inmate of the cart, has to thank his sola hat that his head was not caved in by the blows he received. His servant lies at Shekoabad dispensary, and the two passengers have also been badly mauled, one, in addition, having lost Rs.500."—*Times of India.*

MR. G. F. MEWBURN, of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., has been nominated chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Bengal for the current year, and Mr. J. F. Flemington, of Messrs. Gisborne and Co., the vice-chairman.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—The disengaged tonnage at date stood at 23,529 tons. The prices declined. Market stood firm at rates quoted:—London, *vid* Canal, rice and wheat, £2 17s. 6d.; tea, £3 5s. to £3 10s.; other freight nominal; *vid* Cape, saltpetre, £1 17s. 6d.; wheat, £2; linseed, £2 5s. to £2 10s. Liverpool, *vid* Canal, cotton and measurement, £3 10s. to £3 15s.; *vid* Cape, saltpetre, £2; rice and wheat, £2 5s.; linseed, £2 10s.; jute, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; cotton, £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.—*Englishman.*

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.—It is said that the Surgeon General for Bengal intends making some other arrangements, consequent on the retirement of Dr. S. B. Partridge, than those mentioned by our contemporaries. Dr. W. J. Palmer, now in England on furlough, is to be professor of surgery at the Medical College and first surgeon to the College Hospital. Dr. K. M'Leod, the officiating professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy and second surgeon to the hospital, is to be confirmed in his present post, but will act as first surgeon during the temporary absence from India of Dr. Palmer, and Dr. Jubert will probably officiate for Dr. M'Leod.—*Indian Daily News.*

PLEADERS FOR HIGH COURT, N.W.P.—There were no less than 963 candidates for the examination held on the 27th ult., at Allahabad, for admission as pleaders of the High Court, or of the Upper and Lower Subordinate Courts.—*Englishman.*

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HARE.—We regret to have to announce the death of Captain G. J. Hare, of the 22nd Native Infantry, at Safed Sang, on Jan. 5. Captain Hare was our correspondent at Peshawur during the first Afghan campaign, and has often furnished the readers of this paper with important information from the front, so we have good reason to regret his untimely death. He entered the service in 1864, and was at the time of his death wing commander and adjutant of his regiment.—*Englishman.*

THE NATIVE CAVALRY.—A contemporary has brought forward what will generally be considered a hard case on behalf of the native Cavalry. The saices with these regiments are maintained at the sole cost of the sowars; they are not even granted the warm clothing given by Government to other camp-followers, and as the sowar's pay is but Rs 27 per month, and flour is five seers for a rupee, and grain six seers for a rupee, it is difficult to understand how man and horse can subsist for the money. Out of the total nineteen regiments of Bengal Cavalry twelve are now employed in the Afghan war, seven remaining to relieve them. All these regiments must have their remount funds exhausted long before the conclusion of the campaign, and the men themselves will be heavily in debt. Some assistance must be speedily extended to these regiments, or one of the finest services existing will run the risk of being completely broken down by overstrain of every kind, perhaps before Government is aware that there is anything wrong.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE NEW C.I.E.'S.—DR. A. C. BURNELL.—Dr. Arthur Coke Burnell, Ph.D. Strasburg, M.C.S., has had the order conferred on him in connection, no doubt, with his labours as the first Oriental scholar in India. With those labours the public is well acquainted. Dr. Burnell entered the Madras Civil Service in 1860, and thus has had eighteen years' service. He now holds the appointment of district and sessions judge of Tanjore, to which he was promoted in June, 1877. He is a fellow of the Madras University, to which he does great credit. Dr. W. R. CORNISH.—When, last year, the Government nominated Indian and Anglo-Indian notables to the honour of Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire much disappointment and surprise were felt and expressed on account of the omission of the name of Dr. W. R. Cornish from the list. That gentleman's well-known services in suggesting and carrying out measures for the alleviation of the great distress consequent on the famine were fully recognised by the public, and it was, indeed, a matter of much astonishment that such services were not at the time rewarded, while men of less note and distinction were made members of the Order. Dr. Cornish, as sanitary commissioner of Madras, has for years proved a tower of strength to the Government and the Madras and the Mofussil municipalities, and to him was assigned the work of taking the census of the population of the Madras Presidency, a work which he accomplished most satisfactorily. The HON. MIR HUMAYUN JAH BAHADUR.—The Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur is a worthy descendant of Tippoo Sultan. In Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur the Government have always found a loyal and useful citizen. Years ago, when it was found necessary to select from among the Mahomedan community a representative to assist at the council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations, Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur was pointed at as the fittest man, and was accordingly chosen for the position of a member of the Council, which honourable post he has since continued to hold. The Government also considered him a fit and proper person for the appointment of a municipal commissioner for the town of Madras under Act IX. of 1867, and that he enjoyed the confidence of the ratepayers was abundantly manifest when, on the introduction of the elective system, he was, by the unanimous suffrages of the residents of the district in which he resides, elected as the representative of that district at the municipal board. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur in public meetings is not a man of many words, but his deeds have spoken more eloquently. His charities unobtrusively dealt out have placed the poor of Madras under great obligations to him, and during the period of scarcity that not long back drove thousands to seek relief at the doors of the rich a willing hand was extended to the needy by this gentleman.—*Madras Times.*

THE "ATHENÆUM."—The *Madras Athenæum and Daily News*, which was originally worth Rs.1,50,000, it is stated has changed hands for Rs.6,000.—*Bombay Gazette.*

TUTICORIN.—A chart, showing the roadstead and harbour of Tuticorin, has just been published at the Marine Survey Department which shows the results of the examination lately carried out by Mr. Morris Chapman, Lieut. Coombs, and Mr. Searle. The whole space embraced within the limits of the sheet has been very closely sounded, and the chart will, no doubt, be a useful guide to masters of vessels visiting the port.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE "SOUTH OF INDIA OBSERVER."—The Neilgherry Press Company (Limited), just started, has, we see, purchased the *South of India Observer*, which will be carried on by the company from the 1st of this month. Mr. L. F. Chapman is again to have editorial charge of the paper, wherein some changes are to be made, one of which is that the paper will be a weekly instead of a bi-weekly issue, and will be enlarged. We wish the company all success in their venture.—*Madras Times.*

THE SYDAPETT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—The Board of Revenue lately submitted to Government letters from the superintendent of Government farms reporting the falling off of applications

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for admission into the School of Agriculture, requested permission to postpone the entertainment of a new class till April, and suggested the advisability of holding out to certificated students some prospects of obtaining Government employ in the revenue branch of the service. In their "order thereon," the Government state that they are not prepared to adopt the board's recommendation for the continuation of inducements to enter the School of Agriculture hitherto held out to the public. The reduction of the scale has, no doubt, had some influence on the number of applications for admission, and this was anticipated, but other causes have probably been at work. The time allowed for sending in applications was altogether too short, and the establishment of a scheme of agricultural education in the Bombay Presidency will have prevented the entry of students from that part of India which contributed to the earliest class nearly one-third of its numbers. The Government would have been prepared to admit the applicants to a fresh class, but, as its formation has been postponed with the sanction of the board, endeavours should be made to induce the zemindars throughout the country to send pupils to the class to be entertained in April next. The Government think that pupils might also attend from such of the estates under the managament of the Court of Wards as are in a position to pay for their support.—*Madras Pioneer.*

THE ARMS ACT IN MYSORE.—The Governor General in Council has extended the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to the territories of Mysore, subject to certain modifications.

THE REV. ARTHUR ROWE, chaplain at Vizagapatam, died at that station on Jan. 13.

CHANGES IN THE MADRAS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The amalgamation of the Indian and British Medical Services will, we understand, create the following changes in the administration of the Medical Department. Surgeon General Crawford, of the Army Medical Department, is to be surgeon general of the Medical Department, assisted by Surgeon Major G. Bidie, M.B., of the Indian Medical Service, as secretary; Surgeon General George Smith, M.D., of the Indian Medical Service, is to retire from the service, and Surgeon Major George Mouat, M.D., of the Army Medical Department, and at present secretary to the Surgeon General, B.M.S., will return to Europe, his five years' tenure of office in India having very nearly expired. As the number of deputy surgeons general of the two services is to be reduced from nine to six, and the Presidency and Mysore Circles are to be placed in charge of deputy surgeons general of the Army Medical Department, changes must follow among the deputy surgeons general of the Indian Medical Service. Dr. J. Wilson, of Bangalore, is to be appointed to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in room of Dr. van Someren, who retires from the service. Dr. Oswald, M.D., will continue as deputy surgeon general of the Southern Circle, and Dr. Theobalds, M.D., of the Nagpore Force. Dr. Colvin Smith, M.D., is to be appointed deputy surgeon general of the British Burma Division in place of Dr. J. M. Joseph, M.D., who will have to revert to executive duties. The above changes apply only to the military section of the medical service. The Civil Medical Department, we hear, is to be placed under the orders of the chief secretary to Government, assisted by an under secretary, who is to be an officer of the Indian Medical Service. Rumour has it that Dr. Cornish, the sanitary commissioner, has been selected for this post.—*Madras Times.*

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—A correspondent writes:—"Mr. Fawcett, with a small party of our troops, has succeeded in surprising a party of rebels, of whom he killed two men. The enemy endeavoured their best to outmanœuvre, but their attempts were frustrated, notwithstanding the advantage which the nature of the country afforded them. Havildar Mahomed, of the Hyderabad Contingent, captured four men who took part in looting a village. After necessary inquiries about the capture of the looters, the native officer will, it is said, be rewarded for his bravery. On the 27th ult. an action took place between a small party of the 10th Regiment N.I., headed by Havildar Bahadur Sing, and a large number of rebels. Provision escort of fourteen men with the Havildar Bahadur Sing, while being sent to Gurtern from Kota, was attacked by a gang of rebels, far increasing in number, on the Bimaveram Ghat. The military, notwithstanding their inferiority in numbers, prevented the enemy from approaching them by continual firing, and reached Gurten on the 28th. At Gurten the rebels, who had kept pursuing the small party of escort all the way along, were joined by another gang, which is said to have been headed by the notorious rebel leader Chendria. The enemy took advantage of the number of the escort by surrounding them and cutting off their water supply. Col. Rose has despatched a party against Chendria's gang. On the 19th the village of Laddie was threatened by a gang of rebels, and a small party has been despatched against them. Another gang of rebels near Jalldarun are also being pursued by our troops. It has been arranged to send the invalids to Coconada and Vizagapatam."—*Madras Mail.*

THE MADRAS BANK.—The directors of the Bank of Madras have declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year ended 31st ult., making, with the dividend for the first half, a total of 6½ per cent. for the year. Considering the generally unfavourable character of the past year for trade, this result must be considered fairly satisfactory. It is worthy of remark that the reserve fund of the bank has been added to during the past year to the extent of Rs.1,25,000, making the total reserve fund now Rs.7,25,000. Had this addition to the reserve been divided among shareholders they would have drawn a total dividend of 9 instead of 6½ per cent. for the year. We are ourselves, however, firmly persuaded that the bank directors have acted wisely in increasing their reserve, which has heretofore not borne that proportion to capital which is usual with first-class banks in England. The normal reserve of the Bank of Madras has been five lakhs, sometimes more, sometimes less, or about 10 per cent. of the capital. It may be argued that the Bank of Madras has no right to engage in mercantile business, but then this would be to deprive shareholders of the chances of receiving any interest on their capital. So long as the bank can pay fair dividends, and at the same time add something to its reserve fund, shareholders will have good reason to be satisfied. The profit for the past half-year is unusually small, though not so small as last year; but business has been very dull and money very cheap. The crops of the present season promise to be good, and there are symptoms of a revival in trade, so the bank commences the year 1880 with better prospects than it has had at any time since the famine.—*Madras Mail.*

MR. MALTBY.—Mr. Maltby, C.S., arrived in Madras on 10th January, by the *Culnah*, in charge of Mr. Lushington and Mr. Inspector M'Murray, of the Godavery district. Dr. Leapingwell took charge of the unfortunate gentleman and conveyed him to the local asylum. Mr. Maltby has, says a local paper, shown no signs of improvement, and such a decided tendency to melancholy that the district officers took it in turns to sit up at night with him in the Waltair Asylum. He is still under the delusion that he has killed one of Chendria's headmen. It appears that before starting he talked very wildly about Chendria, and it is also confirmed that the murder was committed without any provocation whatever. Mr. Maltby had been talking to the deceased in a most friendly manner up to the time he shot him. It is said by his servants that he has been very eccentric for some months.—*Times of India.*

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.—The annual report of the School of Agriculture, Madras, for 1878-79, has been submitted to the Secretary of State, who regards with satisfaction the success of the institution, and is gratified to learn that the industry and good conduct of the students have been such as to merit an expression of general approbation from the lecturers.—*Press Commissioner.*

INQUEST ON THE LATE COL. JOHNSON.—The inquest on the body of the late Col. J. H. E. Johnson was held on Saturday, when the deceased's butler deposed to the circumstances of his master's death. He said the deceased had not been quite well, and for a day or two before his death his appetite had not been good. He was quite sober, and witness never knew of his taking "sleeping medicine before." Dr. Kees said: This morning about half-past ten o'clock the butler of the deceased came over and said he could not arouse his master from sleep, and he showed me a memo (of De Beaux and Company), and said his master had taken that medicine about nine in the morning. I immediately went over and saw him lying dead in his easy chair. I asked for the bottle in which the medicine was brought, and was given this bottle (light green circular one ounce bottle) quite empty, as at present. The quantity would have been sufficient to have caused death at once. Ordinarily fifty or twenty grains is the average dose for an adult. The quantity sent should have been in a square bottle and marked "poison." Moreover, it is my opinion that such a quantity should not have been sent out from the shop. Col. Johnson was a very stout man. I have not heard of his being sick. Had he been ill I, as his official medical attendant, would have seen him. The deceased was a very reserved man, and called on no one. He is a married man, and his wife and family are in England. I have no reason to suppose that he meditated suicide. The jury, therefore, found that Col. Johnson met his death "by accidentally swallowing a quantity (to wit one ounce) of hydrate of chloral."

BOMBAY.

A NATIVE GRUMBLE FROM SHOLAPORE.—"The Government of Bombay," says the *Indu Prakash*, "are now reaping the fruits of their obstinate refusal to grant remissions of the land revenue arrears to the ryots of the districts affected by the late famine. Large numbers of lands given up by their holders are now being sold in the Sholapore district almost at nominal prices, and most of the buyers are said to consist of that very class—the Sowkars—to prevent the transfer of lands to whose hands the Deccan Ryots Act has been specially passed. This, however, is not the only thing which is just now observable at Sholapore. Some time ago the collector of Sholapore wrote against the names of the holders of certain lands, charged with the arrears of three years' assessments, that they should not be allowed to cultivate their holdings till the arrears were paid. The ryots were, of course, informed of this, but some of them, either from ignorance or a blind faith in the generosity of their *Mà Bàp*—the Sirkar—and encouraged by the seasonable rains of last year, sowed the fields, and have now been able to raise good crops. The local authorities, after having allowed these helpless ryots to do this, now step in; and, as we are informed, an order has been issued notifying that the crops so raised will, instead

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of being appropriated by Government in liquidation of the outstanding arrears, be taken from the ryots as a fine for their having violated the order which directed that so long as they did not pay the arrears they should not cultivate the fields! This may be acting justly from a legal point of view, but surely a Government which talks so much of the rapacity of the Khots of Ratnagiri should be a little lenient, if not merciful, to a peasantry which has been borne down by the late famine. Sir Richard Temple knows, it is true, how to put his thoughts best on paper, but it is surely unjust to talk of the patient spirit of the Deccan peasantry on the one hand and subject them to merciless exactions and stringent orders on the other. Had his Excellency been a little more merciful, and granted remissions somewhat more freely, things would not have come to such a pass as this. Lands would not have last monsoon remained fallow in large numbers. But as it is, the shortsighted policy of the Government has led to the very results against which it sought to guard itself."—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE REVENUE SURVEY.—The general annual progress report on the revenue survey of Bombay for the year ended Oct. 31, 1878, has been submitted to the Secretary of State. The results of the year are shown to compare not unfavourably in respect both to work done and its cost with those of 1876-77, and show, in the Secretary of State's opinion, that the department has been supervised with care by Colonel Anderson. The survey operations were to some extent impeded by the absence on famine duty of some officers and other causes. In the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country Survey Department much has been done in establishing uniformity of procedure; greater economy in working has thus been secured, and still further improvement in the future is looked for. In Sind, considerable difficulties were met with, and it is considered evident that survey and settlement operations in that province demand constant and vigilant attention. The annual cost of the Survey Department, exclusive of Sind, and of the amount expended on the survey of native States, is now over 5½ lakhs of rupees. This is considered a heavy charge which it is desirable to reduce.—*Bombay Gazette.*

KHOJA EMIGRANTS.—We learn that the leading Khoja merchants of Bombay have promoted a fund among themselves for the support of destitute famine emigrants, of their community, from other parts of the presidency. About Rs.10,000 have already been raised, and the fund promises to run up to a considerable sum.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE LAST OF THE DACOITS.—We hear that Major Wise has at last succeeded in arresting the remnant of the Puna dacoit gangs. Not many weeks ago his Khandesh Bhils, under a Khandesh chief constable, succeeded in surrounding and capturing in the hills near Saswad a band of ten dacoits; and now we learn that two men were recently arrested at Bhusawal and have vouchsafed information which has resulted in the apprehension of the remainder of the Puna gang at Indore, the capital of his Highness Holkar. Tatia, one of the ringleaders, alone remains at large, but his capture may now be safely left to the detective ability of the Puna police.—*Bombay Gazette.*

SUICIDE BY A EUROPEAN AT JACOBABAD.—A shocking case of suicide occurred at Jacobabad on the 18th. Mr. Edward Morgan, a temporary accountant of the plate-laying division of the Sukkur-Quetta Railway, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a breech-loading gun. The deed was evidently committed under an aberration of intellect. He was the only son of Mr. H. Morgan, late of the I.V.S. Railway, and his age 23 years.—*Beacon.*

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE."—The fifth edition of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay and Bombay Directory for 1880" does infinite credit to its talented compiler, Mr. James Mackenzie Maclean, editor of the *Bombay Gazette.* In addition to the highly interesting and comprehensive chapters on the geography, history, trade, and industry of Bombay the work contains a capital description of the city, is illustrated with lithographic pictures of the principal objects of interest in Bombay, namely, the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home; the New Secretariat, built at a cost of £130,000; the Senate or Sir Cowasjee Jehanghire Hall for the University; the Public Works Secretariat, a tasteful Venetian Gothic; the Post-office, erected at a cost of Rs.5,94,200; the Frere Fountain, a very beautiful work of art; the Telegraph-office erected for the Bombay Division of Telegraphs and British Indian Submarine Telegraph; the superb white marble statue of the Queen, the gift of Khunderao Guicowar; the equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, presented to the town by Sir Albert Sassoon in commemoration of his Royal Highness's visit to India in 1875-76; the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and the Municipal Offices; the Arthur Crawford Markets, the "noblest and most useful of all the public improvements executed in Bombay;" and the Elephanta Caves. The book also contains two excellent maps —one a coloured map of India showing the lines of railways, telegraphs, and dawk routes, and the other of the island of Bombay. The second part of the "Guide" contains a mass of information concerning military, marine, political, judicial, ecclesiastical, educational, commercial, and miscellaneous matters, all corrected to the latest practicable date, well grouped, and easily found by reference to the index.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE BARODA WEDDING PRESENTS.—I think that some of your fair readers will be glad to hear about the jewels and the gold and silver ornaments which have been presented to the brides and the bridegrooms on this happy occasion. I cannot name all the presents; they are far too many for that; but I shall mention a few. The young Princess Tarabhai received thirty-one pieces of jewellery, the total estimated value of which is Rs.1,69,544. This included a nose-ring of rubies, value Rs.9,000; a pair of tolbandis of pearls, Rs.11,500; a pair of kakans (wristlets) of pearls, Rs.10,000; a necklace set with diamonds, Rs.7,000; a pair of vakadvela (armlets), Rs.7,000; a pair of kallas (anklets) of diamonds and pearls, Rs.11,000, &c. In addition she received twenty-five gold ornaments valued at Rs.16,658, and numerous silver ornaments. The total value of her presents was Rs.1,98,504. The Raja of Sawunt Wari received eight pieces of jewellery, valued at Rs.22,540, and many gold and silver ornaments, the total value being Rs.24,399. Nor were his mother and sister forgotten, for the former received presents of the same nature, valued at Rs.5,180, and the latter presents worth Rs.2,464. Presents were also made on the celebration of his Highness the Gaekwar's marriage, but not, of course, to the same extent, as the Maharaja has no such valuable jewels of his own. He received jewels and gold ornaments worth Rs.18,400, while his young bride received jewels worth Rs.51,000, gold ornaments, Rs.15,000; and silver ornaments, Rs.1,000. The grand total value of the presents bestowed on the occasion of this double marriage amounts to Rs.3,18,391.—*Times of India.*

THE UNIVERSITY.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be fellows of the University of Bombay:—Surgeon Major T. Cody, J. Griffiths, Esq., Surgeon Major A. H. Hughes, M.D., Rao Saheb Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalirao Inamdar, D. Macdonald, Esq., M.B., F. W. Stevens, Esq., C.E., T. S. Tait, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., Assistant Surgeon Visram Ramjee Ghollay.—*Times of India.*

APPOINTMENTS.—We are informed that Mr. Nana Morojee, presidency magistrate, Bombay, will shortly retire on a pension, and that Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Oriental translator, will succeed him. It is said that the post of Oriental translator will be conferred upon Khan Bahadur Dastar Hoshang Jamasp, professor of Oriental languages in the Deccan College.—*Ibid.*

MOVEMENTS OF ARTILLERY.—The D Battery 2nd Brigade R.A. was to arrive in Bombay from Karachi about the 18th ult., thence to Ahmednagar. No. 1 Mountain Battery was under orders to proceed to Puna.—*Ibid.*

THE MUNICIPALITY.—A native gentleman, Rao Sahib, V. U. Maudlik, has been re-elected chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

THE BARODA FESTIVITIES.—On January 13 the foundation stone of the new palace for his Highness the Gaekwar was laid in the presence of a large and distinguished company by Mr. Melvill, C.S.I., the Resident. Previous to the ceremony the able Dewan, Sir Madhava Rao, gave an interesting address, in the course of which he referred to the necessity which existed for the construction of a new palace. Mr. Melvill afterwards spoke in eulogistic terms of the administration of Sir Madhava Rao. Sir Richard Temple, who was on a visit to Baroda, attended the ceremony and made a speech of some length, in which he adverted to the beneficial character of the present Baroda administration, speaking in high terms of Sir Madhava Rao. He expressed his belief that the natives of India possessed great administrative ability, and, in conclusion, said he hoped the Gaekwar would have a long and happy life, and would prove himself one of the greatest of the Gaekwars of Baroda. In the evening a grand banquet was held at the Moti Bagh, covers being laid for eighty.—*Times of India.*

THE RETIREMENT OF COL. SCHNEIDER.—The following notification was published in the *Government Gazette* of Jan. 16. Col. F. Schneider having, on his succession to colonel's allowances, resigned his appointment as political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, and commandant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps, his Excellency the Governor in Council desires to take this opportunity of placing on record his sense of the highly meritorious manner in which that officer has always discharged his duties in the Bombay Political Department. From the date of his appointment on April 16, 1845, as adjutant, Sawunt Wari Local Corps, until his retirement from the post he has just vacated, Col. Schneider has, for the most part, passed his service in the Southern Maratha Country. The experience thus gained, combined with the conscientous zeal, good sense, and judgment invariably displayed by Col. Schneider, fitted him to be a worthy successor to Col. Anderson as political agent of Kolhapur. The steps now being taken towards the introduction of an improved land revenue survey settlement and assessments, the satisfactory state of the Rajaram High School, and of educational progress generally throughout the State; the construction of many useful and ornamental public works, such as roads, bridges, tanks, and public buildings; the efficiency of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and of the police, all testify to the vigour and tact wherewith the late political agent has endeavoured to promote the welfare of the State and people of Kolhapur, whilst maintaining cordial relations between them and the British Government; and, in congratulating him on the result of his past labours, his Excellency in Council desires to add an expression of his best wishes for Col. Schneider's future welfare.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS.—The dacoits Chrisna Sabla and his son Maroti, for whose capture Rs.500 and Rs.200 were offered by Government, have been apprehended and sent to Poorundhur, to be tried there by Mr. Symonds, assistant collector. These, with seven

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other dacoits, were apprehended in the Holkar's territory.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 13.

DEATH OF THE HEAD OF THE BOMBAY MAHARAJAS.—News was received on 11th ult. of the death in Surat of Jeevunlaljee Maharaja, the head of the Vallabhacharyan Maharajas of Bombay. It seems that Jeevunlaljee left Bombay a few weeks ago to proceed to Nathdwar, in Rajputana, by way of Guzerat. He had gone as far as Baroda, when he became ill and decided to return to Surat. A special train to convey him from Surat to Bombay was despatched from here on Saturday last, but before it reached Surat the Maharaja died. The Bhatias, Banians, and other worshippers of the Maharaja, went into mourning on hearing the news, and most of the shops in the cloth and other markets in the native town were closed out of respect to his memory. Although not free from the weakness common to the Vallabhacharyan Maharajas, Jeevunlaljee was in many respects considered a very shrewd man. He was deeply read in Sanscrit, in which he is said to have composed several works. After the result of the great Maharaja libel case he perceived that the cause of the Vaishnavs was not destined to prosper with the advancing tide of new ideas and civilisation which followed in the wake of English culture amongst the younger and rising generation of Hindus. He accordingly exhibited a spirit of toleration towards those who formed the non-conformist class of Vaishnavas.—*Times of India.*

MURDER IN KAIRA.—A murder under somewhat extraordinary circumstances is reported in the native papers. The victim was a rich Gossain, named Shivalaljee, of Nahapad, in the Kaira district, the murder being committed whilst he was proceeding from Anand to Naoli. The motive for the crime appears to have been plunder. The deceased some time ago succeeded to a rich inheritance, and in consequence of the attitude of some of his fellow-townsmen towards him applied to the magistrate of Kaira, the Revenue Commissioner, N.D., and the Bombay Government to be allowed to be permitted to keep in his service, at his own expense, policemen to protect him. The request, it would seem, was not, however, entertained.—*Times of India.*

CEYLON.

THE following items are taken from the *Ceylon Times* of Jan. 8 :—

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The present dry hot weather up country is precisely what is required by planters in order to ripen the large quantities of wood now on coffee trees, and with a continuance of the present weather there will undoubtedly be an abundant blossom, and with good setting showers or heavy dew we do not fear for our future crop prospects. There is no longer any doubt about the exteme shortness of the present coffee crop, though from Happotella and other Ouvah districts the accounts are highly satisfactory. Our freight market still rules high, the quotation for cask coffee by steamer being still as much as 80s. The exports of coffee to date amount to 165,026cwt. as compared with 209,216cwt. at the same period of last year. The shipments are, of plantation kinds, 152,320cwt., and of native sorts 13,606cwt.

REVENUE.—The revenue returns for the year show a sensible decrease beyond even what was anticipated. The items on which deficiencies arise are chiefly railway receipts, land sales, licenses and customs.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint P. Arunachalem, Esq., to be acting commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Matale, and coroner for the divisions of Matale and Dambulla, and visitor of the prison at Matale, from the date of his arrival at the station. P. W. Conolly, Esq., to be acting commissioner of requests, police magistrate and coroner for the districts of Nawalapitiya and Gampola, with effect from the 5th inst. E. T. Noyes, Esq., to be extra assistant at Hambantota to the Government agent for the Southern Province, and to be additional commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Tangalla, with effect from the 12th inst. L. J. E. G. Tate, Esq., to be acting additional commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Matara, with effect from the 12th inst. J. G. Edge, Esq., to be acting commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Kalpitiya, and additional commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Puttalam, and coroner for the districts of Kalpitiya and Puttalam, with effect from the 12th inst. H. W. F. C. Brodhurst, Esq., to be acting office assistant at Galle to the Government agent for the Southern Province, with effect from the 12th inst. W. G. Haines, Esq., to be acting commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Haldumulla, with effect from the 12th inst.

THE WEATHER CHART.—Students of the weekly weather chart published in the *Times* will find an invaluable auxiliary in the exquisite little scale invented by Mr. F. Lloyd. This neat pocket instrument, manufactured by Mr. Stanley, of Great Turnstile, will enable the meteorological reader to gauge with exactitude the barometrical and thermometrical variations, the wind pressure, and rainfall denoted by the mysterious lines of the weekly diagram.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF HERAT.

THE statement which has been published, with all the external marks of internal but unavowed authority, that there is no truth in the intended resignation of the Viceroy, has been generally connected with the question of Herat. It has been said that the proposed advance of our troops on that city had been urged by Lord Lytton as a *sine qua non*. The opposition to the plan was averred to have called forth his refusal to continue to bear the overwhelming responsibility of government if he were debarred from carrying out in its completeness the subjugation of the Afghans. That there can be no thorough settlement of Afghanistan so long as Ghazni and Herat have not yielded to our forces is admitted. Half measures are proved to be merely provocative of intrigue and resistance, desultory it may be, but sure to prevent pacification. All that we hear now points to a vigorous prosecution of the measures needful to make possible the existence of a kingdom at once internally peaceful, and withal a safeguard instead of a menace to the peace of our frontier possessions. The expected advance on Herat has called forth at home advice and prognostication as to the ultimate destination of that city and its district. In Russia it has elicited outspoken, though unofficial, confessions of the real needs and purposes of the advance on Merv. The St. Petersburg journals accept as most probable the plan now advocated by Sir Henry Rawlinson of permitting Persia to complete her province of Khorasan by the addition of her former possession. This course is declared to be utterly incompatible with Russian interests. Herat is declared to be of no importance whatever to England; the allegation that the possessor of that city holds the key of India being treated as utterly incorrect. It is, however, candidly avowed that the possession of Herat by Persia, of course as a gift from England, would render useless all the efforts that have been made to create a Russian monopoly of the Central Asian markets. What may be called the retrocession of Herat to Persia is thus admitted by the only in-

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terested competitors to be the giving up the predominance in the competition to our own manufacturers and merchants. The preparations to chastise the Turkomans, the powerful force equipped to attack a handful of huts and ruins under the rumoured leadership of the best and bravest of Russian generals, are thus avowed to have another goal in view. England may neglect to survey or prospect new trade routes—may permit supinely lines along which traffic once flowed, and would flow again, to be occupied by rivals—but Russian traders will not let their statesmen ever rest in the task of securing trade openings for their enterprise. The great value of the trade line which will soon reach from Bombay to Kandahar, and ought not to stop short of Herat, if it means to be thoroughly useful, has been recognised and proclaimed in Bombay. The acknowledgment of it by the St. Petersburg Press will, it is to be hoped, carry home more conviction of its truth to the minds of our Manchester friends. They were willing enough some years ago to press forward the opening up of an imaginary trade with Yunnan; they are clamouring now for more facilities of import to India. Here is a chance, not for the much-assailed advocates of imperialism or annexation, but for peaceful mercantile men, to find in the settlement of Herat future profit for themselves. This side of the question has been ably argued out by Col. Malleson. He, indeed, appeals to the patriotism of Englishmen, to assume the direct protection of Herat and Eastern Khorasan. The handing over to Russian misgovernment of the rich province and the oppressed traders of Herat would not seem to him anything of a change for the better; but his clear historical statements of the past commercial importance of Herat will make clear to any reader the true value of that position as commanding the trade of Central Asia. As witnesses to the present capabilities, the future possibilities, we have the Russians themselves. Col. Malleson brings into prominent view another fact which also bears strongly on this view of the question. Primarily it is necessary that an advance to Herat should be made to put an end to the propaganda of hostility which is said to exist there. The Herati regiments were foremost in the rebellion and massacre which inaugurated the present Afghan troubles, and Herat is still, though to an uncertain extent, a head-quarters of the enemy. But the true Heratis are neither enemies nor Afghans. The foreign soldiers the lawless mountaineers who waste and spoil the fair gardens and oppress the peaceful traders, are both. Our troops would be welcomed there as restoring a reign of order to a peace-loving and industrious people. The policy which the Viceroy is asserted to have so resolutely insisted on not only breaks up the centre of hostility, but bids fair to restore prosperity to the Heratis. Unoppressed by exactions which would more fitly be characterised as pillage, such as the knights of Rhineland once exercised, commerce would again resume its never-deserted route. This consideration may perhaps have some weight with those who desire to judge fairly. It may be a new view to most people that the innocent Afghans are no better than caterans, and that the commercial interests of England will be really subserved by "imperial" policy. The full development of such prospective advantages is necessarily a strong argument in favour of the views advocated ably and eloquently by Col. Malleson. To him, as to the *World*, "it would be the worst course that could be adopted to hand over the splendid position of Herat to the tyranny of the Shah;" but we doubt that he would add, "Better the rule of the Afghan robber tribes than the feeble and licentious tyranny of the Persians." He admits that although the Persian rulers could divert the splendour and the prestige to the rival city of Mashad, the trade of Herat practically defied all influence exerted to alienate it. The ultimate disposition of the district cannot be discussed at the end of an article. But if the policy to which the most distinguished authority has become a convert be adopted it is well to find that, although its opponents would not find in it all that was desirable, there is a reasonable ground for holding that the trade route would be reopened through Persian Herat, which is now closed practically by Afghan oppression. The vehement outcry of the Russian Press admits the truth of this, even while menacing Persia with indefinite misfortune if she accepts the gift, and with it the alliance and protection of England.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 10.)

PATTEN—The services of Mr. G. A. Patten, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Serajgunge, Pubna, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Assam.

ROBERTS—The services of the Rev. A. G. A. Roberts, M.A., junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

BLYTH—The services of the Ven. G. F. P. Blyth are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of British Burma.

WOOD, Capt. E. S., conservator of forests of the Oudh Circle, is appointed, in addition, to act as conservator of forests of the Central Circle of the North West Provinces and Oudh during the absence of Mr. G. Greig.

HEWETSON, Mr. E., assistant superintendent of police in Bangalore, to be district superintendent of police in the town and cantonment of Bangalore.

KAPP, Mr. C., consul for the German Empire at Bombay, resumed charge Dec. 10.

RUCKERT, Mr. G., acting consul for Sweden and Norway, for the Netherlands, and for Denmark at Akyab, resumed charge Dec. 22.

SMITH, Major C. B., C.S.I., officiating political agent, Muscat, attached temporarily on special political duty to the staff of Lieut. Gen. Sir D. M. Stewart, K.C.B.

HASTINGS, Mr. C. G. W., officiating district superintendent of police, Punjab, placed temporarily on special political duty with the British force under Lieut. Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., vice Mr. C. Brown.

PEACOCK, Major H. P., political agent, 2nd class, substantive *pro tem.*, and agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, is transferred to Alwar.

HARRISON, Mr. E. F., comptroller general, has been permitted to retire.

WATERFIELD, Mr. W., Bengal Civil Service, to be comptroller general and head commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency.

ATKINSON, Mr. E. F. T., Bengal Civil Service, to be accountant general for the North West provinces and Oudh, and deputy commissioner of the Department of the Issue of State Paper Currency at Allahabad.

RAWLINS, Mr. T. W., Bengal Civil Service, to be accountant general for Punjab, and deputy commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Lahore.

BARBOUR, Mr. D. M., B.C.S., on leave, to be accountant general for Madras, and the commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Madras.

TUPP, Mr. A. C., B.C.S., to be deputy accountant general, Madras, continuing to officiate as accountant general, Madras, and commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Madras.

BYRNE, Mr. E. S., confirmed as deputy accountant general, Bombay.

JOPP, Major K. A., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, posted to the Peshawur-Jellalabad State Railway.

Passed the Department Standard Examination in Hindustanee:—

DEASE—PEEL—BAXTER—Mr. P. P. Dease, assistant engineer, 1st

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grade, Dec. 20; Mr. W. de W. Peel, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Nov. 25; and Mr. B. Baxter, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Dec. 20.

WOOD, Mr. S. C. G., appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways, as a probationer for the superior class, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

GILCHRIST, Mr. W. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, transferred from the Jaora division, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, to the 1st division, Neemuch and Nusseerabad State Railway.

TREVOR, Col. W. S., V.C., R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, and secretary to the chief commissioner, British Burma, Public Works Department, temporarily attached to the office of the secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

O'CALLAGHAN, Mr. F. L., superintending engineer, 3rd grade (temporary rank), appointed engineer in chief of the Rawul Pindi-Peshawur section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, vice Col. J. Bonus, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, transferred to the Peshawur-Jellalabad section of the same railway.

THORPE, Mr. J. S., assistant secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, rejoined his appointment on the 1st January.

HAYNES, Capt. H. S. F., R.E., to officiate as deputy consulting engineer for guaranteed railways at Lucknow during the absence of Lieut. F. T. Maxwell, R.E.

MEDICAL.

The services of Surg. Major J. Law, M.D., superintendent of the Central Gaol at Nagpur, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MILITARY.

PADDAY, Major A. C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, posted to the Ranikhet Division, military works, to relieve Major J. Birney, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. J. T., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, posted to the Agra Division, military works, to relieve Capt. Ward, B.S.C., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.

WRIGHT—MAINWARING—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. Wright, C.E., B.S.C., and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G. B. Mainwaring, B.S.C., having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieutenant colonel, are admitted to the colonel's allowances, Jan. 8.

PRENDERGAST, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. M. M., B.S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, from Jan. 4, subject to H.M.'s approval.

RIDGEWAY—ELIOT—MONYPENNY—LYNCH—GORDON—COLES—Lieuts. R. K. Ridge, Bengal Staff Corps, G. L. Eliot, Bengal Staff Corps, C. W. Monypenny, Bengal Staff Corps, J. B. Lynch, Bengal Staff Corps, and K. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 8, and C. A. Coles, Bengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 9, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of captain from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval.

ELLIOT—WILKINSON—THOMAS—APPERLEY—Capts. H. E. Elliot, A. R. Wilkinson, F. H. Thomas, and C. O. W. Apperley, General List, Infantry, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of major from Jan. 4, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Punjab Frontier Force :—

4th Punjab Infantry—Lieut A. Daniell to be wing officer, from April 24, vice Capt. A. I. Shepherd, seconded, and Lieut. G. W. C. Bruce to be wing officer, on probation, with effect from May 31, vice Capt. A. Gaselee, seconded.

CRUICKSHANK, Mr. W. D., to be major, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Major Gordon Robb, deceased.

BRANDER, Capt. J., to be major commandant, Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Major F. Prestage, resigned.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Granted out of India—Major T. T. Carter, R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, med. cert., for two years; Major E. G. Lillingston, S.C., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, Bengal, private affairs, for one year; Captain and Brevet Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E., General List, Infantry, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, Punjab, on special duty, Foreign Department, private affairs, for one year; Lieut. A. G. B. Ternan, S.C., med. cert., for one year; Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Wilson, office of the Adjutant General in India, med. cert.; Surgeon Major E. Bonavia, M.D., med. cert., for two years; Major L. Blathwayt, S.C., permitted to retire from the service, from Jan. 12, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Dec. 31.)

READER—1st Battalion 17th Regiment—Lieut. F. W. Reader, to be adjutant, vice Anderson, promoted, Nov. 27.

WILMER—65th Regiment—Lieut. A. H. Wilmer, having passed the higher standard, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. Ford, Dec. 1.

M'LAUGHLIN—Army Pay Department—Capt. W. T. M'Laughlin, 48th Regiment, to be paymayster, with the honorary rank of captain, dated March 22; Capt. M'Laughlin is attached as paymaster to the 2-13th Foot.

TYLER, Lieut. Col. C. J., to proceed from Allahabad to Peshawur, for duty.

SCOTT, Lieut. Col. C. H. S., Bengal Staff Corps, appointed to officiate as assistant adjutant general, was posted to army headquarters.

LE MESURIER, Lieut. Col. C. B., R.A., to proceed from Umballa to Thull, for duty with the Royal Artillery, Kuram district force.

ST. AUBYN, 2nd Lieut. E. S., 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battalion, into which he has been removed.

Consequent on the death of Capt. F. W. Day, the committee of pay mastership sanctioned for the 63rd Foot has been reconstructed as follows, from Dec. 18:—Capt. and Local Major N. X. Gwynne, president; and Capt. W. Palmer, and Lieut. H. R. Cook, members.

SHORT, 2nd Lieut. E. G. M., has been appointed instructor in army signalling, in the 100th Regiment, vice Capt. T. V. Shepheard.

Temporarily attached to the 9th Lancers for duty :—

OWEN—HAMILTON—Lieut. R. Owen, and Lieut. G. H. C. Hamilton, 14th Hussars.

Orders confirmed :—

MORRIS—3rd Brigade Khyber Division, Dec. 16, appointing Capt. T. C. Morris, 12th Foot, to the charge of the treasure chest at Lundi Kotal, from the 14th idem, vice Baker; dated Dec. 19, appointing Capt. A. H. Hope, 25th Foot, to the charge of the same, from above date, vice Capt. C. T. Morris.

WOOLVEN—M'CUSKER—Southern Afganistan Field Force, Dec. 11, appointing Sergeant W. Woolven, 58th Foot, garrison provost sergeant from Dec. 12; dated Dec. 12, appointing Sergeant J. M'Cusker, 59th Foot, provost sergeant's assistant, from Dec. 12, vice Sergeant Woolven.

KENNEDY—Cabul Field Force, Nov. 26, appointing Capt. R. G. Kennedy, deputy assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as assistant quartermaster general of the force, from Nov. 27, vice Major H. Collett, appointed officiating commandant 23rd Pioneers.

ABBOTT—BRUCE—YOUNG—MASSY—19th Bengal Lancers—Regimental appointments, Nov. 21 :—Capt. G. M. Abbott, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. E. Bruce, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Biscoe; Lieut. E. A. Young, squadron officer and adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Abbott; Lieut. H. S. Massy, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Young.

DOUGLAS—BRISCOE—SHAWE—4th N.I.—Regimental Order, dated Dec. 2, appointing from Nov. 27, vice Major R. S. Robertson, Major A. B. Douglas, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. H. M. Briscoe, wing officer on probation, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his other duties; Lieut. R. B. Shawe, wing officer on probation, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

MORTON—GUINNESS—Cabul Field Force Order, Nov. 30, appointing, with effect from Dec. 1 :—Capt. G. de C. Morton, 6th Foot, to be assistant adjutant general, vice Major W. Galbraith; and Capt. C. W. N. Guinness, 72nd Foot, to be brigade major, 1st Infantry Brigade, vice Capt. Morton.

WELCHMAN—7th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., Dec. 17, appointing Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, squadron officer, on rejoining, to officiate as squadron commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Creak, on furlough on medical certificate, from the 16th inst.

FERRIS—HAY—WELCHMAN—Dec. 19, appointing Major J. L. Ferris, squadron commander, on return from furlough, to officiate as second in command, vice Fletcher, on furlough; Major E. Hay, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Creak, on furlough; Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Ferris.

NEVILLE—14th Bengal Lancers—R.O., Dec. 2, appointing Capt. J. P. C. Neville, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Oct. 10, vice Capt. C. S. Morrison, on sick leave to India.

SETON—Cabul Field Force O., Nov. 19, appointing Capt. and Local Major M. C. Seton, 67th Foot, to officiate as provost marshal to the force, as a temporary measure, from Nov. 15.

Khyber Division Cabul Field Force O., Dec. 8, appointing :—

KINLOCH—1st Brigade—Major A. A. A. Kinloch, deputy assistant quartermaster general, to be provost marshal, from Sept. 22, in addition to his other duties.

THACKWELL—2nd Brigade—Lieut. C. G. R. Thackwell, 51st Foot, to be provost marshal, from Oct. 29.

JAMESON—Lucknow Brigade O., Nov. 28, directing Capt. A. W. Jameson, 7th N.I., to officiate as brigade major, Lucknow, in addition to his other duties, vice Major G. Logan, 7th N.I.

ARMSTRONG—Khyber Division O., Nov. 22, appointing Lieut. Col. F. M. Armstrong, 45th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge advocate at a general court martial to assemble at Jellalabad, under the orders of the general officer commanding 2nd Brigade.

COLLINS—Subathu Station O., Dec. 24, appointing Capt. C. Collins, 51st L.I., to officiate as station staff officer, Subathu, in addition to his other duties, from the 25th idem, vice 2nd Lieut. and Adjutant J. Nagle, 70th Foot, proceeding with his corps to Ferozepore.

PRIOR—Jullundur Station O., Dec. 27, notifying that Capt. H. H. Prior, 100th Foot, the next senior officer, assumed command of the station on Major F. R. A. Brown Constable, Bengal S.C., proceeding to Fort Kangra.

MUSGRAVE—VIBART—ATKINS—TURNBULL—15th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., dated Dec. 17, making the following appointments, from the 13th idem, vice Lieut. Col. G. A. Prendergast, proceeded on furlough :—Lieut. Col. W. Musgrave, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Major E. D. H. Vibart, squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Major R. Atkins to officiate as squadron commander, vice Vibart; Capt. S. D. Turnbull, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Atkins.

TROTTER—17th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., Aug. 25, directing Lieut. R. F. Trotter to proceed to Jhelum to take over command of the depots 3rd Bengal Cavalry and 2nd N.I., on the 27th idem.

SKINNER—BARR—3rd N.I.—R.O., Dec. 18, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Col. W. A. Garden, on furlough, Major G. J. Skinner, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. J. E. Barr, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his other duties.

DAVIS—5th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 20, appointing Major A. T. Davis,

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wing officer, on return from furlough, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his other duties, from Dec. 20, vice Lieut. H. Read.

PRICE—9th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 22, appointing Capt. R. A. Price, who vacates the appointment of adjutant, to continue to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his duties as wing officer.

OMMANNEY—11th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 16, appointing Capt. E. P. Ommanney, wing officer, to officiate as wing officer from Oct. 9, vice Major H. G. Becher, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

OZZARD—14th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 18, appointing Lieut. H. H. Ozzard, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. J. W. Hogge, officiating as adjutant.

BURN—27th N.I.—R.O., Nov. 11, appointing Lieut. A. E. P. Burn to officiate as adjutant, vice Williams, proceeded to regimental depot.

COLLETT—23rd Pioneers—R.O., Nov. 27, appointing Major. H. Collett, second in command, on return from staff employ, to officiate as commandant, vice Currie, on furlough.

BISHOP—3rd Goorkhas—R.O., Dec. 12, appointing Capt. E. B. Bishop to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties as wing officer, vice Lieut. A. G. F. Browne, proceeded on sick leave, from Dec. 11, there being no other officer available.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Jan. 2.)

ROBERTS, Major F. B., R.A., to proceed from Delhi to Deolali, and join No. 9 Battery 8th Brigade Royal Ariillery.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. P. L., E Battery 4th Brigade, to proceed from Jullundur to Lundi Kotal, and join No. 11 Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery for duty.

POVAH, Lieut. J. R., 2-1st Foot, having been promoted to be captain in the 102nd Foot, to proceed to Ceylon.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Jan. 5.)

MACDONALD—LUMSDEN—13th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. C. E. W. Macdonald, 6th Bengal Cavalry, doing duty with the 18th Bengal Cavalry, to be temporarily attached as officiating squadron officer; Lieut. G. H. Lumsden, from the 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

FAGAN—POLLARD—The following Staff Corps probationers transferred:—14th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. C. G. F. Fagan, from the 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating squadron officer; Lieut. W. C. Pollard, from the 16th Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating squadron officer.

CHARLEY, Major J., 60th Rifles, to proceed to Agra to join the 4th battalion.

KIRKE, Capt. H. P., general list, infantry, attached to the 3rd N.I., transferred to the 27th N.I.

JONES, Capt. T. J., G. Battery A Brigade, to proceed from Lucknow to Mean Meer, to join E Battery A Brigade R.H.A.

VASSAL, Lieut. R. L. S., R.A., to proceed from Bareilly to Mooltan, for duty with H Battery 1st Brigade.

FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. E. B. Coke, B Battery C Brigade R.H.A., to Meerut, for three months, on medical certificate; Veterinary Surgeon S. Gillespie, F. Battery A Brigade R.H.A., for thirty days, to proceed to port, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. Col. H. T. Butler, 13th Hussars, to port, for thirty days, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. N. M. Burt, No. 1 Battery 8th Brigade R.A., for thirty days, to port, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. E. Peel, No. 15 Battery 9th Brigade R.A., for thirty days, to port, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board; Second Lieut. H. H. Smythe, 1-21st Foot, to England, from date of embarkation to July 14, 1880, on private affairs; Lieut. and Adjutant A. C. S. Beadnell, 1-25th Foot, to port, for thirty days, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. G. F. Willes, 34th Foot (officiating squadron officer 16th Bengal Cavalry), to remain in Calcutta from Jan. 11 to March 10, 1880, to study the native languages; Capt. E. H. Sartorius, 59th Foot, to port, for thirty days, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. B. T. G. Montgomery, 2-60th Rifles, to port, for thirty days, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board; Staff Paymaster (honorary major) G. M. Davidson, Army Pay Department (paymaster 2-22nd Foot), to port, for thirty days, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon Major T. W. Orwin, British Medical Service, attached to detachment, 34th Foot, to port, for thirty days, and thence to England, to sppear before a medical board; Lieut. R. G. W. Hepburne, I Battery C Brigade R.H.A, for thirty days, to port, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. C. L. C. de Robeck, 2-60th Rifles, to port, for thirty days, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) G. H. Thomson, 6th N.I., S.C., to Calcutta and Naini Tal, for six months, from Nov. 20, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

PRATT. Mr. J., to act as joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade, from the 24th ult.

GREY, Capt. L. J. H., is to act in the 2nd grade of assistant commissioners on special duty for the measurement and settlement of the Burkagurh estate in the District of Lohardugga.

PEACOCK, Mr. F. B., officiating commissioner, Presidency Division, allowed furlough for ten months, from Feb. 15 next.

BEAMES, Mr. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Hooghly, to act as commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, during the absence, on leave, of Lord H. Ulick Browne.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W. N., officiating assistant commissioner, Manbhoom, transferred to Pakour, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

QUINN, Mr. C. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bankoora, is allowed subsidiary leave for 22 days, from Nov. 27, and appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Hooghly.

MULLEN, Surg. J. F., officiating resident surgeon, Medical College Hospital, confirmed in that appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL—Officers attached to the engineer establishment transferred to the Irrigation Department, from Jan. 1:—Mr. H. Joll, executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. T. Beatty, executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. T. Butler, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

FAULKNER, Mr. G. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from South Western to Orissa Circle.

GORDON, Capt. A. E., officiating deputy commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, allowed furlough in India, one year.

BEDFORD, Mr. C. A. S., assistant commissioner in charge of the Sungoo division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, to act as deputy commissioner of that district.

JARBO, Mr. J. T., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, transferred to Sudder Station, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Meherpor Nuddea, is placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

STACK, Mr. F. A., assistant magistrate and collector, Nuddea, to have charge of Meherpor Division, vice Mr. J. D. Anderson.

MATHEWS, Mr. H. F., assistant commissioner in Assam, to act as joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade, posted to Morshedabad.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

PURSER, Mr. W. E., settlement officer, Rohtak, is deputed to Montgomery on special duty for one month, from Dec. 12, retaining charge of the Rohtak settlement.

ROSSITER, Mr. C. F., sub assistant conservator of forests, Lower Chenab sub division, leave of absence for three months, from Dec. 1.

PARKER, Mr. W. J., is reappointed to officiate as judicial assistant of Umballa.

CLARKE, Mr. R., officiating judicial assistant, from Peshawur to Lahore.

HUGHES, Rev. T. P., B.D., Church Mission Society, Peshawar, to officiate temporarily as chaplain of Peshawur, from Jan. 1, vice the Rev. A. W. Rebsch, transferred.

MARSHALL, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, is reappointed to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, from the forenoon of Jan. 5, vice Mr. S. le P. T. Clifford.

BURNEY, Mr. R. T., deputy commissioner, appointed to officiate as additional commissioner of the Jullundur and Umballa Divisions.

SMYTH, Mr. T. W., transferred to Sialkot as deputy commissioner.

BEACHCROFT, Mr. F. P., will resume the duties of judicial assistant of Sialkot.

RYALL, Mr. G. J., judge, Small Cause Court, is transferred on special duty to the P.W.D., for the purpose of taking up the land required for the Lahore Waterworks.

ROBERTS, Capt. A. S., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to be assistant commissioner, 1st class.

JONHSTONE, Mr. P. de L. H., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

CLIFFORD, Mr. S. le P. T., to be an extra assistant commissioner of the 1st class, 2nd grade. Mr. Clifford is posted to the Ludhiana District.

TAYLOR, Mr. G. F., district superintendent of police, Gujranwala, three months' privilege leave.

HOMAN, Mr. D. K., to officiate as district superintendent of police, Gujranwala.

HASLETT, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, Montgomery, is transferred to Gujranwala.

LE MARCHAND, Mr. C. H., officiating district superintendent of police, is transferred from Gujranwala to Montgomery.

The following transfers directed in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India:—Major A. Scott, Victoria Cross, 4th Sikh Infantry, to officiate as wing commander, 5th Goorkha Regiment; Lieut. W. R. Yielding, attached to 1st Sikh Infantry, to officiate as wing officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment; Capt. J. N. S. Kirkwood, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, and Lieut. F. D. Welchman, 4th Hyderabad Infantry, attached to the 6th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as wing officers in the 3rd Sikh Infantry; and Lieut. E. W. St. G. Welchman, Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, attached to the 1st Punjab Infantry, and Lieut. C. J. Orr, Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as wing officers in the 5th Punjab Infantry.

Order confirmed:—

No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery Order, Sept. 13, consequent on the departure of Capt. H. F. Smyth, R.A., officiating commandant, to command No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery at Lundi Kotal, making the following temporary appointment:—Lieut. H. J. Lyster, R.A., officiating second subaltern, to officiate as commandant.

KNOWLES, Mr. T. W., executive engineer, was relieved of his duties in the P.W.D. on Dec. 15.

KIRBY, Mr. F., executive engineer, assistant to chief engineer and assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W.D., on Jan. 3.

MILNE, Mr. G. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, was relieved of his duties on Oct. 24.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

MOORE, Mr. C. W., district and sessions judge, Aligarh, furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eight months, from date with the usual subsidiary leave, from Jan 5.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. T., sub judge, 1st grade, is posted to the Sitapur District.

FINN, Mr. E. P., assistant commissioner, to the Jalaun (Orai) District.

With effect from Nov. 1, Mr. C. W. Mellor, magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, officiated as magistrate and collector, 1st grade; Mr. H. M. Bird, assistant magistrate and collector, officiated as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade; and Mr. J. C. Leupolt, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, officiated as magistrate and collector, 1st grad

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With effect from Nov. 7, Mr. P. Whalley, magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade.

With effect from Nov. 29, Mr. J. C. Leupolt, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, reverted to the 2nd grade.

With effect from Dec. 8, Mr. H. C. Irwin, proceeded to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

With effect from Dec. 15, Capt. F. Barrow, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, and Mr. W. F. W. Wells, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from Dec. 15, Mr. J. Dyson, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Major I. Low, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Major H. W. Hastings, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Major A. Murray, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. F. D. Pennington, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from Dec. 16, Major R. H. de Montmorency, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. H. Harington, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Mr. M. L. Ferrar, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Capt. E. E. Grigg, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. R. F. Gibbon, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

Mr. D. E. H. Noyes, executive engineer, 4th grade, returned from sick leave on Oct. 28, and was posted to special duty in P.W. Secretariat.

Mr. A. H. Roden, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, transferred from the Meerut Provincial Division to the Kumaun District, Kumaun Provincial District.

Mr. O. J. Shedlock, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, reported his departure for Rawul Pindi on Dec. 5.

Mr. Frank FitzJames, executive engineer, Benares Provincial Division, to the charge of the Benares Drainage Division, in addition to his other duties, from Nov. 17.

Mr. J. Thornhill, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Kumaun District, Kumaun Provincial Division, to officiate as executive engineer of the Kumaun Provincial Division, in addition to his own duties, from Feb. 1, vice Mr. A. W. Lawder, retired.

Mr. W. E. Parry, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Fyzabad Provincia Division, to the charge of the Fyzabad District, in addition to his own duties as divisional engineer.

Consequent on the services of Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn, officiating civil surgeon, Bahraich, being placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Surgeon B. O'Brien, civil surgeon, transferred from Unao to Bahraich.

Surgeon Major A. Garden, civil surgeon, Cawnpore, to be in visiting medical charge of Unao, vice Surgeon B. O'Brien.

So much of Notifications Nos. 2715 and 2716 relateing to the temporary promotion of Messrs. G. R. Irwin and C. L. M. Eales, is hereby cancelled.

The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of his commission in the Agra Volunteer Rifles by Capt. J. W. Alexander.

Mr. G. C. F. Barnardo, assistant engineer, to officiate as executive engineer, Kasganj Division, Lower Ganges Canal. Mr. Barnardo took over charge on Dec. 1.

Mr. R. P. Atkinson, assistant engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, transferred from 2nd to 1st Circle of Irrigation, N.W.P., and posted to the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal.

BARSTOW, Mr. H. C., joint magistrate, 1st grade, posted temporarily to the Banda district, as officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade.

CHURCH, Mr. W. T., joint magistrate, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Benares, during the absence on deputation of Capt. C. L. Prendergast.

THOMAS—SMYTHE—Messrs. L. H. L. Thomas and G. C. Smythe, assistant district superintendents of the 1st grade, to be district superintendents of police in the new 5th grade.

NOAD, Mr. G. H. C., district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate in the 4th grade.

WOODBURN, Mr. J., officiating secretary to Government, N.W.P. and Oudh, in the Oudh Revenue Department, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, Fyzabad.

GARDNER, Mr. D. M., officiating district and sessions judge, from Banda to Gorakhpur.

CURRIE, Mr. R. G., officiating district and sessions judge, from Gorakhpur to Aligarh.

DYER—The services of the Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, chaplain of Mussoorie and Debra, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from Jan. 1, 1880.

WHISH, Mr. C. M., assistant magistrate and collector, from Balia to Budaun.

WHITTEN—The services of Mr. R. J. Whitten, officiating deputy commissioner, Inland Customs, N.W.P. and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

MEIKLEJOHN—The services of Dr. R. M Meiklejohn, officiating civil surgeon, Bahraich, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department (Medical).

PRENDERGAST—The services of Captain C. L. Prendergast, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Oudh, and officiating cantonment magistrate, Benares, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

GRAVES, Captain H. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the charge of the Basti and Gorahkpur districts, Benares Provincial Division.

WARING, Mr. A. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Aligarh district Meerut Provincial Division, was relieved of his duties on Dec. 5.

WHISH, Lieut. Col. H. E., reverts to his substantive rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, and is posted on special duty in the P.W.D. secretariat.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 13.)

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., to act as Protector of Emigrants, Madras.

CROLE, Mr. C. S. to act as Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., to act as senior assistant to the collector.

To institute prosecutions for offences in the districts specified :—

EASTALL, Capt. C. E., acting superintendent of police, Godavery.

FAWCETT, Mr. F., acting assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam.

MELVILLE, Mr. R. J., assumed his seat as acting third member, Board of Revenue, on 7th inst.

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., acting protector of emigrants, Madras, assumed charge on 7th inst.

BIRD, Mr. C. A., acting sub-collector and joint magistrate of South Arcot, received charge of the district from Mr. J. Thomson, the acting head assistant collector, on 6th inst.

MELVILLE, Mr. R. J., collector of sea customs and of Madras, delivered over charge to Mr. G. D. Irvine, the acting collector, on 7th inst.

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., acting collector and district magistrate of South Arcot, delivered over charge to Mr. J. Thomson, the acting head assistant collector, on 5th inst.

STUART, Mr. A. J., Madras Civil Service, permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

STURMER, Surgeon A. J., received charge of the central and district gaols at Rajamundry from Surgeon Major J. Bilderbeck, Jan. 1.

BROWNE, Rev. J. F., permitted to return to duty on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The following intimation, received from the Secretary of State, is published :—Mr. R. Parsons, uncovenanted 1st assistant to Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras, six months' c. s. Mr. F. Brickwell, executive engineer, 4th grade, is permitted to resign the service of Government under the provisions of the resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated July 31, 1879, with effect from date of relief.

The Governor in Council has appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the local fund boards of the circles specified :—Vrid-Dhachalan Circle—Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue, assistant collector in charge, and to act as vice president. Masulipatam Circle—Mr. C. M. Smith, assistant engineer, in charge of eastern delta.

GRIMES, Mr. J., executive engineer, to be town commissioner, Madura Division, vice Mr. H. B. Hutchins on furlough.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. J. G. Horsfall, collector, Kistna, furlough to Europe for eighteen months on private affairs; Mr. J. Sturrock, acting sub secretary, Board of Revenue, special leave for six months on urgent private affairs, from or after Feb. 15; Mr. F. E. Gibson, head assistant collector, Madura, privilege leave for two months and four days.

MILITARY.

BEAGIN, Major E. G. D., M.S.C., is transferred to the retired list upon a pension of £191 12s. 6d. per annum.

Officers admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified :—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) W. E. White, S.C., and Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) C. Hight, S.C., Jan. 8.

The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval :—Madras Staff Corps.—To be captains, having completed twelve years' service—Lieuts. Charles Henry Ellison Adamson and Edward Arthur Egerton Wylly, from Jan. 8.

The services of Sub-Lieut. Eden Vansittart, her Majesty's 63rd Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The following order by the officer commanding Malabar and Canara is confirmed :—Dated Dec. 22—Directing Lieut. Colonel W. Rowlandson, 34th Regiment Light Infantry, to take charge of the Commissariat Department at Cannanore, from Dec. 23, without prejudice to his regimental duties, vice Lieut. Colonel F. Gadsden, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding with his regiment to Secunderabad.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. J. J. Fletcher, I.G.L., wing officer, 29th Regiment Native Infantry, is granted furlough (medical certificate) out of India for two years; Surgeon Major G. S. W. Ogg, M.B., M.A., Indian Medical Department, Zillah surgeon, Coimbatore, is granted furlough (medical certificate) out of India for two years.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, Jan. 3.)

WALLACE, Surgeon Major J., A.M.D., from medical charge, Wing 2-13th and Detachment 67th Regiment, Bangalore, to general duty, Secunderabad.

Orders confirmed :—

PIERS—Nov. 24—By the officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing Lieut. H. O. Piers, K Battery 1st Brigade R.A., acting adjutant R.A., Thayetmyo, vice Lieut. Moberly, proceeding with his battery to Rangoon.

MURCHISON—December 5, 1879,—By the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Toungoo, appointing Lieutenant K. J. W. Murchison, No.

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3 Battery 8th Brigade R.A., adjutant R.A. Toungoo, vice Lieutenant Stansfeld proceeding to England with his battery.

The undermentioned appointed acting store sergeants :—

TAYLOR—No. 4328, Battery Quartermaster Sergeant F. Taylor, No. 3 Battery 8th B.R.A., vice Store Sergeant Baker, promoted.

DAVIDSON—No. 4330, Sergeant A. Davidson, No. 11 Battery 8th Brigade R.A., vice Store Sergeant Gerard, promoted.

JOHNSTONE—BALDWIN—SWANSTON—Col. G. N. Johnstone (Europe), from commandant 7th Regt. N.I., to commandant 29th Regt. N.I.; A. T. Baldwin, from 2nd in command and officiating commandant 7th Regt. N.I., to commandant 7th Regt. N.I.; Lieut. Col. N. Swanston, to 2nd in command 7th Regt. N.I., with effect from date of retirement of Col. Rammell.

CLIFTON—GARDINER—Surgeon Major R. W. Clifton, A.M.D., from medical charge depot Wellington, to do duty R.A., Bangalore, when relieved; Surgeon Major W. A. Gardiner, A.M.D., medical charge 2-16th Regt., Secunderabad, to medical charge depot Wellington.

COLLINS—Surgeon Major R. Collins, M.B., A.M.D., from doing duty F 6th Brigade R.A., Secunderabad, to medical charge 2-16th Regiment, Secunderabad.

COMYN—Surgeon Major J. S. Comyn, M.B., A.M.D., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay Jan 27, and report his arrival to the director general, Army Medical Department, London.

COMYN—Surgeon Major Comyn to proceed to Bombay, and report himself to the surgeon general, British forces, there not later than Jan. 25, for duty on board ship.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 15.)

DICKINSON, Mr. J. H., acting district superintendent of police, Khandesh, to act as principal Bhil agent and assistant political agent for the Dang and Mewas States, from Oct. 2 last.

WALKER, Mr. J. W., assumed charge of the office of remembrancer of legal affairs on Jan. 6.

UNWIN, Mr. H., has been appointed to act as assistant judge and sessions judge at Ahmedabad on Jan. 9.

LARKEN, Mr. A. L. P., delivered over the office of assistant judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad on Jan. 5.

TRUEMAN, Major T., appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Belgaum vice Col. J. Gordon, retired.

MADDEN, Major J. M., is confirmed in the appointment of cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad.

WALKER, Mr. J. W., delivered over charge of the senior assistant judge at Sholapor on Jan. 5.

LARKEN, Mr. A. L. P., received charge as assistant judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act XVII of 1879, on Jan. 12.

FOX, Mr. S. N., barrister at law to act as Government professor of law during the absence of Mr. E. T. Leith, on leave.

GILBERT COOPER, B. G., assistant settlement officer, Sind, has been allowed leave of absence for twelve months on medical certificate from Nov. 20.

WILTSHIRE, Mr. C. P. B., acting second assistant collector, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for seven weeks from the 15th instant, or from subsequent date.

EDGERLY, Mr. S. W., is placed under the orders of the collector of Nasik.

PESTONJI, Mr. S. P., is appointed a probationer under the Native Civil Service Rules.

WILKINS—GREIG—Lieut. Gen. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E., delivered over and Col. I. M. Greig, R.E., received charge of the office of the superintending engineer, Central Division, on Dec. 31.

OSBORN, Capt. W., R.E., received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Nasik, from Col. J. R. Maunsell, R.E., on Dec. 27.

MAUNSELL, Col. J. R., R.E., received charge of the office of the superintending engineer, Northern Division, from Col. I. M. Greig, R.E., on Dec. 29.

CLABBY, Capt. J., appointed to act temporarily as executive engineer, Khandesh, and received charge of the office from Major A. T. Mander, R.E., on Dec. 31.

WYMAN, Mr. A. S., reported his arrival at Mhow on Dec 30.

WILSON—SHEPPARD—Mr. G. H. D. Wilson delivered over and Mr. G. F. Sheppard received charge as collector and district magistrate, Kaira, on Dec. 22.

MOSCARDI—Mr. E. H. Moscardi delivered over and Mr. G. H. D. Wilson received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate first class, Kaira, on Dec. 23.

LECKIE—JAMSETJEE—Messrs M. C. and Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector of Salt Revenue, Alibag Range, on the 1st ult.

MEDICAL.

NOLAN—BRIGGS—Surgeon Major W. Nolan, M.D., and Surgeon H. B. Briggs, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kaira District Gaol on the 4th inst.

LEWIS, Surgeon Major H. A., civil surgeon, Belgaum, was in charge of the office of deputy sanitary commissioner, Southern Deccan Registration District, in addition to his own duties, from August 5, 1879, to the date when he gave over charge of the office to Surgeon Clarkson.

MILITARY.

The following appointments are made in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps :—To be captains—Mr. A. M'Hinch, Mr. J. Strachan, and Mr. T. G. Pudan; to be lieutenants—Mr. D. M'Iver, Mr. J. Leask, and Mr. P. Duncan; to be second lieutenants—Mr. W. S. D. Hunter, Mr. C. H. Chetham, and Mr. S. Mackenzie.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, four of which had been in the Staff Corps, to be captains, from Jan. 8, subject to her Majesty's approval :—Staff Corps—Lieut. F. B. Peile, Lieut. J. Grant, Lieut. H. E. Penton, and Lieut. R. H. Daniell.

SALMON, Lieut. M. B., 2nd West India Regt., candidate for Indian Staff Corps, reported his arrival on Oct. 18.

PRIDEAUX—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from Jan. 12, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Staff Corps—Capt. W. F. Prideaux.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major G. Atkins, 1st Bengal Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate. Capt. R. A. Gilchrist, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate. Surg. Major W. Nolan, B.A., M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and six months on medical certificate. Major J. A. Richmond, wing commander, 6th Regt. M.N.I., is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate. The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Capt. J. N. Walker, Staff Corps, and Lieut E. L. Elliot, Staff Corps. Granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Surg. W. C. Kiernander, six months on medical certificate. Lieut. Col. J. P. Turton, 4th Goorkhas, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, Jan. 16.)

OWEN, Lieut. W. C., officiating squadron officer, 3rd Regt. L.C., to be squadron officer.

Returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India :—Capt. R. Hennell, Staff Corps, wing officer, 5th N.L.I., Nov. 27; Deputy Assistant Commissary (Hon. Lieut.) W. Wild, Commissariat Department, and Conductor A. M'Donald, Ordnance Department, Jan. 9.

Orders confirmed :—

WITHERS—25th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 29, directing Major J. Withers, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his own duties, vice Major Doig, transferred to the 26th N.I.

HEATH, Capt. L. F., adjutant 3rd Regt. N.L.I., officiated as wing commander, in addition to his own duties, from Oct. 30 to Nov. 22.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. T. A. Cooke, 17th Lancers, to England for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs; Major G. Forbes, 78th Foot, to Matheran, from Jan. 14 to March, on med. cert.; Lieut. H. P. Young, Puna Horse, from Jan. 15 to Feb. 14, in extension to remain in Bombay on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 31.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Lieut. C. J. Robarts, 3rd Hussars; E. W. St. George Welchman, 51st Foot.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Lieut. F. T. C. N. Martin, 43rd Foot; Sub-Lieut. A. P. Westlake, 70th Foot.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Lieuts. J. C. Francis, 62nd Foot; E. Inglis, 73rd Foot; H. M. Prior, 54th Foot; F. Whittuck, 17th Foot; Sub-Lieut. L. A. Gordon, 59th Foot.

WAR OFFICE.

JAN. 30.

12th Lancers—Second Lieut. H. S. Richardson, from the 16th Lancers, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. W. Benson, promoted into the 5th Dragoon Guards.

13th Hussars—Second Lieut. G. J. W. Noble, from the 20th Hussars, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. M. Brookfield resigned.

Royal Engineers—The surname of the major seconded for Staff Service in the *Gazette* of Jan. 23, 1880, is Micklem, and not Micklin, as therein stated.

1st Foot—Gentleman Cadet C. H. Chapman, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice G. S. Hogge, transferred to the 34th Foot.

5th Foot—Second Lieut. W. H. Sitwell, from the 16th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice W. E. Sturges, promoted.

8th Foot—Second Lieut. C. A. R. Blackwell, from the 99th Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. V. Turner, promoted captain on half pay; Gentleman Cadet St. George C. Henry, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. F. Kelly, promoted captain on half pay.

9th Foot—Gentleman Cadet S. D. Shortt, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H. A. Eyre, promoted.

14th Foot—Gentleman Cadet H. J. Crofton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice W. Fry, promoted.

15th Foot—Second Lieut. J. R. F. Sladen, from the 82nd Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice H. J. Forster, promoted.

16th Foot—Second Lieut. H. C. E. Cave, from the 4th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice W. H. Sitwell, transferred to the 5th Foot, Gentleman Cadet H. P. Shekleton, from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenant, vice B. J. C. Doran, transferred to the 18th Foot.

18th Foot—Second Lieut. B. J. C. Doran, from the 16th Foot, to

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be second lieutenant, vice G. Hearn, transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

25th Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. F. A. C. Claughton, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, vice J. H. E. Reid, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. H. H. S. Spoor to be lieutenant, vice J. M. A. Retallick, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second, Lieut. G. F. Clayton-East to be lieutenant, vice J. C. Drummond, deceased; Second Lieut. C. J. Corfield to be lieuteuant, vice J. W, Godfray, promoted; Second Lieut. F. Hemphill, from the 108th Foot to be second lieutenant, vice H. H. S. Spoor, promoted.

34th Foot—Second Lieut. G. S. Hogge, from the 1st Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. W. F. Martin, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot—Lieut. F. W. Archer to be captain, vice A. F. Terry, promoted.

1st West India Regiment—Gentleman Cadet C. H. M. Hitchins, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. E. Peirse, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet S. B. Pemberton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. B. O'Donnell, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps: Gentleman Cadet R. Errington, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. T. H. Haughton, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

BREVET.—Capt. E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, to be major, in consideration of the service rendered by him while employed in India.

FEB. 3.

BREVET.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the promotion of Major O. B. C. St. John, C.S.I., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to the rank of lieutenant colonel, in recognition of his special services in Afghanistan.

HOME NEWS.

SAD OCCURENCE AT SHANGHAI.—The *Surrey Advertiser* records the death, under painful circumstances, of Mr. Henry Wright Yate, younger son of Mr. Alderman Yate, of Godalming. The young man had gone out to China as doctor on board the Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Patroclus*, of which an intimate friend of his, Mr. A. C. Owen, aged 28, was second officer. While in a boat at Shanghai Mr. Owen took Yate's revolver and fired at the shore. At that moment Mr. Yate turned his head and received the full effect of the charge. Seeing he had shot his friend, Mr. Owen placed the revolver to his own head and fired. He expired on the following day from the effects of the shot. Mr. Yate died almost immediately.

THE COTTON DUTIES.—A letter from the Under Secretary of the India-office was received at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Monday stating, in reference to recent telegrams from India, that her Majesty's Government had no information from the Indian Government that they intended to reimpose some of the cotton duties which had been repealed. Several of the members expressed an opinion that the Home Government would not sanction such a step.

POSTAGE AND REGISTRATION RATES.—The *London Gazette* of Friday contains a Treasury warrant repealing so much of the warrant of May 29, 1879, as relates to Aden, Cambodia, Ceylon, and China; the French colonies of Réunion, Mayotte, St. Mary, Madagascar, New Caledonia; the French establishments in India—Pondicherry, Chandernagor, Karikal, Mahé, and Yarraon, and in Cochin China, Cambodia, and Tonquin; Guadur, Hong Kong, India, and Japan, and fixing the rates of postage by land to those places at 5d. for every half of an ounce in weight on each letter; on each post card, 2d.; on each registered newspaper with or without a supplement, sample packet, or supplements, for every 4oz., or for every fractional part of 4oz., over and above the first, 1½d.; on each packet of commercial papers, or packet of printed papers, and on each pattern or sample packet, for every 2oz. or any fractional part of 2oz. 1½d.; provided that the minimum charge on each packet shall be 2½d. An additional sum of 2d. is to be the charge for registration.

ATROCITY-MONGERING.—The following memorial, signed by (amongst others) the Duke of Westminster, the Bishops of Oxford and Exeter, Sir A. Hobhouse, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., Mr. J. A. Froude, the Rev. Dr. Allon, and many others, has been forwarded to the Prime Minister. "My Lord,—We have heard with surprise and grief the account of certain acts committed by the British authorities in Afghanistan, which we believe to be contrary to the practices of civilised warfare, and certain to be followed by disaster and dishonour. In proclaiming that all who opposed the British forces would be treated as rebels, that those who had instigated the resistance would be punished without mercy, and in offering rewards for any person who had fought against his troops, the General in command took a course which cannot be justified either by public law or by the customs of civilised armies in the field. A national resistance to invasion cannot with justice be converted into mutiny and insurrection by a proclamation of the invaders; much more so when the invaders have themselves destroyed such government and organisation as previously existed in the country. We make no reference to anything that has been done during actual operations in the field, or to the execution of those who were fairly convicted of murder; but we desire to point out how grave a thing it is that soldiers on a campaign should deliberately put their prisoners to death on political grounds and on a technical charge of rebellion. It appears that the General in command having obtained possession of Cabul and the territory around it, instituted a systematic search, not only for those who had been accomplices in the attack on the British Envoy, but for those who had taken an active part in the defence of their country. The accounts published under a strict military censorship inform us that in a series of public executions a considerable number of Afghans have been hung by the orders of British officers, with no military object, but as a measure of political vengeance. Against some of these, we are told, there was evidence that they had a share in the attack on the Envoy; others, and amongst them a chief priest, were put to death on the general ground of having fought in the enemy's ranks or having been prominent in the defence. These executions took place at a time when there was no active resistance in arms; those executed were prisoners either previously taken in fight or arrested in their homes. In some cases at least men were hung on the spot, on the sole evidence that their names were found on the lists of particular regiments. We are told that after the bloody combats of December the General, on retaking Cabul, returned to the system of hanging prisoners on political as distinct from military grounds. A pardon has now been proclaimed; but this pardon rests on the principle that those who defend their country from invasion are committing a crime. And it reserves the leaders of that defence for special punishment. Such proceedings are in violation of the practices of civilised warfare. They treat the invasion of an independent nation as if it were the sanguinary repression of a domestic insurrection. They have inflamed the hostility of the Afghan people, and they must make it permanent. We ask her Majesty's Government to institute an inquiry into acts which affect the honour of the nation, of the army, and of the Sovereign."

FEMALE EDUCATION.—During the Women's Suffrage meeting at Manchester on Tuesday there were upon the platform three native Indian girls, who had been brought from India during the famine there, and in whose welfare several ladies are taking a kindly interest. The girls are being educated in this country, and will afterwards be trained as medical students with the view of practising the medical profession in their own country.

THE LIVERPOOL INDIA TRADE.—The President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce (Mr. W. B. Forwood), speaking at the annual meeting of that association on Tuesday, said he regretted to see that Liverpool had lost several trades, notably the China trade, while the Indian trade was fast leaving the port. He reckoned as among the causes the want of adequate banking facilities and unequal and oppressive port charges.

GALLANT RESCUE AT SEA.—Captain Hutchinson, of the Anchor Line steamer *Britannia*, which arrived at Gibraltar on the 25th ult., on her way to Bombay, reports that when in the Bay of Biscay on the morning of the 21st ult. a flare-up light was observed on the starboard bow. This continued to be seen at intervals till daybreak, when they discovered a schooner with signals of distress. She proved to be the *Clara Louisa*, of Liverpool, bound from Falmouth for Seville. She was in a sinking state. One of the steamer's lifeboats was manned, and with great difficulty, owing to the heavy sea, the schooner's crew, seven in number, were rescued. They were landed at Gibraltar.

THE GOVERNMENT BILLS.—Tenders were received on Tuesday at the Bank of England for Rs.45,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.28,68,000; to Bombay, Rs.16,23,000; and to Madras, Rs.9,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8 3-16d. will receive about 90 per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week this shows no change.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 3—Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., president, in the chair—it was announced that the monthly ballot resulted in the election of Messrs. George Anderson, South Indian Railway, Tanjore; Thomas William Miles, executive engineer, P.W.D., India; and Stair Agnew Stewart, executive engineer, P.W.D., India, as members. Charles Henry Holme, Stud. Inst. C.E., assistant engineer, P.W.D., India; Henry Burdon Hutchings, Stud. Inst. C.E., P.W.D., Madras; William Weallens Shanks, late executive engineer, P.W.D., India; and Charles Louis Sim, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, Lucknow, as associates.

HERAT.

AT a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, held on Friday evening—Admiral Selwyn in the chair—a paper was read by Col. Malleson, C.S.I., on Herat. The lecturer began by pointing out that all the conquerors of India, except the English, have penetrated from the north, and that all those conquerors, except the Emperor Babar, had entered by Herat. Babar himself failed three times and did not succeed until he held Candahar. Having described the Herirud River and Valley, known as "the garden," while the city was styled "the granary," he referred to the map to show that Herat occupies a central point, on which converge the roads leading to Cabul, to Cashmir, to India on the one side, and to Bokhara, Persia, Arabia, Turkey, and even Europe on the other. This caused the earlier monarchs of Herat to spend the wealth accruing to the city originally as the capital of the garden of Central Asia

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in the erection of magnificent markets and splendid caravansaries. This policy gave birth to the proverb, "Which is the most glorious city in Asia?" "If you speak the truth, you must say Herat." In the twelfth century the city could boast, in addition to its public market, of 12,000 retail shops, 6,000 public baths, caravansaries, and water mills, 350 schools and seminaries, and 144,000 occupied houses. Herat suffered enormously from the ravages of Chinghiz Khan and Taimur, whose son, Shah Rokh, made it his capital and restored peace, which prosperity was but little checked in the next generation, and culminated during the reign of Sultan Husen Mirza. From his death in 1505 dates her decadence. The Persian possession of Khorasan endeavoured to make Mashad the chief city, but could not altogether divert commerce from Herat. In 1717 Herat was occupied by the Abdali Afghans. The hold of those barbarians of the mountain upon the commercial city has—the short interval of the supremacy of Nadir Shah excepted—lasted to the present day. They laid upon the traders a tariff which is all but prohibitory; they connived at the plunder of caravans outside the city walls. By their cruel treatment of the artisans they have driven the best of them to Mashad, thus effecting, by their cruelty, a result which more polished Persia had failed to compass. The consequence is that the great market is all but deserted; the caravansaries are in ruins, the people are bowed down to the dust, and the beautiful valley is overrun by marauders. The slow but gradual declension was illustrated by the observations of Forster, Capt. Christie, and Arthur Conolly, who testify, as does Professor Vambéry, to the natural fertility of Herat and the wasteful tyranny of the Afghans. Col. Malleson then described the position occupied by Herat with respect to the most advanced post of the Indian Empire towards the south east, *viâ* Candahar, and to the peoples and tribes to the west, the north west, and the north. Herat is about 370 miles from Candahar. There are three practicable routes between the two places. That by Girishk, Farrah, and Sabzwar presents no great difficulties. An inner line, turning north westward, at a more acute angle from Girishk, and thus avoiding Farrah and Sabzwar, is likewise practicable. Ferrier recommends a third route, presenting no difficulties of water supply, to Farrah, thence to the nearest point of the Herirud River, and following that river until its junction with the Rud-i-Ghaz, not far from Herat. The road from Candahar to Farrah is covered to the north of the Siah Koh and the Ghor mountains; to the south, by a succession of sandy deserts. From Farrah to Herat the mountains still completely cover the right of the advance, whilst the left is equally protected by the salt desert, and the desert called Dasht-i-Naubad. The lecturer pointed out the importance of Farrah, of which Ferrier wrote—"Whoever holds Farrah has one foot in Candahar and the other in Herat, and commands the northern entrance to Seistan;" on the other hand, the Power holding these two places commands Farrah, which also could not be attacked except with the consent of Persia. The connection with the west and north was pointed out as made by two valleys. The Herirud, after flowing beyond a point below Herat for about fifty miles in the direction of Mashad, turns suddenly to the north, and, passing Sarrakhs about 140 miles from Herat, loses itself in the great desert of Kara Kum. On this line Sarrakhs is the point of connection between Herat and the desert, the abode of the Turkomans. The valley of the Murghab is reached from Herat by the tributary Kushk valley, as far as Kala-i-Maur. Continuing the journey along the banks of the Murghab, the traveller finds himself at a distance of a little over 200 miles from Herat, close to the ruined castle of Merv, and amongst the huts which still bear the name of this once famous city. Merv is now a ruin in the desert, but on this line Merv, like Sarrakhs on the other line, is the connecting joint between Herat and the desert, and beyond the desert, with the Oxus. The strategic importance of Sarrakhs as the outpost of Persia was then described, and the only value of Merv shown to be its situation, commanding the two outlets into the most fertile country in the world. One leads by the valleys of the Murghab and the Kushk to Herat; the other across the desert of Merv to Sarrakhs. Sarrakhs is more even than the key of Persia it commands the second and easier road, the road by the Herirud valley to Herat. If Sarrakhs and Herat were made impregnable, a march on Merv would be of no importance. The road to the west from Herat to Mashad, 224 miles, thus would be little difficulty. Crossing the Herirud, near Kohsan, about sixty miles from Herat, the traveller to Mashad leaves the valley of the Herirud, and proceeds by Kahriz, Muhammadabad, and Farimon, to that place. Col. Malleson, in conclusion, adverted to the Turkoman tribes, at once the enemies of Khorasan, and her best allies against an invader, and, having described the government of Persian Khorasan as bad, but that of the Herat division as far worse under the Afghan tyranny, he concluded by saying: "I attribute it to ignorance, rather than to indifference, that up to the present time not a single word has been spoken on behalf of the oppressed nationalities of that favoured country. It surely is not with ample knowledge of the subject, with a complete cognisance of the actual position of affairs, that the politician and the stump orator appeal to the Englishmen who listen to them for sympathy with the persecuting and rapacious Afghan. I would have it known far and wide that it is the Afghan who murders, plunders, and oppresses; the Afghan who places his knee on the neck of the once thriving people of Herat and Khorasan, and, pointing his knife at their throats, forces them to disgorge the wages of toil. It is the Afghan who has despoiled cities which he did not build, and harries the land which is not his own by right; the Afghan who crushes industry and strangles commerce; the Afghan, who, caught red in the act, struggles for the privilege to continue his trade of plunder and life taking. I am sure it needs only that the truth should be placed before the people of England to satisfy them that these men are totally undeserving of their sympathy. That sympathy will, I trust, be reserved for the Turko-Persian race which made Khorasan great, which, after having cultivated the valley of the Herirud to be a garden, made of Herat a granary worthy even of that glorious garden; which maintained in ever-increasing splendour that granary and that garden under sovereigns of their own blood, despite of occasional sieges and occasional occupations of the city by an enemy; which manfully combated against the rivalry of Mashad, and which, brought finally under the crushing rule of the Afghan, has still cherished the memory of the past, and has never let go hope for the future. That race, reduced by persecution, by murder, by captivity, is struggling now, vainly perhaps, but manfully, against the savage mountaineers who have ground them down for a century and a-half. In the deadliest grip of the death struggle I ask for the sympathies of England in favour of the Heratis."

In a brief discussion which followed, Commander Cameron adverted to the commercial rivalry of Russia, which sought to hold the markets of Central Asia, and advocated railway extensions from Baghdad into Persia. Col. Hardy described Herat as he saw it twenty-three years ago, and disputed its strength as a defensible post, as being commanded by hills which must be included in the fortifications. He considered that the Russians could mask Merv. Mr. Hyde Clarke announced that Professor Vambéry had consented to address this society on the subject of the Turkomans; he dwelt upon the neglect of Turkish by the Government of India, which, in his opinion, ought to make that language one of the standards, possessing as they do a master of Turkish in the head of the Punjab University. Mr. W. P. Andrew reminded those present that an invasion of India would now meet with a united army, and, after a few words on the comparative railway routes, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. In replying, Col. Malleson pointed out that Russia had announced her object to be Merv, but it could be only a pretext for a real attack on Sarrakhs and Herat. That city was described by all authorities as exceedingly strong, and had never been captured under a seven months' siege. The occupation of so strong a position would prevent the Turkoman cavalry from becoming the vanguard of an invasion of India.

THE SALT REVENUE.

A COMPARATIVE table, showing the revenue from salt during the past five years for the eight months, April to November, has just been issued by the Government of India, and it is somewhat interesting, now that the famine has disappeared, to trace the effect that disaster had upon the consumption of salt. The total quantity sold in 1875-76 was 15,369,111 Indian maunds, and the duty paid thereon for the eight months was Rs.3,77,92,460. In the following year the quantity sold was 15,732,472 maunds, which yielded a duty of Rs.3,93,14,309. In 1877-78, the year when the famine ceased, the quantity sold reached 16,154,748 maunds, and the duty amounted to Rs.4,00,6,904. In 1878-79, the year in which the salt duties were equalised throughout the country, the consumption fell off a little, being only 16,002,876 maunds, which yielded Rs.4,17,43,590. Last year, when all traces of famine had happily vanished, the consumption took an extra bound, and reached 17,272,729 maunds, while the duty amounted to Rs.4,37,32,225. If we take the population of the whole of India at two hundred millions, this quantity of salt is equivalent to a consumption of about seven pounds per head for eight months of the year, or at the rate of a little over ten pounds per head yearly. Now, we believe we are correct in saying that a man requires at least twenty pounds of salt yearly. Taking this allowance as our guide, it is evident that there is plenty of scope for the expansion of the salt revenue in future. Were every man, woman, and child to consume as much as a healthy person ought to do, then the consumption of salt would be three times as great as it actually is at present. It is for our financiers to decide whether it would not be to the advantage of the country to decrease the price of salt in the hope of making good the immediate loss of revenue that would ensue by encouraging an increased consumption. For our part we believe that a reduction of price would rather enhance the revenue than diminish it. The figures for Madras and Bombay for the eight months are peculiarly indicative as to the effect poverty has upon the consumption of salt. In 1875-76 Madras took only 4,071,591 maunds, the duty on which

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was Rs.74,37,985. In the following year the figures were 4,040,847 maunds, and Rs.73,88,163. In 1877-78, 4,277,619 maunds were consumed, and the duty obtained reached Rs.77,96,788. Then came the year in which duty in this Presidency was raised to equal that levied in Bengal, with the result that the consumption fell off by nearly half a million maunds, the total quantity sold being only 3,791,512 maunds, while the extra duty imposed increased the revenue, which was Rs.94,76,773. Nothing could be more eloquent than these figures, and they show clearly how crushing was the blow aimed at the people of this Presidency, who, when the extra duty was put upon salt, were but just recovering from the ravages of the famine. It is true that last year there was a slight improvement over the preceding one, for the sales reached 3,881,219 maunds for the eight months, and were valued at Rs.97,03,923. This is equivalent to a consumption of 5,821,828 maunds a year, and if the rate be maintained the income from Madras salt for 1879-80 will be Rs.1,45,55,887, which is considerably more than the income received for the year ending 31st March, 1877, the latest date for which we have the usual statistics. The income for that year was Rs.1,29,19,530. All the papers recently published by the Government of India with reference to the country's revenue show distinctly that our Finance Minister will, at the end of March, be in position far better than what he expected to be at one time.—*Madras Times.*

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

LOWDER—Feb. 1, at Rose Bank, Sydenham, the wife of G. G. Lowder, Esq., of the Chinese Imperial Customs, a daughter.

SMITH—Feb. 1, at Guildford, Surrey, the wife of Johnston Smith, Calcutta, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURNETT—GIBSON—Jan. 27, at Hollingbourne, near Maidstone, the Rev. Richard Parry Burnett, chaplain in the Madras Presidency, to Emily Graeme, daughter of the Rev. W. G. Gibson.

CHISHOLM—BALMAIN—Jan. 29, at Little Ouseburn, York, James Wright Chisholm, inspector general of police, C.P., India, to Helen Isabella, daughter of Major General Balmain, late R.A.

LLOYD—CARR—Jan. 29, at Clonmel, co. Tipperary, Major J. H. Lloyd, R.A., to Marie St. John Carr, daughter of Capt. Carr, the Lodge, Clonmel.

MUNSIE—SMITH—Jan. 29, at Stronmagachain, Inverary, William Walter Munsie, merchant, London and Madras, to Colina Lilly, daughter of the late Rev. Colin Smith, D.D.

POTTINGER—JAMES—Feb. 3, at St. Botolph's Church, Redgrave, Suffolk, by the Rev. T. D. H. Wilson, rector, assisted by the Rev. J. D. Paramore, John Curwen Pottinger, youngest son of the late Major General Pottinger, C.B., of Mount Pottinger, co. Leitrim, to Hannah Katherine, fourth daughter of the late W. E. James, Esq., Barrock-park, Cumberland.

RABAN—BUNCOMBE—Jan. 29, at Wellington, Somerset, Francis William, son of Major General Raban (late B.S.C.) to Mary P. Buncombe.

WHITAKER—HARKNESS—Feb. 3, at St. Maurice's Church, York, by the Rev. E. A. Lane, M.A., vicar, Charles H. T. Whitaker, Esq., of H.M.'s 105th Regiment (Madras Light Infantry); to Ruth Helen, only daughter of T. B. Harkness, Esq., surveyor, G.P.O., the Minster Court, York.

DEATHS.

AXFORD—Jan. 25, at Beaconsfield, Park-road, Southport, Maria (Minna), daughter of the late Major Richard Axford, of the Bengal Army.

BARTLETT—Jan. 28, at 67, Stockwell-park-road, Capt. Edmund Bartlett, H.M.S., aged 73.

CAMPBELL—Jan. 30, Ann Holland, wife of Col. J. Hunter Campbell, Bengal retired list and of Boulogne.

EWING—Jan. 29, at West Dulwich, Letitia Amelia Ewing, daughter of David Ewing, late surgeon of the Ceylon Rifles.

FENTIMAN—Jan. 25, at Melbourne, Australia, Capt. Weston Fentiman, commander of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Tanjore*.

HAWKINS—Jan. 30, at 5, Gay-street, Bath, Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Hawkins, late 10th M.N.I., son of the late Sir John C. Hawkins, Bart., aged 68.

MUNROE—Jan. 29, at Montys Court, near Taunton, General William Munroe, C.B., late 39th Regt., and colonel of the 93rd Highlanders.

NASH—Jan. 31, at Reading, Helen Camilla Nash, daughter of the late Capt. Alex. Nash, of the late H.E.I.C.S., aged 71.

OAKELEY—Jan. 29, the Very Rev. Frederick Canon Oakeley, son of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., formerly Governor of Madras.

STRAITH—Jan. 31, at Tunbridge Wells, Eliza, widow of Major Hector Straith, formerly of the E.I.C. College.

TONKS—Jan. 28, at 102, The Grove, Hammersmith, Blanche, wife of Thomas Anthony Tonks, and daughter of the late W. H. Davids, of the Madras Medical Service.

TOWNSEND—Jan 23, at Cinlnaconarka, Clonakilty, Edward Hume Townsend, J.P., late of the H.E.I.C., Bombay C.S., aged 77.

WYNTER—Jan. 19, at Kenilworth, Frances Ann, widow of the late Capt. D. Wynter, of the 11th Regt., M.N.I., aged 77.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLENKINSOP—Jan. 4, at Nagpore, the wife of Surgeon F. H. Blenkinsop, 5th Regiment M.N.I., a daughter.

BOYD—Jan. 7, at Dharwar, the wife of Surgeon H. W. Boyd, H.M.'s 17th Regiment, N.I., a son.

BULLOCK—Dec. 28, at Dharmsala, the wife of F. D'O. Bullock, Esq., a daughter.

BURGESS—Jan. 10, at Madras, the wife of William Burgess, Wesleyan missionary, Secunderabad, a son.

CAPPER—Dec. 26, at Colpetty, Colombo, the wife of Mr. George B. Capper, Survey Department, a daughter.

SAUNDERS—Jan. 6, at Guy's Cliff, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, the wife of the Hon. F. R. Saunders, C.C.S., a daughter.

CAREY—Jan. 10, at Delhi, the wife of the Rev. W. Carey, M.B., Baptist Medical Mission, a son.

CLARKE—Jan. 14, at Allahabad, the wife of Joshua Clarke, a son.

CORBYN—Jan. 5, at Gujranwala, the wife of Major E. C. Corbyn, B.S.C., deputy commissioner, Shahpore, Punjab, a son.

FENNER—Jan. 3, at Rupar, the wife of H. A. Shrapnel Fenner, a daughter.

HENSLOWE—Jan. 4, at Muttra, the wife of C. W. E. Henslowe, C.E., a daughter.

KEAY—Jan. 13, at Malabar-hill, the wife of J. Seymour Keay, Esq., Hyderabad, Deccan, a daughter.

KING—Jan. 4, at Barrackpore, the wife of W. H. King, a daughter.

MACIVOR—Jan. 9, at Indore, the wife of Ivar MacIvor, lieutenant, B.S.C., a son.

MACKENZIE—Jan. 11, at Azimghur, the wife of Alexander F. Mackenzie, a son.

MORGAN—Jan. 7, at Howrah, the wife of Mr. J. E. Morgan, Argyle Hotel, a son.

PERREN—Jan. 3, at Lahore, the wife of John Perren, a son.

ROBERTSON—Dec. 22, at Jhalrapatam, the wife of Captain Donald Robertson, M.S.C., a son.

ROSS—Jan. 9, at Allahabad, the wife of G. E. A. Ross, barrister at law, a daughter.

SAUNDERS—Jan. 10, at Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of Alfred Dann Saunders, a daughter.

WALKER—Jan. 11, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Henry Strevens Walker, a son.

WALTON—Jan. 6, at Madhanapalle, the wife of Mr. W. A. Walton, a daughter.

WARD—Jan. 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of F. W. Ward, chemist, a daughter, prematurely.

WILSON—Jan. 6, at Hyderabad, the wife of Captain F. A. Wilson, 1st assistant resident, a son.

WINTON—Dec. 17, at Erin House, Dehra Dun, N.W.P., the wife of Balcombe L. M. Winton, C.E., a daughter.

WYLLIE—Jan. 7, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain R. J. H. Wyllie, S.A.C.G., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS—WATSON—Dec. 27, at Calcutta, Charles Alfred Andrews, barrister at law, to Frances, daughter of James Watson, Esq.

BAGSHAWE—MOLLOY—Jan. 3, at Chakrata, Cecil Bagshawe, to Catherine Molloy.

BAPTISTE—BAPTIST—Jan. 7, at Calcutta, Cecil Adolphus Baptiste, E.I.R. Locomotive Department, Howrah, to Adeline Eugenie Baptist, of Bhaugulpore.

BRERETON—HATTON—Dec. 27, at Rangoon, British Burma, Herbert J. Brereton, assistant accountant general, Lahore, son of the Rev. Canon Brereton, R.D., rector of St. Mary's, Bedford, to Annie Furniss, third daughter of Valentine Hatton, Esq., Twickenham.

FAGAN—SMITH—Feb. 2, at Sultanpur, Oudh, the residence of the bride's brother, the Rev. Charles Fagan, military chaplain, Faizabad, eldest son of the late Capt. Fagan, R.A., who was killed at the siege of Delhi, to Bertha Annie, younger daughter of the Rev. C. Felton Smith, vicar of Crediton, Devon, and prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

FORBES—CASSELS—Dec. 11, at Matheran, Bombay, Arthur Forbes, Bengal C.S., to May Grace, second daughter of Andrew Cassels, Esq., of 51, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park.

GRINDAL—WOOD—Dec. 29, at Delhi, William Grindal, R.E., sub-engineer, D.P.W., to Laura Mary, daughter of the late Mr. W. Wood, of Mussoorie.

HEBERLET—KIRKPATRICK—Dec. 12, at Calcutta, Mr. Sidney Heberlet, to Maude, daughter of W. H. Kirkpatrick, Esq.

HERBISON—MORTIMER—Jan. 1, at Dinapore, Wm. John Herbison, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Mortimer.

KEYWORTH—MUNDAY—Dec. 30, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Edwin Keyworth, Esq., vice principal, C.V.E.S. College, Amritsar, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of David Munday, Esq., late of the Bombay A.M.D.

LANGLOIS—CAMPBELL—Jan. 8, at Calcutta, Pierre Antoine Langlois, to Irma Louise Campbell, widow of the late G. H. De Burgh Campbell.

MORISON—DUNCAN—Jan. 5, at Calcutta, Henry J. Fleming Morison, to Christiana Dykes, daughter of John Duncan, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh.

POLLEN—HAGGARD—Jan. 10, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, John Pollen, B.A., Bombay Civil Service, to Mary, third daughter of the late Col. T. T. Haggard, R.A.

THACKWELL—MITCHELL—Dec. 24, at Christ Church, Galle Face, by the Rev. H. Newton, M.A., Arthur Joseph, youngest son of John Cane Thackwell, of Dymock, Gloucestershire, to Emmy Annie, eldest daughter of William Mitchell, Ceylon Government Railway.

WESTON—WITT—Jan. 5, at Madras, Assistant Apothecary Edwin Weston, to Miss Eliza Jane Witt, daughter of the late Garrison Quartermaster Sergeant Witt, Fort St. George.

DEATHS.

BROWN—Dec. 13, fell at Cabul, Alfred John Brown, lance corporal 9th Lancers, aged 32.

CARTER—Jan. 10, at the European General Hospital, of dysentery, Captain Henry Carter, late commander s.s. *King Arthur*, formerly of the P. and O. Company, aged 43.

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COLE—Jan. 6, at Mercara, Coorg, of acute bronchitis, Pauline Eliza, the wife of Col. R. A. Cole, Mysore Commission, and daughter of the late Major General Arthur M'Cally, Madras Army.
DANIEL—Jan. 1, at Mhow, Edgar Daniel, clerk, traffic superintendent's office, H. and S.N.S. Railway, aged 49.
EABES—Jan. 2, at Jullundur, Aurora Violet (Lottie) eldest daughter of Apothecary A. B. Eabes, Sub-Medical Department, aged 10 years 11 months.
FULTON—Dec. 22, at Dugshai, Rachel Butler, wife of W. Fulton, lieutenant 59th Regiment, aged 27.
HARE—Jan. 5, at Gandamak, Capt. G. J. Hare, 22nd Regt. P.N.I., son of the late Major George Hare, C.B., Hyderabad Contingent, aged 33.
HOTHAM—Jan. 9, at Bangalore, Capt. John Hotham, 36th M.N.I., eldest son of the late Rev. Edwin Hotham, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir William Hotham, G.C.B., aged 38.
KIRKMAN—Jan. 14, at Nagpur, Charles Kempton Kirkman, Esq., C.E., aged 42.
KROES—Dec. 25, at Wolfendahl, Colombo, W. M. de Kroes, aged 63.
LESTER—Jan. 12, at Bombay, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Alexander Lester, custodian, Town-hall, aged 48.
LEYDEN—Jan. 8, at Oudh, Marie, wife of Philip Lavelle Leyden, staff sergeant, Commissariat Department, aged 26.
MEARS—Jan. 6, at Sufhabad, Jumalpore, after a short illness, William Henry, the son of Mr. A. Mears.
PARKINSON—Jan. 6, at Lucknow, Lieut. Andrew Stacpole Parkinson, 73rd Regt.
PRINGLE—Jan. 9, at Calcutta, Walter Hovenden Pringle.
ROBERTSON—Jan. 8, at Calcutta, Alexander, son of the Rev. James Robertson, Principal, Doveton College, aged 21 days.
WARD—Jan. 2, at Nami Tal, Lydia, the wife of F. W. Ward, chemist.
WITTINBAKER—Jan 4, at Agra, Mrs. J. S. S. Wittinbaker.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 29. Agra (s), Karachi; Hydaspes (s), East Indies; St. Maur and Alexandra, Calcutta; Agra (s), Persian Gulf.—30. Camperdown, Calcutta; Agra (s), Bussorah; Itapo, Colombo; Martaban, Bassein.—31. City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—Feb. 2. Pleiades (s) and Ghazeepore, Calcutta; Anglo-American, Bassein; Cambrian Monarch, Bassein.—3. County of Aberdeen, Calcutta; Michael Angelo, Madras.—4. Childers, Moulmein; Imatra, Bassein; Medusa, Penang; British Commerce, Calcutta; Botanist, Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 5. Argonaut, London; Amyone, Melbourne; Munster, Aden.—6. Commilla (s), Rangoon; Muskota, Bombay; Brambletye, Singapore; Louisa, Bourbon.—7. Scindia (s), Raweyuah; Furynome, Liverpool.—8. Star of Erin, London; W. H. Corsar, Liverpool; W. D. Lawrence, Bombay; Silhet, London; Lightning, Demerara.—9. Maharaja (s), Bombay; Evesham Abbey, Liverpool.—10. Tantallon (s), Bombay; Medea (s), Trieste; Roman Empire, Cardiff; Eaton Hall and Candahar, Liverpool; General Domville, Aden; White Rose, London; City of Brussels, Glasgow; Berkshire, Liverpool; Staffordshire, Singapore.—11. Chilka (s), Bombay; City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; C. C. Chapman, Liverpool; Britannia, Colombo.—12. Chinsurah (s), Bombay; Shahzada (s), Moulmein; Baron Colonsay, London; R. Parsons, Bombay; Wakefield, Boston.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Jan. 28. Knight Commander, Liverpool; Compton (s), Sunderland.—30. Grecian, Liverpool; Jeanie Landles, London.—31. Orion (s), Liverpool; Mongolia (s), London.—Feb. 2. British Enterprise, Liverpool; Jorawur, London.—4. County of Selkirk and Vernon, Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 10. Italia (s), Glasgow; Puttialla (s), Bussorah; Regent Murray, London; Deucalion, Mauritius; M. Soondaram, Cochin; Savernake, Liverpool; St. Alguan, Bordeaux.—11. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Tunis (s) and Franconia, Liverpool.—12. Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; Victorine, Dundee.—13. Cicero (s), Liverpool; Minerva (s), Cardiff; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; Pachumba (s), Karachi; B. M. Sandany, Cochin.—14. Naples (s), Liverpool; Scio (s), Cardiff.—15. Lombardy (s), London; Chin Yang, Mauritius; Hudson (s), Middlesborough.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Jan. 28. Manzaleh (s), Newcastle; Bowdon, Shields; Seaforth, Liverpool.—Feb. 2. Anglia (s), Glasgow and Liverpool; Manilla (s), London.—4. Travancore (s), Venice.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 28. Antonio and Iris, Bombay.—29. Olympia (s), Nepaul (s), Lavidia, and Louisa H., Bombay.—30. Riga (s), Karachi; Bedford (s), Bombay.—31. Vortigern (s), Bombay; City of Venice (s), Calcutta; Teheran (s), Bombay.—Feb. 1. Olympia (s), Bombay.—2. Erl King (s), Bombay; Star of Persia, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 5. Dorunda (s).—6. Royal Alexandra and a ship.—8. Reliance (s), Sir John Lawrence (s), and Discoverer (s).—9. Bannockburn.—10. City of Agra (s), Chindwara (s), and Poonah.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Jan. 28. Almora (s), London.—31. Eldorado (s), London.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 10. County of Dumfries, Calcutta; St. Anna Latchmy, Muthurpathal; Bheema (s), Mauritius; Cathay (s), Southampton; Ellora (s), Coast and Calcutta.—11. I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karachi.—12. Vingorla (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Ticonderoga (s), American man-of-war, Ceylon and China.—13. Jenny Otto (s), Genoa and Marseilles; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf.—14. Lady Melville, Moulmein; I.G.S. May Frere, Goa.—15. Vorwaerts (s), Trieste, Venice, &c.; Puttialla (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi.—16. Ardenconnel, Cochin; Java (s), Zanzibar *via* Aden; Teviot (s), Liverpool *via* Aden.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Jan. 29. Ganges (s), Liverpool.—31. Speke Hall (s) and Shakspeare, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Sumatra*, Jan. 19.—From Batavia: Mr. Harris and Mr. Morvinski. From Bombay: Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. J. Greig, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Crane and child, two Misses Crane, Dr. Partridge, Mr. Purvis, Mr. Josephs, Mr. Cole, Capt. Cooke, Mr. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. J. Stevenson, Col. Currie, Bishop of Colombo, and Major Hay. From Aden: Capt. W. Burns. From Alexandria at Venice: Mr. Phillips and Mr. and Miss Byass.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Lombardy*, Jan. 15.—From Southampton: Capt. and Mrs. Bartholomew, Mrs. Harris, Dr. E. S. Cleveland, Mrs. Boyes and two daughters and two children, Mr. H. N. Vakeel, Mr. G. L. Jenkins, Mrs. Little, child, and infant, Mr. A. Moyes, Mr. D. Heugh, Mr. E. S. Stevens, Mr. E. H. Ewart, Mr. T. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. F. H. Jollye, Mr. Shaik Fakeer Mahomed Shaik Abdoola, Mr. S. Harris, Mr. Ameer Ally, and Mr. G. C. Roy. From Venice: Col. Batchelor and Capt. and Mrs. Tassalle. From Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Kerr, Col. and Mrs. Depree, Mr. W. J. Olpherts, Mr. A. Gengden, Mrs. M'Ivor, Mrs. Meadows, Mr. E. Blackwell, and Mr. J. A. Anderson. From Suez: Major E. J. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Kendy. From Aden: Mrs. Merwanjee and boy, Mr. D. Dinshaw, Buldio Singh, Shaik Ismael, S. Salim and three friends, K. Bhogat and two friends, Moolchuend and one friend, Sagar Lall, A. Abdulla, Awadth, Ramjee, five friends, and boy, Dhunjee, Shaik Abdulla and four friends, and Cursetjee and friend.

AT VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, Jan. 5.—From Bombay: Mr. D. D. Cama, Mr. H. D. Cama, Major Taylor, Col. and Mrs. Swayne, and Mr. S. C. Brown. From Alexandria: Mr. W. J. Rafferty, Mr. Mouncey, Signor C. Marchetini, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Nicholson, and Miss B. Carter.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, Jan. 2.—From Alexandria: Signor Vils Finzi.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Vega*, Jan. 3.—From Liverpool: General Olpherts, C.B., V.C., Mr. W. Bisset, Mr. Philip Blamey, Mrs. F. Clarke, infant, and European servant, Mr. F. W. Clementson, Miss Duncan, Mr. J. Spencer Evans, Mrs. Evans, Mr. R. S. Furlong, Miss Kennedy, Mr. Arthur E. Macartney, Mr. and Mrs. George Mawson, Mr. Lewis H. Neall, Mr. Cathcart D'Olier, Mr. Frederick W. Price, Mr. Jones Saltoun, Mr. and Mrs. E. Solano, European servant, and ayah, Mr. James Stevenson, Mr. H. E. Sweeting, Mr. H. Grendon Tippet, and Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Westmacott.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Khedive*, Jan. 22.—For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Southby, Messrs. Davys, Mrs. Ford, Mr. Kisbridger, Misses Davies, Mr. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Goodricke and child. For Ceylon: Mr. W. Shute, Mr. Waring, and Capt. Budd. For Bombay: Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Bamfield and four daughters, Miss Goodhall, and Misses Hall. For Hong Kong: Lieut. Belam, Capt. F. E. Webb, and Mr. Silverlock. For Malta: Mr. Robinson and son, Lieut. Pakenham, Col. Pemberton, Mr. Payter, Capt. H. Gardiner, M. de Costa, Mr. Anketell, Major Basevi, Capt. Cooper, Capt. Warton, Mr. Stracey, Mrs. Fleming and party, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. Glover and child, Miss Dallison, and Mrs. Barber. For Gibraltar: Alshamed El Gebbas, Isbar Skeirg, Mrs. and Miss Priestly, Mr. Burrell, Miss Farquhar, Mr. Bailward, Mr. G. Clarke, Mrs. Austin, and Miss Macdonald. For Shanghai: Mr. Stent. For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Fowler and Mr. Arthur. For Madras: Mrs. Tarrant and two daughters, Mrs. Corbett, and Miss Reid. For Suez: Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. A. D. Morice, and Rev. Mr. Noyes. For Penang: Capt. P. Swinburne. For Singapore: Lieut. Banbury.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Merkara*, Jan. 24.—For Colombo: Mrs. Cameron. For Madras: Mr. W. and Mr. T. Edmiston. For Colachel: Mr. J. F. Bourdillon. For Calcutta: Mr. L. Berkeley, Mr. Basil Hill, Mrs. P. W. Legg, Capt. Guv, Mr. and Mrs. Moresby, Mr. and Mrs. D. Larpent and infant, and Mrs. H. J. Peet. For Rangoon: Mr. S. Oppenheimer and Mr. L. Backhofen.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Mira*, Jan. 24.—For Calcutta: Lieut. Col. J. C. Daunt, V.C., Mr. A. B. Antram, Mr. H. Wellard, Mr. Wm. Watson, Mr. J. Vincent Jones, Mr. R. H. Lee, Mr. Alex. M'Afee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Calvert, three children, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. A. Duke, infant, and ayah, Mrs. Wood, and Dr. R. F. Dedrickson. For Colombo: Mr. Ormonde B. Clarke, Mr. H. B. Roberts, Mr. E. A. Williams, and Mr. Kershaw. For Port Said: Mr. H. Heblethwaite and Miss Roberts.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Dorunda*, Jan. 8.—For London: Col. and Mrs. Horsford and child, Capt. and Mrs. Coombe and child, Rev. B. Darley, Mrs. Irvine, Rev. and Mrs. H. Horsley, Messrs. V. S. Kennedy, F. B. Collins, R. T. Hutton, H. Barr, Phillips, H. R. Rich Theobald, W. E. Schmidt, G. L. Chambers, E. C. Kearns, Greig, and Master P. Keatch.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Zambesi*, Jan. 17.—For Southampton: Mr. J. Newsom, Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Mr. A. Menist, and Mr. Petit. For Brindisi: Major L. W. Taylor, Mr. D. D. Cama, and Mr. H. D. Cama. For Suez: Lieut. C. E. Swain and Col. J. P. Turton. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Jan. 10:—For Southampton: Major R. Atkins, Mr. H. Andrews, and Mrs. T. Nash. For Brindisi: Mr. Townley and Mr. A. C. Pott. For Venice: Mr. R. B. Duncan. For Aden: Twenty-four deck passengers.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Thirlmere, from Calcutta, 5 S., 85 E., 13 days out; Jane Porter, from Calcutta, 13 N., 84 E.; Cape Finisterre, from Batavia, Nov. 17, 34 S., 27 E.; Alexandria, from Calcutta, Dec. 22, 12 N., 30 W.; Valetta, from Singapore, Dec. 21, off Cape Barracouta; Wiltshire, from Rangoon, Dec. 22, 35 S., 23 E.; Kirkwood, from Madras, Dec. 15, off Cape Aguilhas; Trafalgar, from Calcutta, Jan. 2, off St. Helena; Anne Royden, Amsterdam to Java, Dec. 8, 4 N., 25 W.; Roxburghshire, for Calcutta, Dec. 9, 5 N., 25 W.; Roslin Castle, from Cocanada, Jan. 15, 49 N., 15 W.; George Crosbaw, from Singapore, Jan. 2, 31 N., 24 W.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 92⅝
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	101⅜
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100⅜
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118½

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	695
Bank of Bengal	500	735
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	240
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	260

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,975	912½
Frere	150	115
Mazagon	2,000	350
Port Canning	1,4 0	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	965
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	640
Bellary	1,000	475
Berar Cotton Gimning	500	420
New Indian	350	80
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	36
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	350
Dhollera Ginning	300	150
East India	1,000	1,000
Fort	8,500	950
French	500	440
Sind	750	435
Mofussil	400	202
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1110
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	990
Anglo-Indian	100	60
Alfred Manufacturing	500	400
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,225
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	735
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	515
Central India S. W. and M	500	560
Coorla Mills	1,000	460
D. Spinning	2,000	210
Hindustan	1,000	820
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	550
Khandeish	1,000	890
Madras	1,250	375 noml.
Madras United	1,000	1,285
Manchester Spinning	50	10 noml.
Mazagon Spinning	500	65
National Spinning	1,000	660 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	820
Oriental	625	542½
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	74
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	800
Sholapore Mills	1,000	730
Victoria Mills	1,000	470

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	305
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	107
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,715 xd.
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	350 xd.
Treacher and Co.	500	700
Thacker and Co.	100	117

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes	Rs. 92 12 to 93 0
4¾	of 1870 (1885)	99 0 to 99 4
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	101 6 to 101 8
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	101 6 to 101 8
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6	of 1872 (1892)	108 8 to 109 8
6	of 1878 (1908)	101 8 to 102 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	100 to 101
Bank of Bengal	500	710 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	104 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to —

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	54 to 55
Bengal Coal	1000	1540 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	8 to 9
Balliaghatta Jute	100	40 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1002 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	325 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	44 to 45
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	73 to 74
Burrakur Coal	100	£9 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	190 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	121 to 122
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	42 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	130 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	101 to 102
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	par
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	72 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	950	295 to 300
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	40 to 41
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	210 to —
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	172½ to 175
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	65 to 66
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1185 to 1190
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	300	68 to 69
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	200 to —
Murree Brewery	100	160 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	115 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	112 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	25 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	146 to 148
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	91 to 93
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	93 to 94
Riverside Press	90	75 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	44 to 45
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	250 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	£20	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	45 to 46
Strand Bank Press	100	96 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	107 to 108

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	45 to 46
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	350 to 360
Do. contributory	100	175 to 180
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	110 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	450 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	90 to —
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	105 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	180 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	53 to 54
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	61 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	54 to —
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	65 to 66
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	200	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	130 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to 62
Indian Terai	500	550 to 600
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	115 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	75 to 80
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	30 to 35
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	40 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	130 to 140
Majagram Cachar)	100	70 to 72
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to ..
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 75
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	70 to 75
Singe'l (Darjiling)	100	85 to 86
Soom (Darjiling)	100	89 to 90
Springside (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	92 to 93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	— —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	160 to —
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—Jan. 14.

Four per cent.	6½ to 7 % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	1½ to 1¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	1¾ to 1½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	½ to ¾ dis.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	3½ to 4 do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	2 to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares	24 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 3⅛-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅛d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8 7-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8⅜d.	—	1s. 8⅜d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5⅛-16d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8⅛d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅝d.	1s. 8 11-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras
Sovereigns	—	—	11 14 6
Bar silver	—	—	—
Bar gold	—	—	—

LONDON.—Feb. 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	103½ to 104
4	Do. October 10, 1888	104¾ to 105¼
4	India Enfaced Paper	77½ to 78½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85 to 86
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12 months' notice.)	43 to 48pm
4	Do. under £1,000	43 to 48pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	102¼ to 102¾
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
4½	Do.	105 to 107
6	Mauritius, 1882	103 to 105
6	Do. 1895-96	113 to 115
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

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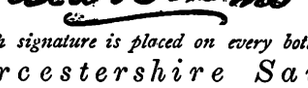
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1861..45	1866..50	1871..50	1876..50
1862..45	1867..50	1872..50	1877..50
1863..47	1868..50	1873..50	1878..50
1864..50	1869..50	1874..50	1879..50

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BY

CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Jan. 24; Madras and Allahabad, Jan. 22; Calcutta, Jan. 21.

THE following is the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Jan. 13:—Rain fell during the week in parts of British Burma and Assam, and there were slight showers in two districts of Madras. The prospects of the spring crops still continue favourable, but rain would now be of general benefit. The public health is on the whole good, except in parts of the Bombay Presidency.

THE telegraphic news from Cabul contains little but rumour and expectations. The main fact is that the principal men in the Lughman Valley have made submission to General Bright. The defensive works constructed at Cabul have reassured the townspeople, who are returning to the city. Intelligence has been received in Calcutta that the Mohmunds have burned the houses of those who went to Lalpura to do homage to the new Khan. A severe shock of earthquake was felt in the Kuram Valley on the 8th inst. News of a second bloody conflict between the Cabulis and Heratis, in which the latter were defeated, comes from Kandahar. The escaped Russian pensioner Abdurrahman Khan is reported to be making his way to Herat. From Ghazni come reports of a new appeal being made by the Mulla Mushk-i-Alam to the tribes, to which the Ghilzais and Kohistanis are said to have responded favourably, and of discontent on the part of Muza Khan with his custodians. The first reports of the engagement between the Hazaras and Ali Khel Ghilzais were much exaggerated. The former are led by Rujjub Khan, who is said to have received four guns from General Roberts.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram from Calcutta, dated Tuesday, an unsuccessful attempt has been made by the Nagas to surprise the native guard of a stockade near Samaguting.

THE *Daily News'* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that, according to information which has reached him, a treaty has been signed between England and Persia consisting of three clauses. By the first, Persia is permitted to take Herat; by the second, she is to aid England in Afghanistan; and, by the third, England is to construct a railway from Teheran to a port on the Persian Gulf. The correspondent says, however, that these terms are perhaps only under discussion at present, as Persian information is sometimes exaggerated. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* has an article upon the occupation of Herat by Persia, in which it says that if the Persian Government acts against Russia it will be at its risk and peril. The *Golos* says the idea of Persia occupying Herat without assistance is absurd.

THE Commander in Chief leaves Calcutta for Peshawur about the 20th. He will take command in the field in the spring.

THE transport *Malabar* has left Durban for India with the 4th Regiment and Lieut. Col. Brackenbury and Capt. Curling.

ON January 12 the Viceroy decorated Sir F. Haines, Sir G. P. Colley, and Sir R. G. Sandeman with the insignia of Knight Grand Commander and Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India respectively.

THE *Times'* correspondent in Calcutta telegraphs the death of a faithful feudatory prince, H.H. the Maharaja of Rewa, G.C.S.I.

THE Government has sanctioned the formation in the Quartermaster General's Department in India of an Intelligence Branch, to which three officers will be attached, each representing one Presidency.

MAJOR GENERAL T. RAIKES, C.B., has arrived in England on vacating his brigade command in Madras.

HER MAJESTY has approved of the Victoria Cross being conferred upon Capt. E. H. Sartorius, 59th Regiment, in recognition of the distinguished gallantry displayed by him in Afghanistan.

MR. ST. BARBE, late assistant political resident at Bhamo, and afterwards in charge of the Mandalay Residency until the Government of India closed its relations with Upper Burma, will shortly, according to the *Rangoon Gazette*, be posted to Indore, Central India, as political assistant.

THE *Times of India* mentions in the obituary for the week the deaths of Mr. Gribble, postmaster general of Bengal; Mr. W. Da Costa, late subordinate judge of Mozufferpore; and Col. Sir Peter Filose, in the service of his Highness the Maharaja Scindia.

THE last announced batch of retirements from the Indian service contains the name of Col. H. S. Rammell, of the Madras Staff Corps. Col. Rammell, it will be remembered, commanded the Madras troops in the Rampa disturbances. His health has broken down by exposure in that little campaign, and he has been ordered home by his medical advisers. We hear that his services have been brought to the notice of the India-office by Sir Neville Chamberlain.

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON writes to the *Times*, in reference to the Duke of Argyll's observation in Thursday's debate, that he probably drew his information on Afghan affairs from Lord Lytton's letters. He has not been in correspondence with the Viceroy, either directly or indirectly, for about a twelvemonth.

THE following telegram has been received from Sir F. Roberts:—"Before November 12 about seventy-three men were executed; one the city Kotwal (magistrate) and six other men convicted of dishonouring the bodies of the officers of the Embassy, seventeen for attacking escorts and having property of the Embassy in their possession, and forty-nine for proved murders of camp followers and implication in attack on the Residency. Since November 12 nine were executed on conviction of attacking the Residency. Up to December 15 fifteen more were sentenced to death for killing wounded soldiers as well as implications in attack on the Residency."

WHILE our generals and soldiers at Cabul have been assailed at home as guilty of unnecessary severity, and even cruelty, we read in the Indian papers that "Dr. Owen has been treating in the charitable dispensary at Cabul the men wounded in action against us." This is in accordance with the real spirit of the commander, who wrote, "I shall use every endeavour to impress upon my officers the necessity of treating the population in a just and conciliatory manner." Medical and surgical care for the wounded assailants of Sherpur, burial of the dead with the rites of their own faith,—these are the practical replies to the slanders of the atrocity-mongering detractors of our gallant officers and men. Perhaps they would have been better pleased had the victory been on the other side.

IT is stated that the Burmese Embassy has been recalled to Mandalay.

THE Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Famine Relief Committee have telegraphed an appeal to India for help in aid of the distressed Irish.

THE Press Commissioner writes:—"The recent order introducing a revised system of administration into the medical

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services in this country, with effect from April 1 next, is almost entirely confined to the military portion of the new scheme. The civil portion has not yet been fully decided, but the details will be announced shortly. Four civil medical administrative appointments have, however, already been sanctioned—one for Bengal, one for the North West Provinces and Oudh, one for the Punjab, and one for the Central Provinces. The order concerning military medical administration might be interpreted to mean that the military surgeon general shall always be an officer of the Army Medical Department, but this is not intended. Having regard to the large force of European troops in the country, and for other obvious reasons, the military surgeon general will ordinarily be a British officer, but an Indian officer of special ability and experience will not be debarred from holding the appointment."

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the introduction of a bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council to create the Punjab University College as a university to confer degrees in arts; but requests that the Government of India will abstain from allowing the bill to pass into an Act until further evidence has been adduced that the system of the college has been actually amended in the manner proposed by the committee appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and until he has expressed himself satisfied with such evidence.

THE following is a summary of the specific recommendations of the Law Commission:—That the process of codifying well marked divisions of the substantive law should continue; that the eventual combination of these divisions as parts of a single and general code should be borne in mind; that the English laws should be made the basis, in a great measure, of future codes, but that its materials should be recast rather than adopted without modification; that, in recasting those materials, due regard should be paid to native habits and words of thought; that the form which those materials should assume should, as far as possible, resemble the form of the rules already accepted—in other words, propositions of the codes should be broad, simple, and readily intelligible; that uniformity of legislation should be aimed at, but special and local customs should be treated considerately; that the existing law of persons should not at present be expanded by way of codification, save that the operation of the European and British Minors Act XIII. 3, of 1874, should be extended; that the laws relating to negotiable instruments, subjects dealt with by the transfer of property bill, trusts, alluvion, easements, master and servant, should be codified—the bills already prepared on these subjects being passed into law, subject to the amendments suggested by the commission's report; that the law of wrongs should then be codified; that concurrently with, or after the framing of the law of wrongs, the laws relating to insurance, carriers, and lien should be codified; that the Legislature should then deal with the law of property in its whole extent; that preparation be made for a systematic chapter on interpretation; that the project of framing a digest of the decisions of the Indian courts should be abandoned. A note by Sir Charles Turner, chief justice of Madras, is appended to the report against a proposal to give special criminal jurisdiction in case of domestic and agricultural servants and mechanics.

THIS week's telegram states that Sir Richard Temple arrived at Sibi on Thursday, on a second visit of inspection to the Candahar Railway, as it is now officially called. This line is divided into three sections, taking their names from Jacobabad, Hurnai, and Gulistan Karez respectively. Engines already run to the 139th mile, within one mile of Nari. George Burrows's Brigade, consisting of the 5th, 16th, and 28th Bombay Native Infantry, has advanced to Jacobabad and Bolan.

THE daily papers contain an address to the electors of East Worcestershire from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Sir Richard Temple announces his intention to return home immediately, resigning his present office under the Crown, in the hope of becoming one of their representatives. Meanwhile he says, "I duly observe the various interests of the United Kingdom, which in part depend on the safety and integrity of its widespread dominions abroad, and on the adequate maintenance of its armaments by sea and land. I especially refer to the extension of trade, the opening of markets for manufactures, the support of a growing population, and the employment of a fast accumulating capital." If India is to lose his direct services she will, it is to be hoped, possess an able representative in the British Legislature.

REFERRING to the rumour that Sir Richard Temple will resign and leave for England before many months are over—in Bombay it is believed that his Excellency leaves in May—the *Pioneer* says:—"There is but one feeling in Bombay, that of deep and sincere regret, at Sir Richard Temple's approaching resignation. At the time of his accession to office he had many strong prejudices to contend against. But he has conquered them all, and has thoroughly ingratiated himself with all classes in Bombay, who take pride in possessing a governor of so utterly different a pattern from that afforded by any other Indian governor of late years. Sir Richard Temple should have a success in Parliament, should he be returned, and Indian interests will, in that case, certainly not suffer from the want of a competent as well as a remarkable advocate."

IN commenting upon the new rules for the admission of "natives" of India we pointed out that members of the Eurasian population would be eligible if qualified. This view is confirmed by a correspondence between the Eurasian Association and the Secretary to the Government of India, who writes, in reply to a letter expressing a hope on behalf of the board of the association that the claims of the resident Christian population of India will not be overlooked in the selection of persons for employment in accordance with the rules made by the Government of India under Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6, "that although the primary object of the above-mentioned statute was undoubtedly to provide for the appointment of persons of purely Indian birth to offices specially reserved for covenanted civilians, the terms of the statute admit of the appointment of persons of the class represented by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association. The claims of such persons of this class as may be of conspicuous merit and ability will doubtless receive due consideration from the local Governments."

WE learn from the *Army and Navy Gazette* that Lord Strathnairn is said to have taken the subject of the Kirwee booty seriously in hand, and intends pressing the Government during the present session of Parliament to render the accounts so obstinately and unjustly refused up to the present time.

THE *employes* of the *Bombay Gazette* have presented to Mr. Maclean, late proprietor and editor of that paper, an illuminated address and a silver goblet. The proceedings were marked by a warm display of friendly feeling and mutual regret at the approaching separation.

THE net amount of the Indian sea and land customs revenue for the first nine months of the current official year was Rs.1,48,11,817, as compared with Rs.1,53,70,177 during the corresponding period of last year.

IN the Legislative Council on Jan. 23 the bill to provide for demarcation and survey of land in British Burma was referred to a select committee. Mr. Stokes introduced the Bombay Civil Courts Act (1869) Amendment Bill, and moved for its circulation for the purpose of eliciting opinions on it. The report of the select committee on the British Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Bill was take into consideration, and the bill was subsequently passed into law. Mr. Stokes presented the final report of the select committee on the bill to provide for revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act, section 20. The Hon. Sayud Ahmad Khan obtained

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leave to introduce the bill for the appointment of persons to the office of kazi.

IT has been officially notified that exchanges between officers of the Army Medical Department at home and foreign stations will be permitted to the same extent as in the case of combatant officers under the qualifying conditions as to promotion specified in Articles 15, 18, and 21 of the Royal Warrant of November 27, 1879 (Clause 1, Army Circulars, 1880). Except under special circumstances, exchanges between medical officers serving in the United Kingdom will not be permitted unless the officers have been at least two years at their respective stations.

IT has now been decided by her Majesty the Queen that the grant of the medal with clasp for Perak shall be extended to the forces engaged against the Malays in the districts of Sri Menanti and Sunghie Ujong. It has also been decided that the issue of the medal shall be, in the case of the troops which proceeded from Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements, limited to the period between Nov. 2, 1875, and March 20, 1876, both dates inclusive; and in the case of the troops that embarked from India, to the period between Nov. 27, 1875, and March 20, 1876, both dates inclusive.

THE marriage of the young Gaekwar of Baroda called forth an interesting address of congratulation from the Puna Sarvajanik Sabha, which shows that the policy of Lord Northbrook in regard to that State has gained both the approval and sympathy of a large and influential portion of Maratha society. We quote a passage from the address:—

"Some time ago, when the very existence of the Baroda State seemed to be involved in imminent danger, the minds of the people of the Deccan were filled with extreme anxiety, but the danger was happily averted owing to the judicious and cautious measures then adopted by the gracious British Government in accordance with the prayers and memorials urged by the people in that behalf, and the administration of the State was entrusted to the hands of an independent efficient native Ministry. We have now the happiness to witness the first fruit of this new order of things, and we regard the celebration of these marriages as an event of national importance and heartfelt gratitude and rejoicing to us all."

In his reply, his Highness, after thanking his friends and countrymen, said:—

"I assure you I am increasingly realising the responsibilities that will hereafter devolve on me. Let me briefly tell you that it will be my constant solicitude to learn to discharge those responsibilities in a manner which will afford public satisfaction in a progressive age."

IN a resolution, dated Sept. 18, the Government of India directed that effect should be given, so far as regards the duties of the advocate general, the standing counsel, and the solicitor to Government, to the recommendations of the committee which was appointed some years ago to consider how the legal business of the Governments of India and Bengal would be most efficiently performed. The same resolution indicated the additional duties, which, subject to the Secretary of State's approval, will now devolve on the advocate general, and the future duties of the solicitor to Government. The Secretary of State has now approved of the Government of India's proceedings and proposals in the matter.

THE Secretary of State has also sanctioned the addition to the civil leave code of a rule proposed by the Government of India to meet the case of an officer on leave who, on public grounds, is recalled to duty before its expiry. In such case "the local Government may allow the officer to take the remainder of leave from which the officer was recalled" without insisting on the interval which must elapse between the return of an officer to duty and his obtaining leave again.

IT is notified in the General Orders published at Simla on Jan. 9 that all indulgence discharges are suspended for the present, except in very special cases.

THE coffee planters of Ceylon, notwithstanding the obscure diseases which have assailed their staple, and the bad times which may be hoped to be soon reckoned as past, are not so much to be pitied. The Colombo journal states that forty properties during the current season have earned an aggregate profit of more than a million of rupees, the separate items ranging from Rs.12,000 to Rs.70,000, while another estate will this year give an income of Rs.130,000.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition under section 70 of the Civil Pension Code of the following rule:—

"Rule 1.—By the order quoted in the foot-note, a person whose age exceeds twenty-five years may not ordinarily be admitted into the Uncovenanted Service of the State; but these orders do not apply to a practising pleader appointed to a judicial office, who may be appointed, if not more than thirty years old. Moreover, the local Government may, for the purposes of the proviso, at its discretion add to the number of years' service completed by such an officer, the period during which he has actually practised as a pleader not exceeding three years in all."

STATISTICS which have just been published exhibit the striking fact that the births in the Presidency of Bombay during 1878 were 68,408 fewer than in 1877 and 80,967 below the mean annual number for the six years 1873-1878. The diminution is assumed to be in a great measure due to the after effects of the famine.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE, R.E.

AT the farewell dinner given to Sir A. Clarke by the officers of the Royal Engineers at Calcutta, Major General Walker, who presided, spoke of Sir Andrew's

"Valuable labours and minutes on Indian harbours in general, and the Madras harbour in particular, which had long been the *bête noire* of engineers, but which promises soon to become an accomplished fact, thanks to his fostering care—on railway operations in India, and on the adaptation of Indian rolling-stock to military purposes—on the reorganisation of the engineering establishments in the country, which had gradually been allowed to become far too large, not for the actual wants of the country, but for the funds which the Government is in a position to assign for the prosecution of engineering works on the Aden and Bombay defences, and the general proceedings of the Indian defence committee—on the subject of technical and industrial training for the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians in this country—and last, but assuredly not least, on frontier communications and frontier railways, such as the line which is now being carried with marvellous rapidity from Sukkur to Sibi and into Afghanistan."

Replying to the toast of "His Health," Sir A. Clarke thus referred to the department of which he has been so able a head:

"The experience of the past five years has taught me that the outcry against public works administration in this country exaggerates considerably the defects. This country possesses public works of great magnitude and of every class, carried out often under difficulties and discouragements of no ordinary description, and which will, I can say with confidence, compare favourably with, and show a shorter record of failures than, those of any other country in the world. In speaking of the agency by which these works have been carried out I desire emphatically to refer to the large body of civil engineers with whom we are honourably associated in the work. I have ever found with them, as with my own brother officers, hearty and loyal support and unflinching devotion to duty. And it has been the great aim of my endeavours to do my duty fearlessly to all, where confronted by conflicting interests inseparable from the working of a large department, and to afford to each and every one impartially, sympathy, encouragement, and justice. There has been one point on which I can look back with satisfaction on efforts crowned with success, and that is in the recognition of the proper sphere of the Public Works Department in the mitigation of the effects of famines. India during the past few years has been suffering severely under this dread visitation, and, aided by Sir Michael Kennedy working on parallel lines in Bombay as well as Colonel Sankey in Mysor and General Fraser in the North West, my efforts at headquarters to get the aid of the Public Works Department brought to bear in the earlier stages, instead of when the difficulties had become well-nigh insuperable, have inaugurated a policy with regard to this subject the beneficial fruits of which have now been recognised and will be felt to all time, should the country have, as appears inevitable, to pass through similar calamities in the future. Though I fear it will not be acceptable in some quarters, I feel bound publicly to announce my conviction that to leave the office of Public Works Member of Council vacant, even for a few months, will be a grievous mistake. If the institution of the post has not led to the reorganisation of the department, as was anticipated, it has led to its condition being better known and more justly appreciated; and I am convinced that there is no department of the Government of India the magnitude and importance or which more urgently demand individual representation in the council of the empire than those, the interests of which, and of the public in connection with it, have been entrusted to my care for the past five years. And I look with confidence to this view being fully recognised when the reaction from the present measures of reduction, necessitated by financial embarrassments, shall have set in."

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

HANDBOOK OF INDIAN HISTORY.*

THE third edition of Mr. Pope's most useful manual is before us. His arrangement of the subject, if that complicated series of concurrent records which is comprised under the name of the History of India may be so called, is well adapted to guide the beginner. In truth, that history is a "Mer de Histoires," and requires a Maury or a Dundas Taylor to direct the investigation, lay down the courses, and delineate the shores, shoals, and islands. Mr. Pope first gives a general survey of the present political divisions and physical geography of India, and then leads the student, through the ancient history, up to A.D. 1000. The next period, defined by the first battle of Panipat in 1526, is dealt with in two chapters, while the following chapter summarises the Mogul empire from that epoch to the deposition of the last phantom ruler. The history of the Dakhan, and that of the Mahrattas, occupies separate chapters, and then, in succession, an account of the Portuguese and the rival European companies prepares the way for the rivalries of the French and English. The separate history of the British Indian Empire is divided into two periods—one dating from the foundation of English power in Bengal, and closed by the appointment of the first governor general, while the other describes the annals of the successive governors general from Warren Hastings to Lord Mayo. The Punjab and Mysor have each a chapter devoted to them. These twelve chapters comprise the history of British India, and it may be unhesitatingly stated that the student who masters their contents so as to be able to answer the questions given in a well-constructed table, will not be out of his reckoning, nor need a pilot on that Indian ocean of history. The numerous clear and accurate maps, and the several tables and indices, complete a handbook of reference which will guide any literary wayfarer through the intricate mazes of the history of British India. The author reminds his readers that no matter of Indian history is thoroughly known until it is inseparably connected in the mind with its corresponding or contemporaneous events in European history, and the parallelism and synchronism even anterior to the time of common interests is well delineated by foot-notes.

* "A Textbook of Indian History." By Rev. G. U. POPE, F.M.U. Third Edition. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

THE PUSHTO MANUAL.*

IN the year 1808, with rare prescience, Lord Minto, while addressing the students in the College of Fort William, spoke of the Pushto language as "bearing either a present and immediate, or, in the many chances of human vicissitude, a prospective, and perhaps not remote, affinity to our affairs." It would have been well had the hint thrown out seventy years ago been taken to heart, and proper encouragement given to the study of the Afghan or Pushto language. The Russians set us the example; for during the whole century they have prosecuted the study of Pushto with untiring industry. So far from encouraging this study, the Indian Government would seem to have positively discouraged it. It was not until 1853 that a man was found who, having acquired a scholarly knowledge of Pushto, had the energy to prepare and print grammar, dictionary, texts, and translations of sufficient extent and accuracy to be really effective. Major Raverty, the officer alluded to, produced these works in despite of opposition; and we believe we are right in saying that he had to defray the cost as he best could, by what, with bitter irony, is called "private enterprise." Major Raverty thus took a public duty on himself about ten years after two million speakers of Pushto had actually passed under British rule by the annexation of the Punjab.

The Pushto language is peculiar in its nature, exhibiting both Semitic and Aryan characteristics. So marked are these peculiarities that scholars are divided in opinion as to its classification; some connecting it with the Arabic family and some with the Persian. To the latter theory we subscribe, as the essentials of Pushto grammar seem clearly akin to those of a Persian type. Their language occupies a fairly defined area. From north of the Hindu Kush to Beluchistan on the south, and starting from the Punjab in the east, it fades away gradually in Sistan on the west. It is divided into numerous dialects, the most conspicuous of which are generally spoken of as the Eastern and the Western Pushto. The dialects differ from each other so greatly in pronunciation that, until the ear becomes accustomed to them, they appear much like distinct languages.

The Pushto has a distinct advantage over most of the vernaculars of India in the fact that it possesses an extensive and useful literature, which stretches back to a respectable antiquity. How much of this literature will be recovered it is impossible to say, for no effort has been made to recover it; but among old works we may notice that a history of the Yusufzi tribe has been already procured, written by Shaikh Mali in A.D. 1417. A similar history by Khan Khaju (A.D. 1494) also exists, which makes many references to earlier writers; and the Akhund Darwaza wrote an excellent theological work somewhat earlier than this. Comparing these dates with the Indian vernaculars, we find that Hindi literature started in A.D. 1200; Marathi, in 1300; Gujarati, in 1450; Bengali, in 1500; and Uriya, in 1600. What is called Hindustani had no literary existence till the time of Akbar, about A.D. 1550. With the single exception of the famous Hindi historical poem of Chand, of A.D. 1200, all these early works of India are of a religious character, which makes them far less valuable than the historical works preserved in Pushto. From the beginning of the fifteenth century onwards, Pushto literature affords an extensive and valuable field of research to the scholar, and it is as yet almost virgin soil. Major Raverty's present manual will be no doubt the first introduction to Pushto of some future scholar who will recover the hidden treasures. It is a more popular recast of his former works on Pushto, and will thus place it in the power of busy officials to acquire a useful knowledge of the language at a small expenditure of time.

The book consists of, 1st, a grammar, which gives the essential features of the language; 2nd, a set of exercises, comprising sixty-one of Æsop's fables (giving the transliteration and translation of each); 3rd, a collection of idiomatic sentences on the weather, climate, country, travelling, sporting, military, and general subjects, including proverbs; and ends with, 4th, an extensive vocabulary of English words rendered into Pushto. The whole is in the Roman character, as being at once a means of facilitating the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the tongue and of supplying a more portable volume.

* "The Pushto Manual. Comprising a concise Grammar, Exercises and Dialogues, Familiar Phrases, Proverbs, and Vocabulary." By Major H. G. RAVERTY. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1880.

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—FEBRUARY.

NO *Saturday* Reviewer ever brought such severe charges against his or her countrywomen as the author of "A Peep into Parsee Life" asserts to be well deserved by the "Parsee girls." There is an earnestness about the outspoken assertions and appeals for reform of the education and manners of his countrywomen which shows that the writer believes that hi gloomy view of Parsee social life and education is correct. With the editor, we hope it may deserve some qualification. Notes from the Far South refer to famine-stricken coolies. We see that the absurd project of a Hindu medical college, o Ayur Veda institution, mooted last year, has been again brought forward. This would indeed be a retrograde step The arguments advanced in the prospectus are sheer nonsense, and suited to "the orthodox old Hindus and widows who never in their lives take any other than Hindu medicines."

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

AFGHAN REGIMENTS.

WHAT a regiment solely composed of Afghans serving in their own country might be it is hard to say, seeing that such a regiment is without precedent. Hitherto the Afghans have fought under great disadvantages. Their discipline was slack, the soldiers' pay always in arrears, the officers untrained, and their arms mostly indifferent. That they could fight at all under such untoward circumstances is creditable to their military spirit. It is certainly the fact that Afghans are of a treacherous disposition, but so are the Malays. A Government which was able to discipline a Malay regiment may make light of Afghan insubordination; besides, the Afghan soldiers in the Bengal Native Infantry regiments are well spoken of by their officers. Doubtless, when enjoying the unexpected and extraordinary benefits of regular pay, good clothing, arms, and English discipline, administered by English officers, the Afghan regiments will be something very different from the popular impression of Afghans now, and it is quite possible that they might become the flower of our Eastern army, even as the Sikhs and Goorkhas are that flower now. There is no stouter man in Asia than your Afghan, and if it should be unfortunately the destinies of England and Russia to collide, the Afghans, it now judiciously managed, ought to serve as valuable military material for England's uses in that collision. But at present it is more with the object of hastening the pacification of Afghanistan than that of preventing Russian aggression that we would suggest a local Afghan army for Afghanistan. For some time to come it will be absolutely necessary to maintain considerable military forces in Afghanistan, both British and Native, and the less friction that these create the better it will be for the speedy settlement of the Afghan problem. Now, there can be no question but that garrisons in which the Afghans themselves could share with English soldiers the profit and the honour would be more agreeable to Afghans than garrisons composed for the most part of Hindustani sepoys, whom the Afghans hate. Nor does it at all follow that the Afghan soldiers in English pay should be untrustworthy under the circumstances; rather the contrary. England at one time had no bitterer enemies than the Scottish Highlanders, but that was when

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England distrusted the Highlanders and quartered her foreign soldiers upon them. Later on, and when England had learnt a better and more reasonable way of dealing with those independence-loving mountaineers, she had no finer or more loyal regiments in her whole army than those composed of these same contumacious Highlanders. In short, there is a certain amount of spirit and, at the same time, of fidelity to be counted upon in all mountaineers, which will no more mislead us with the Afghans than with the Swiss or Scotch; but to treat them with suspicion is only to invite their distrust. If the Government of India raise new regiments, as they necessarily must to occupy Afghanistan in any strength, they will do well to make as large a proportion of the army of Afghanistan as is safe Afghans. We cannot but think that, by utilising the sepoys of Hindustan for this purpose, the natural animosity of the Afghans to the invaders of their country will be perpetuated for a much longer time than we care now to think of. Indeed, if Englishmen will only imagine themselves in the position of the Afghans, they will at once perceive, we hope, the force of the arguments that are here urged in favour of an Anglo-Afghan army.—*Madras Times.*

THE CABUL EXECUTIONS.

THE caprices of popular fancy are such that while it would certainly have been roused to fury if the Government of India had not at once gone forward to exact, from the guilty city of Cabul, a penalty for the murder of the Cavagnari Mission, it is now liable to be stirred up into a phrensy of humanitarian wrath by a picture of Afghan atrocities. The true position is that arguments about international law and belligerent rights are all up in the air as regards the case before us. Belligerent rights cannot but be modified by the circumstances under which a war is undertaken. The customs of individual warfare in old times bring the subject to a focus. A man had one set of rights when resenting a rude push of the shoulder, and another set when he caught a friend in the act of outraging the supreme domestic law. In France to this day, for the latter injury, you may kill a man on the spot, and proudly explain the circumstances to a sympathetic jury. But for other wrongs you may only kill a man in accordance with the regulations of duelling. So in war. If two Governments quarrel about the interpretation of a treaty, or the custody of keys in Jerusalem, or some other nice diplomatic point, they must only go to war in a gentlemanly way. But when the population of a capital city turn out and murder your ambassador and all his companions you go to war in order to slay and punish. The people of Cabul are still in process of receiving punishment for the crime of September, and if that punishment has been dragged out—as regards time—that is merely because it has been very moderate as regards quantity. The officer entrusted with its execution has been anxious to work as little as possible on the theory of indiscriminate vengeance, though indiscriminate vengeance would have been fully justified by the circumstances with which he had to deal. So the effort has been to pick out from the whole population—all guilty in a general way—the particular persons who could be proved to be guilty in an individual way as well. If the acts of retaliation had been much more sweeping and sensational than they were they would have been amply justified by the circumstances to be dealt with. It is not worth while to go into complicated questions as to the position of the Cabulees as rebels, first against their own prince, our ally then, and afterwards against British authority as the *de facto* Government of the country. We are not concerned to vindicate the measures that have been taken by reference to the text of General Roberts's proclamations, or the proclamations that have been called General Roberts's proclamations. Perhaps his feelings will not be much hurt by fault-finding directed against some of these proclamations. But the important question is whether people have been hanged improperly at Cabul, and the answer to that is that the circumstances of the case which brought on the war are such that it would be difficult to find anybody in Cabul who could reasonably show that he ought not to be hanged. No doubt in practice the line must be drawn somewhere, but it is perfectly irrational to contend that the executions carried out so far have been more numerous than the whole situation justifies, taking into account the monstrosity of the original crime and the character of the people whose minds have to be impressed by the retribution.—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

PATIALA.—The Council of Regency at Patiala, on behalf of the Maharaja, has given two months' extra pay to all the officers and men of his contingent who were employed in the British service during the last Afghan campaign.—*Englishman.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company, held Jan. 10, the resolutions passed on Dec. 20 were confirmed, and it was resolved:—"That the rate of interest on the whole three lakhs of rupees, already sanctioned to be raised by the issue of debentures, be increased from 8 to 9 per cent., and that such increased rate of interest on the amount of debentures already issued commence from the date of the confirmation of this resolution."—*Englishman.*

DISTURBANCE IN SIKKIM.—The late *emeute* was between the Pemiongchi Llamas and the Padong Llama's party. The Padong Llama has now come armed with an authority from the Sikkim Raj to secure peace to the Nepauli ryots who have settled at Rhenok under the orders of the Sikkim Raj, and for that purpose to punish in any way that may be considered proper the disturbers of the peace, the Pemiongchi Llamas or followers of the chief priest. The Tasang Llama, owing to some party jealousy against the Nepauli residents of Rhenok, made a raid against them, but was beaten off with loss of life by the Padong Llama, who is said to have come from Sikkim with armed men. Pemiongchi Llamas allege that the Padong Llama is an impostor who is not armed with authority from the Sikkim Raj, but he, on the contrary, says he has with him the written authority under the seal and signature of the Sikkim Raj, and that he is ready to prove it. We await the issue of events, as the Padong Llama has not as yet desisted from his purpose of securing peace to the Nepaulis, by fighting, if necessary, with the Tasang Llamas, nothwithstanding the orders of the deputy commissioner to the contrary.—*Darjiling News.*

LOCUSTS IN RAJPUTANA.—Large swarms of locusts have made their appearance in Rajputana, and have done considerable damage to the crops.—*Englishman.*

THE STAFF CORPS.—The Bengal Staff Corps on Dec. 31, 1879 was as follows:—Generals, 9; lieutenant generals, 14; major generals, 18; colonels with allowances, 33; lieutenant colonels; 219; majors, 258; captains, 252; lieutenants, &c., 297. Of the lieutenants 44 or 14·8 per cent. were appointed to the corps in 1879.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.—The directors of the Bank of Bengal declared a dividend for the half-year ended Dec. 31 at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The net profit available amounted to Rs.11,66,693, which was disposed of as follows, viz.:—

	Rs.
In payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum	...8,00,000
Transferred to reserve fund	...2,00,000
Transferred to bad and doubtful debt account ...	...1,25,000
Carried forward to the current half-year	... 41,693
Total	11,66,693

G. F. MEWBURN Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. has been nominated chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Bengal for the current year, and J. F. Flemington, Esq., of Messrs. Gisborne and Co., the vice-chairman.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE JAUNPUR JUDGESHIP.—The separate judgeship of Jaunpur has been revived. It was abolished by Sir William Muir. The substantive appointment has been given to Mr. Leeds, but, as he is on furlough, Mr. M. S. Howell will act for him.—*Indian Daily News.*

A VISITOR.—Mr. H. E. Falk, the president of the Salt Chamber of Commerce of Cheshire and Worcestershire, has been travelling a good deal through the North West Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, and has been making close inquiries into the working of the Indian Salt Department; and we are told that "he is not given to that sickly sentimentality which sees horrors in the salt tax." From Allahabad Mr. Falk will proceed to the Sambhur Lake, visiting the salt-producing States of Rajputana *en route.*—*Indian Herald.*

THE NAGA RAID ON CACHAR.—Some further particulars have been received of the attack on the Baladhan tea-garden. Mr. Blyth's servant states that the attack was made about half-past six in the evening. His master had just finished dinner, and he was taking him a cup of tea when a noise outside was heard. Mr. Blyth went to the window and was immediately shot dead. Nagas, numbering 200 or 300, then rushed to the house, plundered and burnt it and the factories, killing about fifteen coolies. They then retired to the jungle. Some people of the neighbouring quarter, getting alarmed, proceeded at once to Baladhan, where they found all the buildings ruined and Mr. Blyth's body horribly burnt and charred. There have been no further raids. The Chief Commissioner of Assam, who arrived at Silchar on Tuesday, reports that the excitement is quieting down, and that the coolies are returning to work. Guards have been posted at the most exposed points. The district police superintendent has been following the raiders, but there is little hope of his being able to intercept them. Operations against the Nagas in the Kohima direction are proceeding satisfactorily. Pachana village was attacked by the 42nd on the 28th ult. and taken with a loss to the enemy of fifteen killed and no casualties on our side. Kenona was taken next day, after a trifling resistance, our loss being one sepoy killed. Major Chambers is now in Calcutta organising a coolie corps for service in the Naga Hills.—*Times Telegram.*

VACCINATION EXPERIENCES IN BENGAL.—In the report on vaccination in the province of Bengal reference is made to the small-pox epidemic that raged in Calcutta last year. Dr. Irvine, surgeon general for Bengal, remarks:—"That small-pox should so extensively prevail in Calcutta is, of course, an indication of a want of sufficient vaccination, but whether this is owing to any deficiency in the Presidency Vaccine Department I have not the means of ascertaining. It must, also, be fully admitted that probably Calcutta, from its position and from the large numbers of strangers in the shape of emigrants, pilgrims, and people in search of work who flock to it, can never be properly protected till such people believe more fully in vaccination than they do at present. Dr. Charles

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gives details of the extraordinary arrangements which he made for the protection of the population in May, 1879, when he employed the staff of the metropolitan circles for that purpose. I find that each of the twenty extra vaccinators thus utilised vaccinated, on an average, 2·42 cases daily during the sixty days they worked in the town. In fact, the proportion was rather less, for I have calculated as if all the vaccinators commenced work on May 23, whereas some had started before that date. This result of vaccination practised during the prevalence of an epidemic of small-pox does not seem to indicate any great amount of zeal on the part of the extra establishment." Dr. Irvine recommends that in Calcutta vaccination should be made compulsory, and, further, that it should be made compulsory in all municipalities in which Act IV. (B.C.) of 1865 is in force. Dr. Charles expresses an opinion as to the influence of temperature on the diffusion of small-pox, and he believes, as the result of inquiries made in Calcutta during many years, that a temperature of 75° F. allows the disease to spread with fatal freedom. A temperature of 80° F. checks its progress materially, though it does not stop it, while at 85° "the contagion becomes so promptly affected as to become, if not inert, at least so enfeebled as to be able to spread the disease with great difficulty." He is further of opinion that the rainfall has no influence in spreading small-pox. The report notes a blot in the vaccine operations arising from the indolence and ignorance of vaccinators which, we think, is common to all the vaccination departments in India. It is true everywhere that nothing should be so steadily kept in view as this, that licensed vaccinators or ex-inoculators are a source of danger and difficulty, unless their work is very closely supervised, seeing that they are very apt to revert to inoculation under such circumstances, it being much more easily carried on.—*Madras Times.*

EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES.—As it is the intention of the authorities of the Bengal police to employ graduates of the university or other intelligent natives as inspectors and sub inspectors, and also men of fair education in the constabulary force, a system of examination, necessary for the departmental service, has been introduced, which is generally conducted by one of the deputy inspectors general.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MR. GRIBBLE, officiating postmaster general, Bengal, died at Calcutta on the 17th ult of cholera, after a few hours' illness.

MR. J. D. GORDON, C.S.I., chief commissioner of Mysor, has arrived in Calcutta to consult with the Viceroy about the arrangements for making over that province to the young Maharaja.

FEARFUL ENCOUNTER WITH SHARKS.—A sad occurrence is reported from Port Blair:—"On the evening of Christmas Day one of the privates of the 89th Regiment, named Kenney, went out to the bay to have a swim—a daily recreation—between five and six p.m. When he was out a distance of about 150 yards from the jetty he found himself attacked by a small shark which bit off one of the fingers of his left hand and lacerated another and the thumb. The man being a good swimmer bravely resisted the attack and had nearly succeeded in choking, it is said, his enemy, when he found himself attacked by a larger monster, which seized him below the cap of the right knee, causing an incision of about four inches long by two deep. The wounded man still fought his way bravely, swimming towards shore with his right hand, while with his other mutilated one he defended himself. While doing so the second and fiercer antagonist managed to seize his wounded leg just behind the knee cap, rendering it perfectly useless. Life, however, is sweet, and notwithstanding his crippled condition Kenney struggled on towards a boat he saw coming to his aid, when a third shark attacked him from behind and tore off nearly the whole of the flesh from his back. Even in this dreadful state he managed to swim some fifty yards further, and to reach the boat before mentioned, when he was picked up. He was immediately conveyed to shore, laid in a doolie, and carried to the hospital, where he received every care and attention; but after lingering for thirty hours, and suffering the greatest agony, he expired. When the corpse was examined the intestines were plainly visible through the exposed ribs, three or four of which were broken. The dimensions of the last bite were seen to be fourteen inches by twelve. The deceased was only 23½ years of age."—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE STAMP FORGERIES.—In acknowledging the Government of India's letter of November last, transmitting papers relative to the discovery of stamp forgeries at Lucknow and Roorkee, the Secretary of State has expressed his satisfaction at the successful manner in which the forgeries have been detected, for which Major Fendall Currie and the officers acting under him have very deservedly received the commendation of the Governor General in Council as well as of the local Government.—*Times of India.*

FEES FOR REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.—The Calcutta Trades' Association lately addressed the director general of the Post-office of India on the subject of the excessive fee charged for the registration of letters, and received a reply from the Postal Department stating that a reduction in the rates of postage is one of the items of postal reform before the Government for consideration, but, under the present condition of the finances, the director general is of opinion that he would not be justified in recommending the reduction proposed by the association.—*Ibid.*

THE RAJA OF NABHA.—The following letter has been received by the Raja of Nabha from the Viceroy:—"My Friend,—The auxiliary troops which were furnished by your Highness to co-operate with the Imperial forces in the recent military operations in Afghanistan have returned to the frontier, and I desire to convey to your Highness my high appreciation of the services which they have rendered. The steadiness and fidelity with which your soldiers performed their duty throughout the campaign have elicited high commendation from the officers in command of the British force employed in the same operations. Their state of discipline and general behaviour reflect great credit on your Highness's administration. I shall have much pleasure in reporting to her Majesty's Government the share which your Highness's troops have taken in the recent operations, and I trust that your Highness will communicate these expressions of my approval to the officers and men who formed your Highness's contingent." The Raja lately held a durbar at Nabha for the purpose of acknowledging and rewarding the services of the men and officers of his force in Afghanistan. This ceremony would have taken place some time since, but was unavoidably postponed owing to the late severe illness of his Highness. The Raja presented Rs.1,200 to Sirdar Bishen Singh, 1st political officer of the force, and a special pension of Rs.30 a month; Rs.800 and a pension of Rs.20 a month to Sirdar Nuttoo Lall, 2nd political officer; and the sum of Rs.1,000 and a pension of Rs.25 a month to Sirdar Buderdin Khan, general and paymaster of the force. The Foreign Minister received Rs.400. A sum equivalent to four months' pay was accorded to all the civilians employed with the force. Five months' pay was given to all officers engaged, and three months to the rank and file; to camp followers a month and a-half's pay was given, and his Highness ruled that the widows or heirs of men who had died during the campaign should receive the same amount the men would have been entitled to had they survived. The announcement of the Raja's liberality was received with cheers by its recipients and with three cheers for the Queen-Empress; the durbar was then broken up, an imperial salute being fired.—*Times of India.*

SOMEBODY BLUNDERED.—We hear that the detachment under the command of the late Captain Hare, 22nd Native Infantry, found itself without food or covering for twenty-four hours, and that this officer's death was due to the mismanagement which had that result.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A NATIVE OFFICIAL SHOT.—It is reported from Thull that a native extra assistant commissioner, Noor Mahomed Khan, was shot on the 8th ult. by a sentry, past whom the official tried to force his way.—*Times of India.*

THE FEBRIFUGE.—It is said that Government has ordered the discontinuance to hospitals for native troops of the issue of quinine, the cinchona febrifuge being substituted. When the latter drug is administered in large doses it is apt, a contemporary is told, to cause heartburn and dysentery.—*Times of India.*

THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR.—The Maharaja of Kashmir has offered to contribute timber to the value of a thousand pounds towards the building of the proposed English Cathedral at Lahore. H.H. has also given a donation of Rs.2,100 to the District Charitable Society of Calcutta as a thankoffering for the escape of the Viceroy from the shot fired at him by the man De Say.—*Times of India.*

IT is said that Mr. J. W. Edgar, C.S.I., is to be the new inspector general of police in Bengal.

IN Calcutta there are 199 Hindu temples, 117 Mahomedan mosques, 31 Christian churches, and 2 Jewish synagogues.

IT is stated that Mr. W. Waterfield, accountant general, North West Provinces, who stands seventeenth on the list of Bengal civil servants, will retire in April, and be succeeded by Mr. J. Westland, accountant general of Bengal.—*Times of India.*

THE DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAY.—The Calcutta papers announce that, in consequence of further representations by the native community, the Viceroy has cancelled the recent orders cutting down the Doorga Poojah holidays to four days, restoring them to the period of twelve days heretofore granted.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—On Jan. 21 the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 19,528 tons. London, *via* Canal: The market closed very firm at £2 15s. for rice nominal, £3 5s. nominal for linseed, £3 10s. for cotton, £3 15s. to £4 for hides, tea, &c.; seeds nominal. London, *via* Cape: The market may be said to close fairly steady at £1 17s. 6d. for saltpetre, £2 3s. 9d. to £2 5s. for wheat, £2 15s. for jute, £2 17s. 6d. to £3 for cotton; linseed nominal, rape nominal, poppyseed nominal. For Liverpool *via* Cape: There is nothing to report this week. The market keeps firm at £1 17s. 6d. for saltpetre, £2 7s. 6d. for linseed, £2 7s. 6d. for jute nominal, and £2 10s. oil in cases.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

NATIVES AS ENGINE DRIVERS.—The locomotive and carriage superintendent, South Indian Railway, reports:—"For the last six months I have had a class in the shed here two or three times a week of the old native firemen to ascertain their capabilities if in charge of an engine in a difficulty. My only hesitation has ever been to put them on a long mileage train, in case anything happened, and they lost nerve from being far from assistance. Now that the line is broken up in short sections and there are foremen or drivers in charge close at hand I determined to try the experiment. I have sent three natives to work the Tuticorin and Tinnivelly branch traffic, thirty-eight miles, where there is a foreman at Tuticorin and a fitter at Tinnevelly. I have two natives on between Negapatam

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and Tanjore, forty-eight miles, with a foreman at Negapatam and a driver in charge at Tanjore. I purpose working the Chingleput-Arkonam branch with natives, with a driver in charge at Chingleput. I have natives now from Arkonam to Conjeveram; I have one native ballasting in Tanjore yard and the neighbourhood. The Pondicherry branch I also intend to do with natives, with a driver in charge at Villupuram. When Chingleput shed is built I shall work the Madras-Chingleput section with them also. Below I give you a list of the men now employed, and others whose fitness I have personally tested for short train service. Experience only can show if they can be trusted on a long mileage. The way they deal with their difficulties will demonstrate this. There are about six more as yet not examined who from service should be qualified. My covenanted men range from Rs.120 to Rs.180, and uncovenanted from Rs.50 to Rs.180. I hope my natives may succeed. The financial result will be very satisfactory. I should fix their maximum at Rs.50."—*Madras Times.*

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The statement of revenue and expenditure of the Government of Madras from April 1 to June 30, 1879, has been published. In the quarter the receipts amounted to £2,652,738, exclusive of army and irrigation receipts, £54,473, or £2,707,211 under all heads, against £2,456,315 in the corresponding quarter last year. Land revenue brought in £1,519,535; excise, £151,640; provincial rates, £204,991; salt, £394,358; stamps, £107,858; law and justice, £25,878; tributes, £88,608; assessed taxes, £26,697; customs, £46,931; army receipts, £51,861; forest receipts, £13,336; gain by exchange, £3,130. The total expenditure under all heads was £1,535,471, against £1,611,333 in the corresponding quarter in the previous year. The land revenue administration cost £169,016; forests, £11,779; excise, £4,585; salt expenditure, £23,413; stamps, £3,474; administration, £31,535; minor departments, £8,072; law and justice, £134,431; police, £90,024; education, £31,615; medical, £33,501; allowances, £58,857; superannuation, £79,337; miscellaneous, £24,002; loss by exchange, £17,302, against £8,807 in the corresponding quarter in the previous year; the army expenditure amounted to £675,738; irrigation £50,837; and public works ordinary, £50,837. There was a net decrease in expendsture of £75,862. One half of the decrease is owing to the cessation of famine relief, the figures for which in the quarter of 1878 were £38,399.—*Madras Standard.*

FAMINE ORPHANAGE.—We learn that the Famine Orphanage, hitherto under the superintendence of Mrs. Carmichael, has been handed over formally to the native community under a committee consisting of ten members under the presidentship of the Hon. Humayan Jah Bahadur and the secretaryship of Mr. B. Ramasawmy Naidu. Mrs. Wynn, the matron, still continues to hold office.—*Madras Athenæum.*

RECRUITS FOR THE 24TH M.N.I.—A recruiting party from the 24th Madras Native Infantry, consisting of a native officer, two non-commissioned officers, and eight sepoys, left by the s.s. *Asia* recently for Coconada. They are all Mahomedans, and are to enlist none but Mahomedan recruits, of whom seventy are required. They are to recruit in the Masulipatam, Coconada, and Guntoor districts Time was when a recruiting party from a native regiment was of very rare occurrence indeed; numbers of eligible candidates used to present themselves either at the depot or at headquarters. Notwithstanding the late increase of pay, soldiering does not appear to be so popular among the fighting races of India as it used to be. It is not improbable that Government will have to raise some Zulu regiments or Siah Posh Kaffir regiments from Afghanistan for service in India.—*Rangoon Times.*

THE CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. — The establishment for the Madras Army will consist of surgeon general, Army Medical Department; secretary to surgeon general, Indian Medical Department, at headquarters. The six circles of medical superintendence will be distributed as follows, each being held by a deputy surgeon general:—1. Centre District, Northern District, 1 A.M.D.; 2. Southern District, Malabar and Canara District, 1 I.M.D.; 3. Mysor District, Ceded Districts, 1 A.M.D.; 4. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Hyderabad Contingent, 1 I.M.D.; 5. Nagpore Force, Central India Regiments, 1 I.M.D.; 6. British Burma Division, 1 I.M.D.—*Madras Times.*

THE RAMPA REBELS.—At Kunnaparati, in Rampa, the rebels attacked a number of villagers, who were overwhelmed by the superior number of the enemy, and, according to a correspondent of a Madras paper, some of them were carried off. Three military parties were ordered to proceed against the rebels, who surrounded a small escort party under a havildar near Guru. Reports have since been received from the first party, who reached the place on the 2nd ult., to the effect that the havildar's party were found safe, though cut off from water supply, and surrounded by a large number of rebels. On arrival of the other parties the force was to operate against the enemy, who are at present not far distant from Gurtern. Information had been received that Chendriah was among the rebels.—*Times of India.*

GOLD MINING.—We hear that some enterprising gentlemen intend shortly to work the gold mines at Kolar, and that an experienced miner has been indented for from Australia. Some years ago an enterprising engineer worked the mines and obtained a small quantity of gold. The Mysor Government were willing to allow the miners easy terms, and, now that arrangements are almost complete, the mines will be worked.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

EURASIAN AGRICULTURE.—A Madras paper announces that the first step by the Eurasian Association towards the establishment of an agricultural colony has been taken, ten men having been sent to the Sydapet farm to be trained in the work.

NEW POST-OFFICE.—There seems a chance of Madras getting its new combined telegraph and post office. The Duke of Buckingham thinks the proposed building an absolute necessity, and if the Government of India concur the next official budget will provide for the needful funds.—*Times of India.*

BOMBAY.

CONFIRMATIONS.—Amongst the female candidates lately confirmed by the Bishop of Bombay at Sharanpore was a Parsee. At Ahmednagar his lordship is said to have confirmed 156 men and 53 women. All the candidates, says the *Church Chronicle*, were from the poorest class, but few could afford to come in anything more than the humble coolie costume, and many of the women came up with a child on their hips. As the bishop laid hands on each candidate separately the service lasted a long time, so that it was quite dark before it was over. When the congregation left the church there seemed to be some confusion outside. Some people wanted to find friends, and mothers had lost their children. In the crowd all were making their inquiries at once, but they soon became quiet and went off peaceably to their respective destinations. The next morning a confirmation was held for the Europeans, when the Rev. G. B. Streetan presented thirteen candidates, several of whom were soldiers.—*Madras Times.*

THE CATHOLIC VICAR GENERAL.—His Grace the Archbishop of Goa has appointed the Rev. Estanislaus Viunte de Souza vicar general of Bombay. The nomination has met with unanimous approval.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE KARACHI LANDING PIER.—The construction of the Keamari landing pier at Karachi, which will cost about five lakhs, has been sanctioned. The Lahore paper says this decision will be welcomed, not only by the population of Sind and the Punjab, but by all who have the real interests of the country at heart. The advantages of an improved harbour at Karachi cannot be overestimated. The port is the natural landing-place for the troops and military stores required in Northern India and beyond our old frontier; and, as we have already shown, even much larger vessels than H.M.'s troopships—vessels drawing close upon twenty-four feet of water—have been easily accommodated in the anchorage. By means of the new pier steamers will be brought almost side by side with the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company's wagons, an advantage which will be greatly appreciated not only by shippers, but by overland passengers, the number of whom, travelling by the Aden-Karachi route, is largely increasing. We venture to hope that the Government may follow up the present measure by sanctioning the removal of "deep water point." The cost will be small, and the displacement of the obstruction would afford room for several more steamers of the very largest size.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.—The report of the directors of the Bank of Bombay for the past half-year gives the net profit at Rs.3,52,872, including Rs.1[illegible],305 brought down. The usual interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. has been declared, and absorbs Rs.2,50,000 of this amount, leaving Rs.1,02,872 to be carried forward. No bad debts have been made during the half-year, and the item "past due bills" has been reduced to Rs.13,76,922. To meet the amount still outstanding various sales of property have been or will be made, and the directors are confident that enough will be realised to wipe out the balance on this account.—*Times.*

DEATH OF CAPT. CARTER.—Capt. Henry Carter, formerly commander of the obelisk ship *Cleopatra*, and lately of the steamship *King Arthur*, trading between Bombay and the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, died of dysentery on the 10th of January at Bombay, after a week's illness, contracted just as he was about to start for England. He was forty-four years of age.—*Times.*

THE RESERVE DIVISION.—The Bombay papers state that the following troops from that Presidency have been ordered for service, and will probably cross the frontier by the 17th:—E Battery B Brigade Horse Artillery; C Battery 2nd Brigade Field Artillery; 2nd Sind Horse, Puna Horse, 7th Fusiliers, 66th Foot, and 4th and 10th Native Infantry. The following will form the reserve division for Southern Afghanistan:—D Battery B Brigade Horse Artillery; F Battery 2nd Brigade Field Artillery, 11th and 15th Foot, 1st Sind Horse, a regiment of cavalry (to be named hereafter), 3rd Light Cavalry, and 3rd, 9th, 23rd, and 24th Native Infantry. Great activity prevails in Bombay in despatching these troops to Karachi.—*Times Telegram.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AT BARODA.—In his speech at the ceremonial of laying the first stone of the new palace his Excellency the Governor made the following observations on native administration:—"I venture to add my expressions to all that has justly been said by Mr. Melville regarding the high reputation which Sir Madhava Rao's administration universally enjoys in Western India. I am sure that it is admired, not only by all neighbouring native States of Western India, but is also highly esteemed

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by all those British officers who from their proximity or vicinity have knowledge of it. I rejoice that on this occasion so many educated native gentlemen should be present to hear such commendation publicly bestowed on Sir Madhava Rao. I hope that the influence of his great and honourable example will stimulate all the rising and educated youth of our schools and our colleges to follow in his footsteps as far as their capacities or opportunities may allow them. Now, my native friends, much has been said of late years regarding the capacity of natives for administration as distinct from the judicial department. Everybody admits your aptitude for judicial services, many doubt your aptitude for administrative services, but I beg to say that I for one do not doubt your aptitude for administration. It were affectation if I were to tell you that you are likely to be as good administrators as Englishmen, for this plain reason, that every nation has its specialities, and I believe it is admitted that the imperial governing power is one of those gifts with which nature or Providence has endowed Englishmen. It is a gift the like of which has not been seen since the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Those of my native hearers who remember their classics which they learned in the university will recollect the line "*Tu regere imperio populos Romane memento*;" that is to say, "You Romans, recollect it is your destiny in the world to govern alien races." Now, it is not likely that this gift is distributed alike amongst all races of men, and I cannot promise you that you will ever become as administrators equal to Englishmen. That I frankly tell you, and you may believe me when I tell you with equal frankness that I believe you are nevertheless capable of becoming excellent administrators. I appeal to the entire history of India, from the earliest ages down to the most recent times, in respect to every race, every dynasty, which has risen to power, that there never has been a time when natives of India have not displayed high administrative ability. During the Hindu time there were many eminent Hindu statesmen; during the Mahomedan there were equally eminent Mahomedan and Hindu statesmen. It is sometimes said that during the British period there have been fewer eminent native statesmen than formerly, but that statement I venture to doubt. I say that in every part of India we are producing native statesmen of the good old imperial stamp, and I adduce as instances the cases of the Ministers of Hyderabad, of Cashmere, of Travancore, of Gwalior, and last, though not least, I adduce as an instance Sir Madhava Rao himself. Gentlemen, I feel sanguine that when, by slow degrees, perhaps, but still ultimately, natives are admitted into the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service, to which service I and Mr. Melville are so proud to have belonged, that in that service also there will turn out hereafter to be many eminent native members."—*Bombay Gazette.*

COTTON CULTIVATION.—In 1878-79 the area sown with cotton in the whole Presidency, exclusive of Sind, was 2,917,471 acres. Last season (1879-80) the breadth so cultivated in the same territories was 3,621,645 acres, showing an increase of more than half a million acres of land sown. The crop which is now coming forward will, it is expected, be proportionately larger, the rainfall having been favourable in those places in which the increase of cultivation occurred. This was the case chiefly in the northern districts of the Presidency. In many parts of the Southern Mahratta country the season was not favourable to the growth of cotton.—*Bombay Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. TROOPSHIP "EUPHRATES."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Euphrates*, 4,173 tons, Capt. C. J. Brownrigg, arrived in harbour on Jan. 21, from Portsmouth, Dec. 24; calling at Malta on the 2nd, Port Said on the 6th, and Suez on Jan. 9. The *Euphrates* brings 28 officers, 8 ladies, 4 children, 1,091 men, 59 women, and 63 children of different regiments. During the voyage there were two births and two deaths on board. The Canal was full of ships, and she was three days in the Canal; she passed H.M.S. *Euryalus* in the Bitter Lakes. Fine cool weather was experienced. She will leave Bombay on Jan. 31 for Portsmouth. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Col. W. Carey, R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Nicolas, 2nd Brigade, R.A.; Capt. J. C. Dalton, 4th Brigade, R.A.; Lieut. H. L. Gardiner, 4th Brigade, R.A.; Lieut. C. Nugent, 6th Brigade, R.A.; Capt. A. H. Cope, 2-8th Foot; 2nd Lieut. H. G. Lang, 72nd Regiment; 2nd Lieut. D. C. Mercer, 73rd Regiment; Surgeon Major and Mrs. R. W. Berkley, A.M.D; Major and Mrs. G. F. Blackwood and two children, B Brigade, R.H.A.; Lieut. W. H. H. Waters, 1st Brigade, R.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. C. Phillpots, B Brigade, R.H.A.; Lieut. T. Robertson, 1st Brigade, R.A.; Major and Mrs. G. J. Gillies, 3rd Brigade, R.A.; Lieut. H. E. G. Adams, 3rd Brigade, R.A.; Lieut. J. Lewes, 5th Brigade, R.A.; Lieut. W. H. Cumming, 8th Brigade, R.A.; Major G. A. Crawford, 8th Brigade, R.A.; Lieut. P. R. Simmonds, 9th Brigade, R.A.; Lieut. Col. F. E. Hadow, R.A.; Capt. T. B. Humfrey, 2-8th Foot; Riding Master and Mrs. F. Draper, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. M. A. Kerr, 1-17th Foot; 2nd Lieut. A. D. M. Purvis, 62nd Regiment; 2nd Lieut. H. G. Sutton, 20th Regiment; Capt. W. Welman, 25th Regiment; 2nd Lieut. G. H. Butcher, 86th Regiment; Surgeon Major R. Jackson, A.M.D.; Surgeon and Mrs. E. J. Connolly, daughter and child; Mrs. Forbes and child.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP "JUMNA."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Jumna*, 4,173 tons, Capt. George Parsons, arrived in harbour on Jan. 18, from Portsmouth Dec. 20, calling at Malta 29th, Port Said Jan. 3, Suez 5th, and Aden 11th, bringing 36 officers, 15 ladies, 4 children, 76 women, 105 children, and 1,066 men, including 85 of the 2-13th Regt., 89 of the 34th, 70 of the 43rd, 121 of the 44th, 29 of the 54th, 102 of the 4-60th, 146 of the 70th, and 203 of the 100th Regt. During the voyage six children died. At Malta the *Jumna* was put in quarantine on account of scarlatina on board, and she landed cases at Malta, Suez, and Aden. No fresh cases occurred afterwards. The *Jumna* experienced good weather. She will sail on the 27th for Portsmouth. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—Capt. R. Garth, 14th Hussars; Lieut. and Mrs. G. M. Palms, Hussars; 2nd Lieut. W. H. Mitchell, Hussars; Brevet Major W. Cox, 2-13th Foot; Lieut. L. L. Steele, 2-15th Foot; Major and Mrs. C. E. L. Bluett, 2-22nd Foot; Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt, 33rd Foot; Brevet Major A. J. Tutnell, 34th Foot; Quartermaster S. Cordue, 40th Foot; Capt. A. C. Money, 43rd Foot; Lieut. J. W. Thompson, 44th Foot; Capt. H. G. Lefroy, 44th Foot; Lieut. T. J. P. Kelby, 44th Foot; Lieut. J. W. M. Macartney, 54th Foot; Capt. A. F. H. Mitchell-Innes, 4-60th Foot; Capt. H. A. H. Ward, 4-60th Foot; 2nd Lieut. Kays, 4-60th Foot; 2nd Lieut. R. S. Alexander, 88th Foot; 2nd Lieut. E. A. Crabbe, 38th Foot; Lieut. J. Boyle, 89th Foot; 2nd Lieut. R. E. D. Campbell, 89th Foot; 2nd Lieut. A. D. C. Pond, 100th Foot; Lieut. C. E. Peirse, 1st W.I. Regiment; Lieut. G. B. O'Donnell, 1st W.I. Regiment; Surg. Major A. D. Gulland, A.M.D.; Surg. Major W. L. Farmer, A.M.D.; Surg. and Mrs. Latchford and two children, A.M.D.; Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. F. Gordon, B.S.C.; Capt. J. M. Hunter, B.S.C.; Lieut. T. H. Eyre and child, B.S.C.; Capt. and Mrs. G. Lecky, M.S.C.; Lieut. R. C. Sherard, M.S.C.; Surg. and Mrs. M. Robinson, M.M.S.; Capt. and Mrs. R. Meredith and child, 1-6th Foot; Lieut. T. H. Houghton, 1st W.I. Regiment; 2nd Lieut. I. H. Dyer, 17th Lancers; Mrs. F. S. Le Grice, Mrs. A. Randford, Mrs. E. Wighton, Mrs. N. Gwynne, Mrs. G. E. E. Burroughs.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'S TROOPSHIP "MALABAR."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Malabar*, 4,173 tons, Captain John F. G. Grant, sailed on Jan. 18 for Natal, *via* Mauritius, to bring drafts of the 62nd Foot and families of 6th Dragoon Guards. It is expected that she will be back on Feb. 26, and leave Bombay on March 6 next.

The I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, towing I.G.S. *Czarewitch* and the *Tennasserim*, had arrived from Karachi, bringing the following officers of D-2 R.A. and other regiments. She left Karachi on the 16th ult., bringing the following military officers and the D-2, Det. R.A.:—Lieut. Pickwood, Surgeon Rogers, Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. Jackson, Major and Mrs. Staveley, Lieut. Banister, Lieut. Col. Bushe, 19th N.I., Capt. Clarke, 2-60th Rifles.—*Times of India.*

THE annual report on Bombay gaols for 1878 has been laid before and considered by the Secretary of State. Two main facts are shown by the report, which are regretted—namely, the great prevalence of crime, and the excessive increasing mortality of the gaol population; while the admissions into all gaols during the year were 34,860, or 17 per cent. less than the number, 40,728, in the previous year, they were still 43 per cent. over the average of the three years before the famine. In the city of Bombay itself there had been a progressive increase in crime since 1875. Regarding the second point, it appears that of the 51,291 prisoners confined during the year 1,569 died in prison, and that the death-rate of prisoners had risen steadily during the previous three years. The Secretary of State agrees in the opinion of the Bombay Government that these unfortunate circumstances must be ascribed to the effects of the late famine; want, and the demoralisation produced by it leading to crime; and the consequent crowding of the gaols joined with the enfeebled condition of the prisoners at their admission, resulting in the high death-rate. The report also states that there were 318 female civil prisoners, against 245 in the previous year, and that there had been a considerable number of female prisoners incarcerated for debt. Lord Cranbrook concurs in the opinion of the Bombay Government that thanks are due to Dr. Cruikshank and the officers of the department for the manner in which they performed their duties during a period of considerable strain.

Dr. N. HOPKINS, civil surgeon, Karachi, who recently returned from Europe, is very ill, and Dr. Adey (who was acting for him) has been detained there in consequence. It is most probable Dr. Hopkins will have again to proceed home, in which case he forfeits his appointment, and Dr. Adey will be confirmed as civil surgeon. This arrangement will also confirm Dr. C. Joint as civil surgeon, Surat.—*Times of India.*

ADDITIONAL TROOPS FOR SERVICE.—The following troops have been warned for immediate service on the Kandahar line—A Battery R.H.A., the Field Battery, Karachi, 7th Fusiliers, 2-66th Regiment. The *Tennaserim* and *Czarewitch* sailed Jan. 24 with 28th N.I., and the officers accompanying the regiment, viz.:—Lieut. Col. Nimmo, commanding, Lieut. Col. Newport, Major Loughton, Lieuts. Reilly and Chase, Surg. Major Keith. We hear that the two batteries of artillery which lately arrived from Burma with the intention of going home in the next troopship have been stopped, awaiting further orders.—*Times of India.*

PRIMARY EDUCATION.—"Primary education has slightly retrograded, and decline or want of vitality characterised many of the

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educational institutions of the Presidency." Such is the rather melancholy comment of the Governor in Council on the educational report for the last official year 1878-79. As to the cause, it is declared to be mainly the late agricultural and commercial depression and the epidemics that have unhappily existed. His Excellency "is unwilling to believe, indeed cannot bring himself to think, that the poverty of result is owing to any want of zeal or ability on the part of the educational officers themselves as a body. On the other hand, in some parts of the country education has been sustained during the year, despite depression, by the efforts of particular officers. While in at least one, and probably two, notable cases the falling off is due to the faults of particular officers. Moreover, the Governor in Council is far from satisfied that the civil officers in each district sufficiently realise their responsibilities for co-operation with the educational officers in the promotion of primary education. In the resolution passed upon last year's report the Governor in Council adverted to the above points, and will now take further steps to ensure additional attention in any district where they may seem to have been inadequately regarded. The director (Mr. Chatfield) is doubtless aware of the responsibility which attaches to him as executive head of the department, a responsibility which is far greater than in those provinces where much of the executive work is done by the civil officers, while the educational officers form an inspecting agency. The Governor in Council feels sure that Mr. Chatfield will himself set the highest example of energy in establishing the department in the position it held before the recent distress, and will see that all his officers, without any exception, put forth all the efforts that may be necessary in concert with the civil authorities, whose strenuous co-operation the Governor in Council will insist upon having." The actual decrease in the number of scholars was 5,289, in spite of the fact that there were 188 more educational institutions than in the previous year. Of course, as is pointed out, the demand for new schools in certain places may be quite legitimate, notwithstanding some of the existing schools elsewhere are not flourishing. In his recent convocation address Sir Richard Temple had something to say about the decrease in the number of students at the colleges affiliated to the university, and we hear something more of the falling off in this resolution. For instance, in 1874-75 there were 245 students at Elphinstone College; last year there were only 166. Amongst the causes of this diminution were the admission of free students and the continuance in the college of students who have been plucked in their examinations. The numerical increase does not, it is said, "affect the confidence felt by the Governor in Council in the management of the college by its present very able principal." The expenditure on education amounted in the year under report to about 30 lakhs, being Rs.77,368 less than the sum expended during the previous twelve months.—*Times of India.*

CEYLON.

WE take the following items from the *Ceylon Times* of Jan. 13:—

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather throughout the island is unusually fine, and eminently favourable for the ripening of wood on coffee, where it exists in unusual abundance. With the exception of Ouvah districts and one or two of those in the Kandy country, the coffee crop may be said to be gathered and in course of curing. In the Happutelle district the most liberal estimates will be realised, and, as a rule, proprietors on that side of the country may congratulate on the year's operations. The outturn of the gatherings, go from six to ten cwts. per acre. According to the latest returns there have been shipped from hence 152,320cwt. plantation coffee, and 13,606cwt. native kinds, making a total of 165,926cwt. as compared with 209,216cwt. at the same period of last year.

MESSRS. RUDD BROTHERS.—On Saturday last the assignee of the insolvent estate of Messrs. Rudd Brothers sold the Karagastalawe and Meymalle coffee and cinchona estates for Rs.80,500. The former comprised 176 acres coffee and 30 acres cinchona, the latter 55 acres coffee, 96 acres cinchona, and 7 acres tea, besides forest land.

THE GRAIN TAX.—We are glad to learn that the grain tax commissioners have thus far laboured with expedition and success. The whole of that portion of the Colombo district of the Western Province situated between Negombo and Veangoda, as far as Bopé in the direction of the Pantura district, has been commuted not only to the complete satisfaction of the cultivators but to the advantage of Government.

MILITARY NEWS.—Surgeon J. A. Clery, M.B., Army Medical Department, having arrived from England in the P. and O. steamer *Poonah* on the 9th inst., will assume medical, charge of the troops at Galle. On the recommendation of a medical board the Major General commanding is pleased to grant Surgeon B. A. Jagoe, M.D., Army Medical Department, leave of absence from Jan. 20 to July 12, 1880, to proceed to England.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint E. T. Noyes, Esq., to be a justice of the peace for the district of Hambantotte. The undermentioned gentlemen have been re-elected as unofficial members of the Local Board of Health and Improvement of Matara, viz: G. E. Keuneman, Esq., Jonathan Silva, Esq., John Buultjens, Esq. Leave of absence from the 13th inst. to the 13th proximo having been granted to Mr. H. Nevill, Mr. T. J. de Alwis has been appointed to act during that period as commissioner of requests and joint police magistrate of Colombo and coroner for the district of Colombo.

FROM *Ceylon Times*, Jan. 20:—

"The continued dry weather which is so favourable to the coffee planters' prospects is prejudicial to the harvesting of the cinnamon crop, which is at the present day extremely backward. Dealers who have entered into contracts to supply considerable parcels of the spice find it impossible to fulfil their contracts, and it is extremely probable that the shipment will for some time show a decrease as compared with last year."

MILITARY ITEMS.—A portion of draft for 102nd R.M. Fusiliers, consisting of Lieut. J. D. Lysaght in command, one sergeant and thirty-nine rank and file, arrived from England on the 14th inst. by the steamship *Duke of Argyll*, and H.M.'s transport *Tyne* has arrived with a further draft since, bringing up the local strength of the regiment to eight hundred men.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.—A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had an interview on Friday last with Lord Cranbrook at the India-office to protest against a rumoured intention on the part of the Indian Government to put an extra import duty on Manchester cotton goods going into India, by the reimposition of a duty on those descriptions of goods which were made free of duty about a twelvemonth ago. Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P., introduced the deputation, which urged upon Lord Cranbrook the injustice of such a proceeding as that suggested to Manchester firms which had been for so many years promised a total remission of such duties by Lord Salisbury. They stated further that the reimposition would unduly handicap Manchester houses and work little or no benefit to India. They therefore asked him to urge the Viceroy of India and his council to remove the remaining portion of the duties now levied on cotton goods at the earliest possible date, and to provide for their total abolition in the forthcoming Indian budget. Lord Cranbrook, in reply, said he had been reminded by one of the speakers that his predecessor, Lord Salisbury, had encouraged an agitation on the part of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for the repeal of these duties; he was therefore precluded from saying as strongly as he should have liked that they seemed to him to have taken the most unnecessary step in coming there, which was an act that he feared was rather calculated to lead to the impression that the chamber somewhat distrusted the provisions which the Government had made in India, and which they had the fullest intention of carrying out. With regard to the argument as to the duties being protective or hostile to the interests of either Manchester or the consumers of India, it was wholly unnecessary for the chamber to remind the Government of those facts, as it had been intimated over and over again by Lord Salisbury, and he (Lord Cranbrook) admitted them to the fullest degree. He assured them that the Finance Minister in India and the Viceroy were as strong friends to the remission of the duties as the Manchester Chamber itself. That being so, he rather regretted that, although it might be true that the finances of India were better than they were last year, and that there was a prospect of a higher increase in the revenue than was supposed last year, nevertheless the Manchester Chamber would take into consideration the very great pressure on the finances of India and the peculiar circumstances under which India was placed, and, therefore, although there might be a great demand upon it now, that demand was greater than formerly. They had referred to a rumoured intention of the Government to add more taxes, and asked him to contradict it. He would say that the rumour had not reached his office in any degree in an official shape or in any way in which he should give it the slightest credit. Nothing, he added, could be more unjust than leading the Manchester manufacturers to suppose that a duty would be immediately put on which would check the production which had recently been stimulated to activity. That opinion would be shared by all sensible men. The budget of Sir John Strachey would be produced in a few days; he was not in a position to speak of the mode in which that budget would be finally developed, but if it should be impossible, as he thought it would be probably, that Sir John Strachey should do anything with respect to the cotton duties in the budget, at the same time it did not lessen the impression he felt that he was engaged in devising a scheme for as soon as possible relieving goods from duty—a scheme which he had begun in the face of much opposition throughout the whole of India, and in a manner which showed he had been perfectly sincere in that which he had undertaken. Neither the Government at home nor that in India were relaxing their exertions in this respect, and the deputation could depend upon it that which had been impressed upon his predecessor had been inherited by himself, and that it was intended to carry it out as soon as possible.

INDIAN RELIGIOUS LIFE.—Professor Monier Williams, who lectures at the London Institution on the 16th upon "Indian Religious Life," will be accompanied by Pandit Syamaji Krishnavarma, who will afterwards illustrate the mode of chanting the Vedas and other points in the lecture.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1880.

THE NEW BLUE BOOKS.

THE two Blue Books on the affairs of Afghanistan and Central Asia, published within the last few days, contain a vast amount of information, and almost complete our knowledge of the official documents relating to the questions connected with these countries. We say "almost," because Government has not felt able to publish "at present" the letters from the Russian authorities found at Cabul. However much the contents of those letters may swell the bill of indictment against Russia, there is sufficient in these volumes to confirm the wisdom of our recent action with regard to Afghanistan. The original cause of offence on the part of the late Ameer, Shere Ali, was that, having received a Russian, he refused to receive an English, Embassy. But Russia had also, in the sending of that Embassy, committed a breach of her engagements towards this country as understood by us. It was left for expert professors to invent the excuse of the so-called "independence" of Afghanistan twelve months after the return of the Stoletoff Embassy, which had at the time been justified on the old practice that "all is fair in war." We need not pause to show how wholly inapplicable that excuse was in this case, when, instead of there being war between England and Russia, peace had just been signed at Berlin. It is more to the point to state that in December, 1878, Lord Salisbury informed the Russian Government, in reply to a communication from Count Schouvaloff, that "the engagements in respect to those countries retained their obligatory character." This statement was regarded generally in this country as one condoning the previous action of Russia on the understanding that it was not to be repeated.

The St. Petersburg Cabinet did not regard matters in the same light. The Russian authorities at Tashkent were loth to lose all the advantages they had promised themselves from having successfully figured as the friend and ally of the Afghan ruler. General Kaufmann did not discontinue with Yakoob Khan the correspondence which he had carried on for years with Shere Ali. In March, April, and May last year he, and after his departure General Ivanoff, addressed several letters to Yakoob Khan, and his son Mousa. To such delicate attentions it is not in Asiatic nature to have shown indifference, and we have already had painful reason to know the effect of General Kaufmann's honied words on the susceptible Afghan mind. But these letters contained something more than mere expressions of courtesy and goodwill. General Kaufmann requested the Ameer to keep him informed during his absence at St. Petersburg "of every occurrence that takes place in your Highness's dominions." He based his request on the ground that he was Yakoob's "sincere friend and stanch well wisher." These facts make it palpable that, whatever may be said to the contrary, the Russian Government has fully made up its mind to treat Afghanistan, or indeed any province of it, as an independent State, in which, although nominally admitted to be "under British protection," it has equal rights of "diplomatic interference" with our own. There is neither safety nor prudence in shutting our eyes to the fact that, when it is announced that the understandings between England and Russia have acquired their original force, a very different meaning is attached to the phrase in each country. In England we have assumed that it meant that Afghanistan was "outside the sphere of Russia's operations," whereas in Russia it was only allowed to signify that that State was an independent country, like Persia for instance. We should therefore prepare ourselves for, and take precautions against, Russia carrying this theory into practice in the Afghan States which may hereafter lie beyond our Indian frontier.

On Oct. 22 General Roberts had a lengthy interview with Yakoob Khan, after his abdication, and the conversation turned upon the foreign policy of Shere Ali. On this interesting subject Yakoob Khan made several statements of the highest importance. His very first sentence confirms the accuracy of the view taken by the critics of a policy of "masterly inactivity"—viz., that "in 1869 my father was fully prepared to throw in his lot with you," and that Shere Ali then believed that "his best chance of holding what he had won lay in an alliance with the British Government." But it is with regard to the failure of the mission of Mir Mahomed Shah in 1873 that Yakoob's evidence is most important. In June of that year the expedition against Khiva alarmed Shere Ali so much that he made a voluntary appeal to the Viceroy for a distinct promise of support. Lord Northbrook telegraphs to the Duke of Argyll for instructions, but his words appear to convey the impression that, personally, he was disposed to comply with the substance of the Ameer's demand. His generous promptings were, however, cruelly nipped in the bud by the blunt and dogmatic assertion of the Duke of Argyll that "the Cabinet did not share the Ameer's apprehensions." When Mir Mahomed Shah returned to Cabul Yakoob Khan tells us that his father became convinced that "he could no longer hope to obtain from the British Government all the aid that he wanted, and from that time he began to turn his attention to the thoughts of a Russian alliance." For ordinary mortals this should be conclusive. It was our cold-blooded indifference in 1873, and our refusal to identify ourselves with "the strong and friendly ruler" then seated on the cushion at Cabul that brought about the failure of the conference at Peshawur in 1877, the reception of General Stoletoff in 1878, the invasion of Afghanistan in the same year, and the present disruption of the State. We see the effect before us, and the evidence of

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Yakoob Khan confirms the view that common sense impelled us to take of its causes.

With regard to the future of Afghanistan there is much in these volumes which strengthens the supposition that, so far as possible, the reorganisation of the country will be carried out on the lines of the Treaty of Gandamak. It has unfortunately become too evident that the chance afforded us of ruling Afghanistan by means of "a strong, friendly, and independent" Ameer passed away with our rupture with Shere Ali. Circumstances proved too strong for the undoubtedly capable Yakoob Khan, who was powerless to resist the action of his subjects. The question that has to be solved is, How are we to supply the place of that central authority and ensure the well government of the country, at the same time that we effectually check intrigue on the part of Russia? The military situation has first to be settled and our absolute supremacy rendered incontestable before the political arrangements can be carried out; but it is well to keep what they must aim at in view. We must have a strong frontier, and we must also have tranquil and well-ordered States immediately beyond that frontier. The future political divisions of the former Kingdom of Afghanistan may be as large as provinces, or as small as districts, but they must one and all look to us for protection against invasion, and their foreign policy must be identical with our own. It is said on good authority that Persia has been authorised by us to disregard the terms of the Treaty of Paris, and to occupy Herat. There is some reason for believing that, although substantially correct, this announcement is premature in the exact statement which it makes, and that the necessary negotiations are still pending. Persia will only be permitted, we may be sure, to acquire possession of the city she has so long coveted, on distinct conditions, and as a personal favour from the English Government to the Shah. As a temporary solution, which may reasonably be expected to work so well as to prove permanent, there is much to recommend in this course. The country is not in the mood to approve a costly and hazardous advance on Herat until its unavoidable necessity has been shown. The enterprise, whenever it becomes necessary, will be rendered the easier because Herat is held by a friend instead of, as at present, an enemy. Above all, it gives "check" to Russia at Teheran, and, if followed up by firm action with regard to Merv and the Turcomans, would give the Northern Colossus "checkmate" in Central Asia.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 17.)

MORRIS, Mr. A. H., is confirmed in the appointment of assistant district superintendent of police in the Central Provinces.

PICKARD, Mr. J. N., is appointed an assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade. Mr. Pickard is attached to British Burma, and his appointment will have effect from Dec. 31.

RIDGEWAY, Capt. J. W., political agent, 3rd class, to officiate as political agent, 2nd class, from Nov. 23, from which date Capt. D. W. K. Barr, officiating political agent, 2nd class, reverts to the 3rd class. Capt. Ridgeway has been placed temporarily on special political duty with the British force under Lieut. Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

Appointments in the Deoli Irregular Force, from the date of assuming charge :—

HERBERT—SMITH—Lieut. C. Herbert, S.C., wing officer, Mewar Bhael Corps, to be wing officer and adjutant, vice Capt. P. W. Smith, who vacates on the expiration of the tenure of his appointment; Capt. P. W. Smith, S.C., to be wing commander, during the absence of thec orps on field service.

TEMPLE, MajorE., cantonment magistrate, Nasirabad, to officiate as 2nd in command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt. A. Conolly, employed on special political duty.

PATTEN—During the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Possmann, superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraph, Mr. F. A. Patten, assistant superintendent, to officiate as superintendent.

COWAN, Major S. H., S.C., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, to have charge of the photographic branch during the absence of Major Waterhouse.

BRERETON, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, P.N.S. Railway, open line, passed the departmental examination in Hindustani on Jan. 8.

BAXTER, Mr. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Sukkur-Quetta Railway, which line he joined on Nov. 30.

NUTHALL, Major S. C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, P.N.S. Railway, Peshawur-Jellalabad section, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands on Nov. 17.

BICKERTON, Mr. C. H. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on June 2.

WYMAN, Mr. A. S., to the Traffic Department of State Railways as a probationer for the superior class.

HODSON, Mr. C. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, I.V.S. Railway, is transferred from the office of engineer in chief to the Khanpur division, from Jan. 1.

BURT, Mr. H. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Agra Division, Rajputana State Railway.

BROWN, Mr. F. L., executive engineer, to officiate as deputy examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut. Col. W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., chief engineer, Class 2, the following reversion takes place from Dec. 31 :—

FURNIVALL—Mr. W. C. Furnivall, officiating joint secretary to the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh, buildings and roads branch, from chief engineer, Class 2, temporary rank, to chief engineer, Class 3, temporary rank.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Col. F. S. Taylor, R.E., consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta, chief engineer, Class 2, the following reversions take place from Dec. 6 :—

STANTON—LUARD—Lieut. Col. F. S. Stanton, R.E., joint secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, railway branch, from chief engineer, Class 2, temporary rank, to chief engineer, Class 3, temporary rank; Major C. H. Luard, R.E., from chief engineer, Class 3, temporary rank, to his permanent rank of superintending engineer, 2nd grade.

CARNELL, Mr. N. M., assistant examiner, 2nd grade (temporary), on the I.V.S. Railway, is appointed a candidate for the traffic department, superior classes, and is posted to State railways under the director general.

BISSET, Capt. W. S. S., R.E., officiating manager, Rajputana State Railway, is temporarily promoted to the 1st class of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, from the date on which he took over charge from Major T. F. Dowdon, R.E.

CROUDACE—The services of Mr. C. H. Croudace, executive engineer, 3rd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on the Marmagaon railway survey.

Reversions from temporary rank will take place in the engineering establishment, railway branch, owing to return of officers who previously caused vacancies :—Mr. J. W. Parry, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, return from leave of Mr. B. Baxter, from Nov. 30; Lieut. F. T. Maxwell, R.E., supernumerary, executive engineer, 4th grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. R. A. Way, executive engineer, 4th grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, and Mr. Sullivan, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, on return from leave of Mr. J. P. Vansittart, from Dec. 31; Mr. R. E. Wright, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank; Mr. W. A. Lesmond, executive engineer, 4th grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, and Lieut. W. V. Constable, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, on return from leave of Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., from Jan. 10.

BEGLAR, Mr. J. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, at the disposal of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, is permitted to resign his appointment.

MATHEW, Mr. G. F., officiating traffic manager, I.V.S. Railway, is promoted to Class 2 of the revenue scale.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. R. B. Smart, deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, for two years, from the 10th inst.; Mr. J. White, B.C.S., political agent, 3rd class, and assistant commissioner, Ajmere, to Europe for eighteen months, from March 18.

MEDICAL.

DUKE, Surg. O. T., medical officer of the Beluchistan agency, to officiate temporarily as political agent, 3rd class, and posted as fourth assistant to the agent to the Governor General for Beluchistan, vice Major Mockler, on furlough.

TOWNSEND, Deputy Surgeon General S. C., I.M.D., is reposted to the Rawul Pindi circle of medical administration, vice Surgeon Major E. Taylor, officiating deputy surgeon general.

MILITARY.

Officers of the B.S.C. promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel :—

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GRAHAM—COPLAND—Majors G. F. Graham and A. Copland, from 14th Jan.

HOPKINS, Major J., unattached list, to be brevet lieutenant colonel, from Sept. 23.

STUART, Lieut. C. J. L., 2nd Punjab Cavalry Punjab Frontier Force, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Capt. E. B. Bishop.

Permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified :—

EKINS—NUTTALL—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. C. Ekins, S.C., Dec. 23; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. M. Nuttall, C.B., S.C., Dec. 12.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. (and Brevet Col.) J. W. F. Bean, S.C., cantonment magistrate, Umballa, Punjab (private affairs) for one year; Lieut. Col. (and Brevet Col.) J. T. Watson C.S., commandant 13th (The Shekhawattee) N.I. (medical certificate) for one year; Lieut. Col. A. A. Currie, C.B., S.C., commandant 23rd (Punjab) N.I. (Pioneers) (medical certificate) for one year and 182 days; Lieut. Col. W. Jeffreys, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh Public Works Department (private affairs) for two years; Lieut. Col. G. A. Prendergast, S.C., commandant 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry (medical certificate) for two years; Major F. J. Home, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, and officiating superintending engineer, N.W. Provinces and Oudh Public Works Department (private affairs) for one year and ninety-one days; Capt. R. Gordon, S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, 22nd (Punjab) N.I. (medical certificate) for one year; Capt. E. W. Smyth, General List Infantry, wing commander 31st (Punjab) N.I. (medical certificate) for two years; Major H. C. Wright, M.S.C., sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class (medical certificate) for 182 days, from Dec. 15. 1-25th Foot—Capt. J. H. H. S. D. Hogarth, to England, to appear before a medical board. 63rd Foot—Capt. A. D. Saportas, to England to appeal before a medical board; 89th Foot—Lieut. E. C. Brown, to England, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon Major J. C. H. Wright, to England, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon Major E. O'Sullivan, to England, to appear before a medical board; and Surgeon Major W. S. Hedley, to England, to appear before a medical board.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Jan. 9.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WOOD—POLLOCK—10th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. E. J. F. Wood, squadron officer, to be adjutant, and Lieut. C. E. Pollock, supernumerary on the establishment, to be squadron officer, vice Burlton-Bennet, deceased.

Orders confirmed :—

WOODWARD—Mooltan Brigade O., Oct. 22, appointing Capt. W. F. Woodward, 68th Foot, to the charge of the Executive Commissariat Office, vice Major C. J. Watson, 21st Madras N.I.

SKINNER—Dinapore Station O., Dec. 26, appointing Major G. J. Skinner, 3rd N.I., to officiate as station staff officer, vice Major S. B. Home, proceeded to Peshawur as brigade major with the reserve division.

SCHALCH—Baleshkhyel Station O., Dec. 8, appointing Lieut. V. A. Schalch, wing officer and adjutant 11th N.I., to be station staff officer.

HOLMES—BOUGHEY—KENNEY—ADDISON—RICE—Kuram Field Force, dated Oct. 26, making the following appointments from the dates specified :—Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., commanding R.E., Oct. 19; Capt. G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., field engineer, Oct. 11; Lieut. A. H. Kenny, R.E., assistant engineer, Oct. 9; Lieut. J. C. Addison, R.E., assistant engineer, Oct. 24; and Lieut. J. T. Rice, R.E., assistant engineer, Oct. 25.

ADDISON—Dated Oct. 27, appointing Lieut. J. C. Addison, R.E., to be adjutant R.E., with the force.

M'PHERSON—DUPERIER—BADGLEY—Dated Oct. 29, making the following appointments from the dates specified :—Capt. J. L. M'Pherson, R.E., field engineer, Oct. 28; Lieut. H. W. Duperier, R.E., assistant engineer, Oct. 28; and Lieut. J. M. T. Badgley, R.E., assistant engineer, Oct. 28.

HILL—Dated Nov. 4, notifying that Capt. A. Hill, R.E., took up the duties of field engineer on Oct. 31.

DICKIE—JEROME—South Afghanistan Field Force O., Dec. 9, appointing Lieut. J. E. Dickie and N. J. W. Jerome, R.E., to be assistant field engineers, from Nov. 24.

CALL—Dated Dec. 12, appointing Capt. C. F. Call, officiating brigade major, R.E., as a temporary measure, with effect from Oct. 11, vice Major A. Le Messurier.

MORGAN—59th Foot—R.O., Sept. 17, appointing Lieut. A. D. Morgan to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. S. Watson proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

BYRON—MARSHAM—HOPE—2-60th Rifles—R.O., Oct. 21, reconstructing the committee of paymastership as under, from Oct. 22 :—Major W. G. Byron, president; Capt. H. S. Marsham and Lieut. C. Hope, members.

GWATKIN—13th Bengal Lancers—R.O., Dec. 27, making the following appointment, from the 16th idem :—Lieut. F. S. Gwatkin to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. G. W. Deane, proceeded to Rawul Pindi to appear before a medical board.

LOGAN—7th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 29, making the following appointment with effect from the 18th idem :—Major G. Logan, wing commander, to officiate as second in command, vice Major F. C. W. Drummond.

LESLIE—37th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 22, appointing Capt. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major T. D. Madden, officiating as second in command.

CUMBERLEGE—39th N.I.—R.O., Nov. 29, making the following appointment, from July 8 :—Capt. (now Major) H. O. Cumberlege, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as commandant.

WAVELL—CUMBERLEGE—Dated Nov. 29, making the following appointments, from July 23; Major L. Wavell, officiating second in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. (now Major) H. O. Cumberlege, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as second in command.

BRADDON—WATERFIELD—Allahabad Division O., Jan. 2, appointing Capt. E. H. C. Braddon, 55th Foot, aide de camp to Major General Hume, C.B., commanding the division, from Nov. 30; dated Jan. 3, appointing Major H. G. Waterfield, S.C., to officiate as assistant adjutant general, vice Col. A. G. Forsyth.

ELTON—Muttra Station O., Dec. 23, appointing Riding Master F. Elton, 8th Hussars, station staff officer, vice Second Lieut. F. J. Carandini, proceeded on service.

BEKER—1-25th Foot R.O., Dec. 21, appointing Lieut. C. T. Beker acting adjutant, from the 14th idem, vice Lieut. A. G. S. Beadnell, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

CANNING—4-60th Rifles Battalion O., Dec. 26, appointing Lieut. the Hon. C. S. G. Canning to officiate as interpreter, vice Lieut. E. W. Brodie, proceeded on field service.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Jan. 12.)

CREED—1st Battalion 17th Regiment—Lieut. R. J. Creed, to be instructor of musketry, vice De Burgh, promoted, Oct. 21.

DOUGLAS—ELIOT—4th N.I.—Major A. B. Douglas, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Robertson, seconded for service on the staff; Capt. H. E. Eliot, to be wing commander, vice Douglas.

WELLER—9th N.I.—Lieut. A. T. Weller, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Price, whose five year's tenure of appointment has expired.

Transfer of a Staff Corps Probationer :—

GORDON-CUMMING—22nd N.I.—Lieut. F. E. C. H. Gordon-Cumming, from the 2nd N.I., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

CHAPMAN, Capt. L. J. A., R.A., to proceed from Lucknow to England, to join No. 5 Battery 9th Brigade, R.A.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 14.)

STEVENSON—The services of Mr. G. Stevenson, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Balasore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

COLLIN—The services of Mr. E. W. Collin, assistant magistrate and collector, 24 Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

BEADON, Mr. H. S., inspector general of registration, to act as magistrate and collector of Balasore, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Norman.

LYALL, Mr. D. R., magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, with effect from the 6th inst., vice Mr. J. Beames.

PORCH, Mr. R., officiating magistrate and collector, Maldah, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. D. R. Lyall.

BRETT, Mr. A. C., district and sessions judge, Jessore, to act in the 1st grade of district and sessions judges, with effect from the 5th inst., vice Mr. S. H. C. Taylor.

MATTHEWS, Mr. H. F., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Moorshedabad, is transferred temporarily to Howrah.

FIDDIAN, Mr. W., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and posted to the Sudder station of the Rajshahye districts.

MACPHERSON, Mr. D. J., assistant magistrate and collector, Dacca, is transferred to Furreedpore.

Permanent promotions among the engineer officers of the Irrigation Branch, vice Capt. E. C. Elliston, executive engineer, 3rd grade, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department :—

APJOHN—FAULKNER—TOOGOOD—DOUGLAS—With effect from Nov. 12, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, executive engineer, 4th grade; to executive engineer, 4th grade, Mr. G. W. Faulkner, assistant engineer, 1st grade; to assistant engineer, 1st grade, Mr. J. H. Toogood, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank); temporary, from Nov. 12, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, Mr. F. M. S. Douglas, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

FOSTER, Mr. E. W. P., from executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), to assistant engineer, 1st grade, with rank as officiating executive engineer.

DOUGLAS, Mr. F. M. S., from assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), to assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

NORMAN, Mr. M. J. J. P., from assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), to assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

SIMON, Mr. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Brahmini-Baiturni Division, was relieved on Dec. 31.

ROBERTS, Mr. P. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, left the Gunduck Division on Dec. 26 to join the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.

FAULKNER, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, left the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division on Jan. 8 to join the Orissa Circle.

WILSON, Lieut. G. F. Wilson, R.E., assistant directors of State railways, North Eastern system, and assistant secretary to the Government of Bengal, P.W.D. Railway Branch, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Dec. 1.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. T. Norman, magistrate and collector, Balasore, for one year eight months and twenty days; Mr. H. Gillon, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Rajshahye, for nineteen months and eight days; Mr. V. W. Bertelsen, officiating district superintendent of police, Mymensing, for three months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Jan. 8.)

CONOLLY, Major, E. R., assistant commissioner, Kohat, is transferred to Peshawur and to officiate as judicial assistant of that station, vice Mr. Clarke, transferred to Lahore.

REBSCH, the Rev. A. W., chaplain of Peshawur, is transferred to Ferozepore, vice the Rev. F. J. Montgomery.

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MORRIS, the Rev. D. B., is appointed chaplain of Kasauli.
MONTGOMERY, the Rev. F. J., chaplain of Ferozepore, to officiate as chaplain of Sialkot.
ANDERSON, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, is retransferred to the Hoshiarpur District.
BATE—Surgeon Bate, civil surgeon, Jhelum, is appointed superintendent of the gaol at that station, in succession to Surgeon Cretin.
MASSY, Capt. C. F., assistant commissioner, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Simla, during the absence of Major Nisbet.
TAAFFE—Surgeon R. J. Taaffe, 3rd Punjab Infantry, is appointed civil surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan, in succession to Surgeon Haig.
KING—Mr. L. W. King, assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Hoshiarpur to the Rohtak District.
HASTINGS—The services of Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, officiating district superintendent of police, Peshawur, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for special duty.

Orders confirmed :—

POLLOCK—Kohat Station O., appointing Lieut. Pollock, 1st Sikh Infantry, to the charge of the depot, 5th Punjab Infantry, vice Lieut. Yielding, directed to proceed to Cabul to join the 5th Goorkha Regt.
ROSE—Muree Station O., directing Surgeon Major Rose, A.M.D., to relieve Surgeon Major Massey (civil surgeon), in medical charge of the hospital.
WALLIS, Mr. B. G., assistant engineer, from the Umballa Division, to the Mooltan Division.
DUNCAN, Mr. M. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, was relieved of his duties on Oct. 30.
MOLLOY, Mr. R. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the 4th division Sirhind Canal to the 1st division Bari Doab Canal.
EARLE, Lieut. Col. E. L., B.S.C., was relieved of his duties as superintendent of the Bari Doab Circle on Dec. 31.
GARBET, Mr. H., executive engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as superintending engineer of the Bari Doab Circle.
DERRY, Mr. J. D., executive engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the 4th division Sirhind Canal, was relieved of his duties on Dec. 31.
SMITHE, Mr. E. du Cane, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to officiate as executive engineer of the 4th division, Sirhind Canal, as a temporary measure.
BENTON, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, from office of chief engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, to the 5th division, Sirhind Canal.
ABBOTT, Lieut. H. E. S., R.E., assistant engineer, from the Mooltan Provincial to the Derajat Provincial Division.
APPLETON, Lieut. H., R.E., assistant engineer, from the late Kohat Division to the Derajat Provincial Division.
HICKS, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the office of the superintending engineer, 1st circle, Punjab, to the Rawul Pindi Provincial Division.
FURLOUGHS.—Mr. G. J. Smith, assistant commissioner, Kangra District, to Europe for twenty months; Mr. H. E. Perkins, commissioner and superintendent, Amritsar Division, to Europe for two years; Mr. W. O. Clark, assistant commissioner, Jhang, to Europe for eighteen months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

BARTLETT—The services of Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C.S., assistant commissioner, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.
GAFFNEY—GHOSE—Surgeon Major J. B. Gaffney, civil surgeon, posted to the Seoni District, received charge of the civil medical duties of that district from Assistant Surgeon Kali Krishn Ghose, officiating civil surgeon, on Jan. 12.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

HOWELL, Mr. M. S., magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, and to be posted to Jaunpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. J. Leeds.
SMITH—WRIGHT—With effect from Dec. 26, the date on which Mr. J. Smith returned from leave :—Mr. J. Smith, joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade; Mr. F. N. Wright, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to offictate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.
NUGENT, Mr. J., to be posted to the Etawah District as assistant magistrate and collector.
STALEY—The services of Mr. A. E. Staley, assistant magistrate and collector, Etawah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
MILLS, Mr. R. H. D., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Eastern Jumna Canal to the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, which he joined on Sept. 23.
GRAYDON, Mr. N. A., executive engineer, retired from the service on Sept. 30.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 10.)

GRAY, Lieut. M. A., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Darrang, is transferred to the district of Kamrup.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. Col. J. M., made over charge of his duties in the P.W.D., Assam, on Dec. 31.

Temporary promotions and reversions ordered in the Assam Commission, from Dec. 29 :—

WILLIAMS—GODFREY—MAXWELL—GRIMWOOD—Mr. H. C. Williams to officiate in the 1st grade of assistant commissioners. Mr. G. Godfrey and Capt. Maxwell to revert from officiating 1st to 2nd grade assistant commissioners. Mr. Grimwood to revert from officiating 2nd to 3rd grade of assistant commissioners.
WILLIAMS, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, reported his arrival at Cachar on the 29th ult.
HEATH, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, reported his departure from Kamrup to the Naga Hills on the 28th ult.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 17.)

MAXWELL, Lieut. H. St. P., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Golaghat, is transferred to the district of Naga Hills, and placed on special duty with the Naga Hills Field Force.
LA TOUCHE, Capt. E. N. D., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Garo Hills, is transferred to Sibsagar, and is posted to Jorhat.
GODFREY—The services of Mr. G. Godfrey, C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of his Honour the Lieut. Governor of Bengal, for employment in that province.
SPAN, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Central Assam Division.
NOYES, Mr. D. E. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, is placed in charge of the special works in the Naga Hills.
M'NEILE, Major J. M., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd grade, took charge of the office of the superintending engineer, and secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in the P.W.D., on Jan. 5.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

EVANSON, Major R. C., to act as deputy commissioner of the District of Rangoon Town.
PLANT, Major W. C., appointed deputy commissioner of the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division.
DALZELL, Surg. P. W., to officiate as civil surgeon of Tavoy, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. G. Paul.
CUTHBERTSON, Mr. A. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to officiate temporarily as executive engineer of the Tenasserim Division, from 1st inst.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 20.)

GRIGG, Mr. H. B., B.A., to act as sub-secretary, Board of Revenue, during the absence of Mr. Sturrock on leave.
GIBSON, Mr. E., to act as under secretary to Government in the departments under the chief secretary, during the employment of Mr. Grigg on other duty.
STOKES, Mr. G., B.A., to act as Canarese translator to Government during the absence of Mr. J. Sturrock on leave.
FAWCETT, Mr. G. W., to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. C. J. Knox on other duty.
HEBBERT, Mr. F. H., to act as head assistant and to the collector and district magistrate, Tinnevelly, during the absence of Mr. F. E. Gibson on leave.
WOLFE-MURRAY, Mr. F. D'A. O., to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate Kurnool.
DAVIDSON, Mr. R., C.S.I., assumed charge of the office of chief secretary to Government from Mr. C. G. Master on the 17th inst.
MASTER, Mr. C. G., resumed charge of the office of secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., 17th inst.
CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. F., acting principal assistant to the agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam, as a temporary measure, to be joint sessions judge in the tract of country included in the jurisdiction of the said agent.
MOUNSEY, Mr. C. H., assistant to the collector, district magistrate, and agent, Vizagapatam, to be magistrate of the 1st class.
STUART, Mr. A. E. C., assistant to the collector and magistrate and agent in the district of Vizagapatam, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class.
JONES, Mr. A. M., to be deputy collector for general duties in Coimbatore.
PINTO, Mr. A., to be deputy collector for general duties in Chingleput.
CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. T. Weir, acting registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Tamil translator to Government, on furlough to Europe for twenty months, together with subsidiary leave for ten days.

MEDICAL.

CANDY, Surgeon Major J., M.D., A.M.D., from medical charge depot, Ramandroog, to general duty, Presidency Circle.
CUMMING, Surgeon Major K. W., M.D., A.M.D., from the late medical charge, 48th Regiment, Cannanore, to do duty, Poonamallee, as a temporary measure.
HARVEY, Surgeon Major C. A. Harvey, 40th Regiment N.I., is temporarily attached to the Deputy Surgeon General's Department, Presidency Division, for general duty.

MILITARY.

Promotion made :—

LAUGHTON, Major D. W., M.S.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 14.
WESTERN—The services of Sub Lieut. J. S. E. Western, probationer M.S.C., H.M.'s 85th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.
NORIE, Lieut. C. E. M., S.C., to be an assistant quartermaster general on the establishment from Dec. 1, vice Bolton.
ENGLISH—The services of Lieut. A. J. English, 14th (King's) Hussars, aide-de-camp to his Grace the Governor, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief from Jan. 6.

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BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Madras,* Jan. 6.)

STEVENS, Lieut. C. F., S.C., from attached as officiating wing officer 3rd L.I., to attached as officiating wing officer 29th N.I.

Officers posted, on their recent promotion, to the battalion of their regiment specified below :

FOWNES—WARDEN—13th Foot—Capt. Fownes, 2nd Battalion, and Lieut. Warden, 2nd Battalion.

Permitted to exchange to the battalions of the regiment specified against their names :

ETHELSTON—COX—13th Foot—Capt. (Brevet Major) Ethelston, 1st Battalion, and Capt. Cox, 2nd Battalion.

Posted, on appointment, to the battalion of his regiment :

TENNANT—JACKSON—Second Lieut. Tennant, 2nd Battalion, 16th Foot ; Capt. and Brevet Major Jackson, 1st Battalion, 21st Foot.

WATERS, Lieut. W. H. H., Depot Battery 1st Brigade, has been transferred to O Battery 6th Brigade R.A.

FENTON, Veterinary Surgeon G. H., doing duty L Battery 1st Brigade, R.A., to proceed from Arcot to Secunderabad for duty at that station, vice Slattery, ordered to Thull.

ANDERSON, Veterinary Surgeon M., at present at Secunderabad, will take charge of the 12th Lancers and the R.A., on being relieved of his charge of the 1st Light Cavalry by Veterinary Surgeon Fenton.

To be added to the list of officers detailed for duty with their regimental depots :—

HEWAT—1-21st Foot—Capt. H. R. C. Hewat.

(*Headquarters, Madras,* Jan. 8.)

TRISCOTT, Lieut. C. P., No. 11 Battery 8th Brigade R.A., to proceed from Rangoon to Cabul, *viâ* Peshawur, for duty with Punjab Artillery, vice Montanaro, wounded.

(*Headquarters, Madras,* Jan. 12.)

HAMMICK, Capt. St. V. A., acting military secretary to H.E. the Commander in Chief, to act as aide de camp to H.E., in addition to and without prejudice to his duties as military secretary.

Orders confirmed :—

CRAWFORD—By the officer commanding Vizianagram, appointing Lieut. Col. J. Crawford, 17th Regt., M.N.I., station staff officer.

VENTRIS—By the officer commanding left half battalion 44th Foot appointing Lieut. Francis Ventris to act as paymaster and quartermaster to the left half battalion 44th Foot, vice Capt. Saunders, on leave.

PERSSE—STOKOE—By the commandant 7th Regt. M.N.I., appointing Major E. Persse, wing officer and acting quartermaster, to officiate as commandant, and Capt. R. Stokoe, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

BUTLER—By the officer commading Vizianagram, appointing Major J. W. S. Butler, 17th Regt. M.N.I., station staff officer, Vizianagram.

By the commandant 7th Regt. N.I., making the following appointments :

STOTON—PERSEE—Major T. H. Stoton, wing commander, to officiate as commandant ; Major E. Perssee, wing officer and acting quartermaster, to officiate as 2nd in command.

STOKOE, Capt. R., wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

GAUSSEN—By the commandant 37th Grenadiers, appointing Capt. J. H. Gaussen, wing officer and quartermaster, to act as wing commander from Dec. 6.

CURTOIS—By the officer commanding Malabar and Canara, directing Major A. Curtois, D.A.A.G., to take charge of the office and perform the duties of D.A.Q.G., vice Major Kenney-Herbert and until the arrival of Major Hutchins.

ROBINSON—By the commandant 27th Regt. N.I., directing Major W. D. M'D. Robinson, to continue to act as adjutant.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* Jan. 22.)

Magistrates of the first class in the district of Khandesh to be visitors of the district gaol at Dhulia :—

DAVIDSON—WOODBURN—Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. A. F. Woodburn.

FLEET—M'CORKELL—Magistrates of the first class in the district of Belgaum to be magistrates in charge of the divisions comprising the talukas mentioned against their respective names :—Mr. J. F. Fleet, the talukas of Bidi, Sampgaon, and Parasgad ; Mr. G. M'Corkell, the talukas of Belgaum and Gokak.

JOPP—Magistrates of the first class in the district of Satara, to be magistrate in charge of the Satara Division of that district, comprising the talukas of Satara, Koregaon, Javli, and Wai.

BEAMAN, Mr. F. C. O., is placed under the orders of the collector of Ahmedabad.

GUISE—Appointment during the absence, on special duty, of Mr. N. R. Oliver :—Mr. H. Guise, to act as supernumerary assistant collector of salt revenue.

EDGERLEY—LAMB—Messrs. S. W. Edgerley and R. A. Lamb, C.S., passed an examination in the Hindustani language :—Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., to be assistant collector, Nasik ; Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S., to be assistant collector, Puna.

JENKINS—Mr. J. L. Jenkins, of H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, reported his arrival on the 15th inst., and has been placed under the orders of the collector of Ahmedabad.

GRANT—ALI—KENNEDY—Mr. G. F. M. Grant delivered over and Mr. Yousaf Ali received charge of the office of superintendent of police, Surat, and the latter officer delivered over charge to Mr. H. Kennedy.

CUMINE, Mr. A., relinquished charge of his appointment as assistant collector in the Thana District.

BOSANQUET—BLATHWAYT—Mr. T. Bosanquet delivered over and Mr. C. G. Blathwayt received charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate, and political agent, Colaba.

BLATHWAYT—RICHEY—Mr. C. G. Blathwayt delivered over and Mr. J. B. Richey received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate, 1st class, Puna.

WOODWARD, Mr. H., received charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Puna, from the collector, Mr. Richey.

CUMINE, Mr. A., assumed charge of the office of assistant collector, Kaladgi.

COTGRAVE—TAYLOR—Messrs. T. M. Cotgrave and A. Taylor respectively delivered and received charge of the office of the deputy collector of Salt Revenue.

PEDDER—COTGRAVE—Capt. D. C. Pedder and Mr. T. M. Cotgrave, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector of Salt Revenue in charge Ran Saltworks and depots, Kharaghoda.

MEDICAL.

CODY—CHANNER—Surg. Major T. Cody and Surg. O. H. Channer respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy sanitary commissioner, Konkan Registration District.

LEWIS—CLARKSON—Surg. Major H. A. Lewis and Surg. J. W. Clarkson respectively handed over and received charge of the office of the deputy sanitary commissioner, Southern Deccan Registration District.

DAVIDSON—MONKS—Surgs. D. C. Davidson and C. Monks respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur District Gaol.

COCKELL, Surg. Major P. W., officiating in medical charge 9th N.I., to proceed and rejoin the 3rd N.L.I.

EARLE, Surg. Major J. H., is transferred from general duty Presidency Division.

COMYN—RAY—GROSE—Appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Jumna* on 27th inst. :—Surg. Major J. S. Comyn ; Surg. Major S. K. Ray ; and Surg. Major D. C. Grose.

MILITARY.

HEATH, Capt. P. C., 5th Regiment N.I., station staff officer at Hyderabad, to be brigade major to the Second Bombay Brigade, proceeding on field service.

BAYLY — PENGREE — COURTNAY — Arrangements ordered in the Ordnance Department during the absence on sick leave of Major General W. S. Hatch, inspector general of ordnance :—Col. A. A. Bayly, R.A., superintendent, gunpowder factory, to be acting inspector general of ordnance ; Lieut. H. H. Pengree, R.A., third class commissary of ordnance, to be acting superintendent, gunpowder factory ; Conductor T. Courtnay will take charge of the ordnance depot at Puna.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna,* Jan. 23.)

HUME, Capt. W. F., 11th N.I., to be instructor in army signalling and telegraphy, vice Lieut. Selby, R.E., proceeded on field service.

Orders confirmed :—

POOLE—Sind District O., Nov. 12, directing Major A. Poole, 5th Regt. N.L.I., to proceed to Sukkur, to act as station staff officer and senior officer there.

DARBY—Malegaum Station O., Jan. 12, appointing W. H. Darby, 6th N.I., station staff officer, vice Major Mignon.

O'BEIRNE—6th Foot—1st Battalion R.O., dated Jan. 1, appointing Lieut. A. M. O'Beirne, assistant instructor of musketry to the Battalion.

LESLIE—2nd (Prince of Wales Own) Regiment N.I. Grenadiers—R.O., dated Jan. 6, directing Lieut. A. E. Leslie, wing officer (officiating quartermaster) to officiate as adjutant, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut. Schneider, appointed to the staff.

PENTON—18th Regiment N.I.—R.O., dated Jan. 18, directing Capt. H. E. Penton, wing officer, to continue to officiate as adjutant on promotion.

DOIG—26th N.I.—R.O., dated Jan. 12, directing Major A. J. Doig, wing commander, to officiate as second in command.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. C. E. Swaine, 17th Lancers, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs ; Lieut. C. H. Purvis, to England, for six months, on private affairs ; Major H. R. E. Wellesley, 2nd Regiment M.L.C., to Europe, on medical certificate ; Lieut. G. W. Deane, 13th Bengal Lancers, to Europe, on medical certificate ; Lieut. C. E. Pollock, 10th Bengal Lancers, to Europe, on medical certificate.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—Lieut. Gen. Sir J. M. Adye, K.C.B., the Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has decided, in consequence of about 90 officers being required for the Royal Artillery, to make some alterations in the studies at that institution for the next few months. These alterations are rendered necessary in order to bring forward more cadets for commissions, and the following course has been decided upon :—The month's vacation usually commencing after the public day, on the 17th inst., will be dispensed with. The now first class will go through a course of study of three months' duration, and early in May next they will be examined for commissions. The second, third, fourth, and fifth classes will continue their studies as usual until May, and will then be moved up one class and be examined over the work of both terms at the end of July next. A short recess will be granted at Easter. Any alterations which may be considered necessary in the course of studies and in the syllabus for the July exami-

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nation will be duly notified. At the next examination it is understood that about 42 commissions will be awarded, seven of which will be in the Royal Engineers and the remainder in the Royal Artillery. Of those gazetted to the Royal Artillery it is understood that about 30 will be required to embark for service in India in her Majesty's Indian troopship *Jumna* in the course of the following month to fill up vacancies in the brigades at present in India. The two batches of gentlemen cadets who are to be hastened forward for commissions in the ensuing double term will be devoted in a much larger proportion than usual to the Royal Artillery, which is in far more need of officers than its sister corps, the Royal Engineers. It is probable also that the young officers will, in both cases, soon after they receive their commissions, be despatched for duty in India, which absorbs a very large proportion of the brigades of Royal Artillery even in times of peace.—*Times.*

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.—The following disposition of troops has been made along the lines from Luttabund to Jumrood, all the regiments belonging to the Khyber Division :—Jumrood—17th Bengal Cavalry, 4th Madras Native Infantry, 14th Madras Native Infantry. Fort Maude—4th Madras Native Infantry. Ali Musjid—17th Bengal Cavalry, 8th Native Infantry, 4th Madras Native Infantry. Katti Kushnia—8th Native Infantry. Lundi Kotal—D A Battery R.H. Artillery, four guns, 17th Bengal Cavalry, 1-5th Fusiliers, 1-12th Foot, 1-25th Foot, 31st Punjab Infantry, C Company Sappers. Lundi Kotal—17th Bengal Cavalry, 31st Punjab Native Infantry. Haft Char—30th Punjab Native Infantry. Dakka—D-A Royal Horse Artillery, two guns, 11-9th Royal Artillery, two guns, 17th Bengal Cavalry, 1-25th Foot, 20th Punjab Native Infantry. Basauli—C-3 Royal Artillery, two guns, 6th Dragoon Guards, 17th Bengal Cavalry, 1-26th Foot, 30th Punjab Native Infantry, A Company Sappers. Barikab—17th Bengal Cavalry, 27th Punjab Native Infantry. Jellalabad, C-3 Royal Artillery, four guns, 6th Dragoon Guards, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 1-12th Foot, 27th Punjab Native Infantry, 1 Company Madras Sappers. Rozabad—3rd Bengal Cavalry, 27th Punjab Native Infantry. Fort Battye—3rd Bengal Cavalry, 27th Punjab Native Infantry. Gandamak—I-A. R.H. Artillery, four guns, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 10th Bengal Lancers, 1-12th Foot, 51st Foot, 22nd Native Infantry, Bengal Sappers, Details. Pezwan—I-A, R.H. Artillery, two guns, 10th Bengal Lancers, 51st Foot, 22nd Native Infantry, 4th Goorkhas, 6th Company Bengal Sappers, Jagdullk (village and kotal)—11-9th Royal Artillery, four guns, 10th Bengal Lancers, one squadron, 51st Foot, 45th Sikhs. Sei Baba—10th Bengal Lancers, one troop, 45th Sikhs. Luttabund—Hazara Mountain Battery, 2 guns, 10th Bengal Lancers, one troop, 24th Punjab Native Infantry. Note.—I-C Royal Horse Artillery will, on arrival at Lundi Kotal, relieve D-A, which goes on to Basauli and Jellalabad. The 12th Bengal Cavalry and 14th Bengal Lancers (less a troop at Butkhak) will also be scattered between Luttabund and Jellalabad.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEB. 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. T. H. Sibley, S.C., Major T. T. Carter, R.E., Surg. Major P. W. Sutherland, Lieut. Col. A. A. Currie, S.C., Capt. C. J. Walter, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. N. Maclean, S.C., Major George Thomas, S.C., Inspecting Vet. Surg. J. Tatam.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. C. Sartorius, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. C. Irwin (Cov.), J. P. Sneyd (Uncov.), E. Hodges (Uncov.), J. W. Inglis (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. H. Hawes, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. M'Gregor (Uncov.), six months' furlough ; H. W. Warden (Uncov.), three months, med. cert. ; R. B. Buckley (Uncov.), four months fifteen days' furlough ; A. H. Tyndall (Uncov.), twelve months' furlough ; G. R. Elsmie (Cov.), nine months' furlough ; C. E. S. Innes (Uncov.), six months.

Madras Estab.—C. G. Douglas (Uncov.), six months, med. cert. ; F. C. Car-Gomme (Cov.), six months, med. cert.

Bombay Estab.—P. de Conceicao (Uncov.), six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. Young, S.C., Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. C. F. Field, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. V. Sturt (Uncov.), J. D. Davies (Uncov.), J. H. Carter (Cov.), S. Preston (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—L. G. Arbuthnot (Uncov.), F. Brandt (Cov.), H. T. Ross (Uncov.), J. H. Master (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. B. Prescott (Uncov.).

PERMISSION TO RETURN CANCELLED.

Bengal Estab.—F. E. Rose (Uncov.).

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL, FEB. 10.

3rd Hussars—Capt. Charles Edward Beckett, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be captain, vice R. G. Dickson, who exchanges.

4th Hussars—Second Lieut. William Pierrepont Wilson-Todd to be lieutenant, vice W. A. Ramsay, promoted.

5th Lancers—Riding Master Phillip Kelly, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be riding master, vice J. Crowdy, who exchanges.

9th Lancers—The third Christian name of Lieut. Bell-Martin is de Tour, and not de Jour, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 23.

10th Hussars—The seconding of Capt. (now Brevet Major) B. A. Coombe, dated Nov. 8, 1879, and the promotions to the rank of captain, dated Nov. 8 and 11, 1879, respectively, of Lieuts. the Hon. James Pearse Napier and John Palmer Brabazon, are cancelled ; Lieut. the Hon. James Pearse Napier to be captain, vice W. Barker, deceased ; Lieut. John Palmer Brabazon to be captain, vice Brevet Major B. A. Combe, seconded for service on the staff.

13th Hussars—Lieut. Ernest Richard Hope Toria to be captain, vice A. C. Pole, deceased.

15th Hussars—Gentleman Cadet Charles George Edmund John Manners, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut. A. W. D. Campbell, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

1st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. William Newcomen Watts retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of colonel.

3rd Foot—Lieut. George Edward Hyde Cates has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

5th Foot—Capt. William Ford Longbourne retires on half pay.

8th Foot—Second Lieut. John Martin Longe resigns his commission.

12th Foot—Lieut. Richard Thomas Edward Dowse to be captain vice H. Magee, deceased.

14th Foot—Lieut. Charles Steward Gordon to be captain, vice R. Hall, retired on pension ; Second Lieut. Charles Percival Barchard to be lieutenant, vice C. S. Gordon.

16th Foot—Capt. Henry John Cholmeley to be major, vice R. L. H. Curteis, seconded for service on the staff ; Lieut. Frederick Williams Becher, to be captain, vice H. J. Cholmeley ; Supernumerary Lieut. James Cecil Balfour Craster, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, vice F. W. Becher.

17th Foot—Second Lieut. James Gordon Lennox Burnett to be lieutenant, vice C. A. Roberts, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps ; Lieut. Francis William Reader to be adjutant, vice Lieut J. G. Anderson, promoted.

20th Foot—Lieut. Richard George Randall to be captain, vice F. J. Waudby, retired ; Second Lieut. Hamilton Alexander Kinglake to be lieutenant, vice G. M. Rowe, deceased.

29th Foot—Second Lieut. William Frederick James Hardisty to be lieutenant, vice A. H. K. Ward, deceased.

33rd Foot—Lieut. Edwin Charles Horatio Price, from the 76th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice A. G. J. Robbins, promoted.

39th Foot—Second Lieut. Sheffield Strangways Robert Rogers to be lieutenant, vice R. C. A. Beatty, promoted.

40th Foot—Second Lieut. Charles Stewart Foote to be lieutenant, vice F. C. C. Angelo, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps ; Second Lieut. Edward Frederick Henry M'Swiney to be lieutenant, vice E. K. E. Spence, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps ; Second Lieut. John Antill Moggridge to be lieutenant, vice G. U. Browne, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

43rd Foot—Second Lieut. George Steuart Kerrich to be lieutenant, vice J. A. Strachan, promoted ; Supernumerary Lieut. Archibald Reginald Duncan, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, vice J. G. S. Goff, retired.

51st Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. Jenico Edward Preston, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, vice J. O'B. Drury, promoted into the 65th Foot.

58th Foot—Lieut. George Engleberts Liebenrood to be captain, vice O. B. St. John, retired.

60th Foot—Lieut. Corbet Stapleton Cotton retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy ; Lieut. George Guy Hunter Allgood, from the Northumberland Artillery Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. W. Archer, promoted.

63rd Foot—Second Lieut. Lestock Hamilton Reid to be lieutenant, vice H. R. Cook, promoted.

66th Foot—Second Lieut. Charles Mackenzie Edwards to be lieutenant, vice W. Roberts, promoted.

67th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. John Eyles Blundell to be captain, vice W. W. Dunlop, retired.

68th Foot—Lieut. William Maxwell Menzies, from the 106th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice J. C. Hilliard, promoted ; Second Lieut. William Lyonel (not Lionel, as described in the *Gazette* of Jan. 13, 1880) Vane, from the 101st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice W. M. Menzies, promoted into the 106th Foot.

70th Foot—Capt. William Joseph Tibbs retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major ; Lieut. John Gunning Hunter, from the 31st Foot, to be lieutenant, vice F. G. Delamain, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

72nd Foot—Lieut. Charles Roberts to be captain, vice T. A. A. Barstow, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces.

81st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. William Benjamin Browne to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. L. E. Knight, retired on half pay ; Capt. George Buchanan Bevan to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. W. B. Browne ; Lieut. Norcott D'Esterre Roberts to be captain, vice G. B. Bevan ; Lieut. Frank Ryley to be captain, vice W. H. M. Jackson, retired on a pension.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. William Charles Henry Mackintosh has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Major Arthur Battye, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant colonel, in recognition of his services during the late Afghan campaign of 1878-79.

The following promotion to take place in succession to Gen. George Alexander Malcolm, C.B., colonel of the 105th Foot, placed upon the retired list on January 21 :—

Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Little, K.C.B., colonel of the 9th Lancers, to be general.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut. Charles Hugh Manners Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, late 75th Foot, receives the value of an ensigncy.

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HOME NEWS.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.—The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has appointed Dr. Birdwood to write a popular illustrated monograph on the industrial arts of India, and also as official referee for the Indian Museum. As referee the latter gentleman has recommended the illumination of the present dark staircases at either end of the galleries with maps, painted on the walls in fresco, illustrating the gradual development of European knowledge of the geography and commerce of the East Indies. It is a fine idea, and we are glad to understand that it has been favourably entertained and is likely to be carried out under the direction of Col. Yule, C.B. It may not be possible to execute the whole scheme at once, but a commencement will be made. The maps will be drawn in the quaint style of the originals from which they will be reproduced, with the seas coloured blue. We regret to find that another proposal made by the official referee, to repaint the walls of the exhibition galleries in Roman ochre, has not been adopted, and they will be repainted in the rueful French green which they have worn ever since 1862. It is a deplorable mistake.—*Athenæum.*

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Friday the case of the New Beerbhoom Coal Company (Limited) *v.* Boloram Mahata and others was decided. This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Calcutta of April 25, 1878, affirming a decision of the local tribunal at Burdwan, in the Bengal Presidency. Mr. Cowie and Mr. Macnaghten were counsel for the appellants; Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne for the respondents. The suit was brought by the appellants for the specific performance of an alleged agreement to grant a mining lease of some waste lands in the district of Raneegunge. The circumstances had no general interest. Their lordships, at the conclusion of the arguments, affirmed the decision of the courts below, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.45,00,000 in bills on India were received yesterday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, Rs.36,53,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8·107d., and to Bombay, Rs.8,47,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8·107d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8 1-16d. will receive about 5 per cent., all above that price in full. The whole of the bills offered have again been disposed of, but before that could be accomplished a reduction of almost ½ per cent. on last week's rate had to be submitted to.

"THE GRAPHIC" GALLERY.—An exhibition will open next week which promises to be of some interest. The proprietors of *The Graphic* have commissioned most of the leading artists of the day each to paint a head typifying his conception of beauty, and the result is a number of admirably-painted heads by Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A.; Messrs. Alma Tadema, A.R.A.; E. Long, A.R.A.; P. H. Calderon, R.A.; G. D. Leslie, R.A.; J. J. Tissot; G. Storey, A.R.A.; Marcus Stone, A.R.A.; Philip Morris, A.R.A.; and others.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. V. K. Dhairyavan, B.A., LL.B., of the Bombay University (Middle Temple), was called to the bar Jan. 26, and has since left for India. The following gentlemen have satisfactorily passed their final examination, held at the Inns of Court in Hilary Term (the law of real and personal property, common law, and equity): Mr. Dintha D. Davar (Bombay), Mr. Sayyid Nurol Huda (Bengal), and Mr. Syud Muhammad Sharafuddin (Bengal), all of the Middle Temple. Mr. H. J. Canekeratne (Ceylon), Mr. Sayyid Waris Ali (Gwalior), and Kumar Shivanath Sinha (brother of the Rajah of Tajpur), all of the Inner Temple, have passed in the Roman Law Examination. Mr. Mati Lal Gupta, of the Middle Temple, has satisfactorily passed the First LL.B. Examination of the London University in the Second Division. Mr. M. D. Karangia, Mr. H. M. Hakim, Mr. M. J. Kellawalla, and Mr. E. S. Chinai (Bombay) have passed the Examination of L.R.C.S. and L.M. of the University of Edinburgh. Arrivals.—The Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, M.A., LL.B., of Calcutta, on leave for a year; Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed (Calcutta), for study; Mr. — Dharwar (Bombay), for engineering; Mr. C. Akilandaiya, late secretary and dewan to the Jagherdar of Arnee (brother of Mr. C. Meenacshia and Mr. Sabapathi Iyer), with his wife and two children.—*Journal of the National Indian Association.*

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—The *Malabar* arrived at Natal on Feb. 6, and was expected to leave on Sunday for Bombay with the 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment. The *Crocodile*, which was to have arrived at Portsmouth on the 16th ult., with time-expired men from Bombay, has been ordered to convey the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Regiment and a wing of the 2nd Battalion of the 11th Regiment from Bombay to Karachi. The *Jumna*, which is expected to arrive at Portsmouth on the 26th inst. from Bombay, has on board the D and F Batteries of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, the 8th Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, 40 officers, and various details.

THE LORD LAWRENCE MEMORIAL.—A public meeting, to be presided over by the Lord Mayor, will be held at the Mansion House on Friday afternoon, in furtherance of this memorial. The speakers who will probably address the meeting include Lord Derby, the Dean of Westminster, Lord George Hamilton, Sir T. White, Lord Northbrook, Mr. Seton Kerr, and others, who believe that the character and achievements of Lord Lawrence and his life-long devotion to his work entitle him to a national memorial.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this society on Tuesday evening, held in the theatre of the University of London, the Earl of Northbrook presided. The paper appointed to be read was "On Afghanistan, the Eastern Border of Pishin, and the Basin of the Zoras," by Major General Sir Michael Biddulph. Sir Michael Biddulph, after paying a tribute to the officers and troops who accompanied him on the journey, observed that nowhere could they find anything at all approaching to the vast plains and huge sterile skirts or glacis of the mountains which are the marked features in southern and western Afghanistan. Another peculiarity also was the abrupt character of the mountains, and the opposition of the outlines to those of the plains. As they came to understand the Pishin country they used to liken the whole basin to some mollusk, the body being represented by the wide plains from Hyklezai to Eulistan Karez in one direction, and from Alizai to the mouth of the Ghazarbund in another. The arms would be the two branches of the Shalkop Zora, the Kakur Zora, the Sarkhab, with two streams feeding it, and the Barshori Zora. The feelers might be represented by the Karatoo, Kojuk, and Eulistan Nallas. The marked feature in the physical character of south Afghanistan was the uniform direction and parallelism of the ridges. The great ranges in which lie the water partings often had a direction of their own at an angle to the parallel ridges. They found the usual direction of the ridges was from north east to south west, and this was the general lie of the slope or tilt of the country. The Khoja Amran had this character of parallel ridges, and the feature was exhibited in the outlying range extending to Gonlistan Kerez, which left an open nearly level plain between it and the main range. The Khoja Amran, though it terminates, yet had the feature of a continued range, taken up in a parallel ridge, running in a like direction to the south west for a distance yet unknown. Including skirts on both sides the breadth of the Shorawah plain was ten miles, and its length might be fifty miles. It would be well if they could find a favourable route into the Shorwah plain from the north east or eastward, but this did not appear to be possible. The road to Pishin up the Takji Gorges had to cross and recross the Lora, which in flood time would render the passage impossible. Over the Sarlah Hills to the eastward there were three passes, the Shutar, the Salwatu, and the Bed Kotals. Of these the last was the best. The country to the eastward, in the direction of Quetta, was crossed by a number of ridges, and could not, therefore, be compared with the plain of Pishin in regard to the facilities offered for a railway. He believed they could not find any route affording such facilities as the Ghwaja, where the difficulties might be overcome. In the present state of our geographical knowledge it was impossible to make a satisfactory study of the water partings of the Sharud Tasa basin. The western lip was as yet very undefined. The Shalkot valleys and plains were continuous, without the break of any dividing ridge. The boundary between Keylah and Afghan territory ran diagonally from a little north of Kuylah. The road to Pishin covered the Shalkot Zora, near Kuylah, where the banks were composed of clay. The great open space comprising the Pishin portion of the basin of the Zoras was inhabited by a population of Syuds and Tunins, with a fringe of Kakurs and Achuykars, generally employed in agriculture and engaged in mercantile pursuits. The country was abundantly well watered by numerous streams. Chains of villages followed the watercourses, and the area of cultivation was even now very considerable. Before the end of the next twenty years the railway would have passed on towards Persia, and roads and railways would have been constructed down the easy and fertile valleys of the Kakur country to India, and possibly by way of Keylah, direct to the sea. The area of cultivation would have increased; the people, already traders, in carrying their produce down to India and to the sea, and returning with European goods, would have learned the value of commerce and of a peaceable, firm, and just rule. Such had been the change produced in many other countries which had passed under our influence in India, and they might safely draw such a picture of the immediate future of Pishin. Sir H. Rawlinson expressed his sense of the value of the lecture, and of the extreme value of the service which Sir Michael Biddulph had performed. The country described had been hitherto unexplored so far as the survey department was concerned, and what he had stated was new and very valuable.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

THE ADDRESS.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by the Earl of Onslow, who, in the course of his speech, defended the Treaty of Gandamak. The desire of the Indian Government was that Afghanistan should be a friendly and independent Power. They were not unprepared for the eventualities which followed the death of Shere Ali, and had carefully considered British interests, independently of Afghan rule. After referring to the rapidity and skill of the advance on Cabul, he said that at present it would not be possible to withdraw our troops.

Earl GRANVILLE regarded the subject of Afghanistan as one in

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which the interest of the country is deeply concerned. He drew a parallel between the first and present Afghan wars, except as to the incompetency of our officers, and quoted Lord Lawrence's opinion. He considered that the Government was playing the game of Russia, and he desired to know what their policy really was. In his opinion the slow march on Cabul, taking a month to accomplish fifty-two miles to Jellalabad, was retarded by the want of preparations on the part of the Government of India.

The Earl of BEACONSFIELD was at a loss to know what the noble earl desired to be told with respect to Afghanistan while affairs there were unfinished. By the Treaty of Gandamak we had obtained an adequate and powerful north-west frontier; that policy had been interrupted by terrible circumstances, but remained unchanged, as supporting the independence of Afghanistan and opposed to annexation. It was an error to suppose that country to have been formerly under one ruler, and it might be necessary to restore the condition of things previous to Dost Mahomed. It was our object to have prosperous and contented neighbours, and, though a difficult and anxious time, we believed that a satisfactory settlement, resulting in establishing a tranquil and commercially friendly Afghanistan, would be accomplished. It was an error to represent the whole population as opposed to us. The Premier referred to the Afghan memorial imputing most criminal and cruel conduct to our soldiers. His reply had been a request for documentary proofs, which had not been furnished. All knew the skill and bravery of Sir F. Roberts, and he had been described as a most merciful man. It had been necessary to institute inquiries as to the charges made against him by the memorialists, but in doing so he had expressed his disbelief in the allegations, which would doubtless be soon stigmatised and forgotten.

The Duke of ARGYLL contended that General Roberts had proclaimed that he would shoot men for defending their country, which they had a right to do. The question of the war in Afghanistan could not be treated in a desultory discussion on the address, and consequently he had given notice of a motion which would bring it fully under the consideration of the House. He wished to know whether the Secretary for India approved the Chairman of Foreign Relations in the India-office publishing a grave recommendation of annexation in Afghanistan and of a guarantee to Persia. The papers showed that in India some one—he did not say it was Lord Lytton, though it was rumoured that he was for going further than the Government at home—had communicated to the press a telegram sent out to the Government of India by the Home Government, which telegram was published with unfavourable comments as to the effects created in India by the message of the Home Government.

Lord CRANBROOK found grave fault with an ex-Secretary of State for attacking the Governor General without having the facts before him. Lord Lytton had fully discussed and then fully carried out the policy of the Government. It was unworthy of the noble duke to charge on the Governor General or any member of the Government of India the disclosure of a telegram which might have been obtained by intrigue. He did not think it advisable that members of the Council of India should enter upon political subjects, and had declined to read Sir H. Rawlinson's article; but he could not control the members of the Council of India in respect of what they might think fit to publish. He believed it would turn out that not a single man had been shot by General Roberts in the circumstances referred to by the noble duke. In fact, General Roberts, according to the opinions of those best acquainted with the facts, had erred, if at all, on the side of mercy; but he would defer further observations on the point till General Roberts made his own defence. It would be impossible to desert those Afghans who had helped us, but he believed that without increasing our territorial responsibility we could secure them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

THE ADDRESS.

Col. MORAY, in moving the address in reply to the Queen's speech, referred to the lamentable massacre of our Embassy at Cabul. He said that the defence of the Residency had added another record of gallantry to our Indian annals. The command of the routes secured by the Treaty of Gandamak had facilitated the advance on Cabul, which had shown the skill of General Roberts and the devotion of the British and native troops. He thought that the system of frontier railroads would prove most valuable commercially as well as strategically, and praised the administrative abilities of Sir Donald Stewart in Southern Afghanistan.

Lord HARTINGTON complained that the speech contained no reference to our future policy in Afghanistan, and argued that the course of events had rendered it impossible to pursue the policy of the Treaty of Gandamak, for the State of Afghanistan had ceased to exist, and we could not set up a ruler or break up the country into various provinces. He wished for more information as to the military executions at Cabul, and especially as to the proclamation concerning rebels, for which the Government of India was responsible.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that papers would be presented explaining the state of affairs in Afghanistan, and, with regard to the "executions," he read the instructions which had been sent to Sir F. Roberts, on whom he passed a high eulogium, and stated that the general had been ordered to send home a full statement of the persons executed, and the reasons, which was on its way home. Although it was impossible to give up military possession of the country at present, the Government still held to the principle of its original policy—not to make any annexation, but simply to secure a strong frontier.

Mr. FAWCETT desired to ask with respect to the cost of the war. India had contributed £2,600,000, and so far £320,000, or one-seventh of that sum, was all that England had been called upon and asked to contribute. Now that hostilities had recommenced he trusted the Government would not propose to apportion the additional expenditure between England and India on the same unjust principle.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Sir H. D. WOLFF having asked a question as to the supposed existence of a despatch from the Duke of Argyll in which the Queen was designated "Empress of India," Mr. E. STANHOPE said that at the close of the conference between Shere Ali and Lord Mayo in 1869 it was determined to send a friendly telegram to the Ameer in answer to one from him. This was drafted by the officials in the India-office in the name of the Queen of England; and the Duke of Argyll, apparently in his own hand, altered the words to "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India." Mr. Stanhope added that there would be no objection to lay the despatch on the table.

THE RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

In answer to Mr. ASHBURY, Mr. E. STANHOPE said it was perfectly true that certain Russian correspondence with Shere Ali had been discovered at Cabul, and was in possession of the Government, but after careful consideration the Government had come to the conclusion not to publish it at present, and not to give any information about it.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, FEB. 9.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Duke of ARGYLL made a personal explanation. That morning the Secretary for India was good enough to show him the telegram in which, before the passing of the bill conferring on her Majesty the title of Empress of India, the Queen was so styled. He found that beyond all doubt he, in his own handwriting, altered the title used in that telegram as it was originally drawn up, and inserted "Empress of India." The circumstance had escaped his memory. It was, however, a mistake to suppose that he spoke against the bill conferring the title of Empress on her Majesty. He took no part in the discussions on that bill, which, at the time, he thought was viewed with exaggerated feelings on both sides. If, however, it was the foundation of the new Imperial policy of the Government in the East he owed his noble friends an apology for not having opposed it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, FEB. 9.

RUSSIA AND CABUL.

Mr. ONSLOW having asked whether the Russian correspondence discovered at Cabul bore on the facts related by Yakoob Khan to Sir F. Roberts, Mr. E. STANHOPE declined to answer any questions on the subject, as the Government had fully determined not to make the correspondence public at present.

THE RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to Sir C. DILKE, Col. STANLEY said he believed that as a matter of fact the rules relating to newspaper correspondents in the field, published in the recess, were not in force. His department, he further said, had sanctioned no rules, and the rules referred to had been drawn up after the Russo-Turkish War for discussion only. As to his personal opinion, he did not think that any such rules could be enforced without considerable modification.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

PERSIA AND HERAT.

Replying to Lord GRANVILLE, Lord BEACONSFIELD said that there was no foundation whatever for the statement that her Majesty's Government had released Persia from her treaty engagement not to enter Herat. He added, however, that, during the progress of the steps which her Majesty's Government were taking for the settlement of Afghanistan, communications had been made from the Persian Court to her Majesty, referring to the north eastern frontier. But nothing had as yet been concluded, and he appealed to their lordships to show their usual confidence in the Executive by not asking for more details of the matter at present. No doubt papers would be laid on the table when the business was concluded, but it would be most inconvenient—he might say most injurious—to the public interests that those communications should be made known at present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

PERSIA AND HERAT.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON having asked what truth there was in the statement of the *Times* that Persia had been released from the obligations of the treaty of 1857 not to occupy Herat, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said there had been com-

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munications received from the Government of Persia on this subject, and it had been a matter of consideration, but the Government had not come to any arrangement, and at present it would not be convenient to make any statement.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11.

THE EXPENSES OF THE AFGHAN WAR.

Mr. FAWCETT moved an amendment to the report on the address with the object of committing the House to the opinion that the whole or part of the expense of the Afghan war should be borne out of Imperial funds. Repeating his well-known views that, as various Ministers had justified the war as necessary for the safety of the Empire, India ought not exclusively to bear the burden of it, he offered on the present occasion not to go to a division if the Government would give an undertaking not to prejudge the question before the English Budget was brought on.

Mr. ONSLOW contended that though Imperial policy might have had something to do with the first, the second was undertaken to punish the murder of Sir L. Cavagnari. There was nothing unfair, therefore, in charging the expenses of it on the Indian revenue.

Sir G. BALFOUR insisted that the Ministerial estimate of the cost of the war was utterly inadequate; and Sir G. CAMPBELL, who asked whether the Indian Council, with which rested the control over the expenditure of Indian revenues, had sanctioned the construction of the railway to Kandahar, asserted that our operations in Afghanistan could not be continued without a large increase in our native army.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT read a long extract from a speech of Mr. Disraeli in 1842 condemning the policy of an invasion of Afghanistan, and urging that the expense of such a war should be paid out of Imperial revenue.

Mr. E. STANHOPE retorted that the Whig Government of that day had not contributed a single penny towards the expenses of the war; and, with regard to Mr. Disraeli's observations on policy, he remarked that circumstances had very much changed since that time. Mr. Fawcett's amendment he held to be altogether premature, as it was absolutely impossible to come to any decision in the absence of further information. By the end of this month he expected to be in possession of the figures of the Indian Budget, in which would be contained an estimate of the cost of the Afghan war up to the end of this year and the next year. Then would be the time for the Government to consider the whole subject; but before it arrived it was quite impossible to come to any conclusion. Looking to this consideration, and to the danger of making a declaration that the Home Government would defray the cost of any policy which the Indian Government undertook, he hoped the House would negative the amendment.

On the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER undertaking that before any vote was taken on the financial arrangements for this country for the year the House should have an opportunity of expressing its views on the expediency of contributing to the cost of the Afghan war, Mr. FAWCETT withdrew his amendment.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CROIX—Feb. 5, at Jersey, the wife of P. C. de Ste. Croix, a son.

LORD—Feb. 5, at Scotleigh, Chudleigh, Devonshire, the wife of R. G. Lord, M.D., deputy surgeon general (retired), I.M.S., a son.

MARRIAGES.

COZENS—HARPER—Dec. 10, at St. Andrew's, Ham Common, by the Rev. T. G. Haugh, the vicar, Emmie Olivia, youngest daughter of the late Robert Cozens, Esq., of Pilton, Somersetshire, to A. Forrest Harper, of Dimbulla, Ceylon.

DEATHS.

MACTIER—Feb. 3, at Kinnessburn, St. Andrews, Fife, Thomas Binny, son of W. F. Mactier, M.D., late Bengal Service.

SMITH—Feb. 1, at Tunis, North Africa, Joy Clement, daughter of Clement M. Smith, M.D. (Bengal Army).

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—Jan. 17, at Lucknow, the wife of C. M. Armstrong, Esq., a daughter.

BAYLAY—Jan. 6, at Rajputana, the wife of Major C. A. Baylay, a daughter.

BISS—Jan. 18, at Allahabad, the wife of Webster Biss, Esq., a son.

DAUBENY—Jan. 4, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Lieut. Col. A. G. Daubeny, 7th Fusiliers, a daughter.

DICKINSON—Jan. 13, at Alibag, the wife of R. R. Dickinson, Esq., a son.

HENSLOWE—Jan. 4, the wife of C. W. E. Henslowe, a daughter.

HIGGINSON—Jan. 18, at Gonda, the wife of F. W. Higginson, civil surgeon, a daughter.

KLEYN—Jan. 17, at Calcutta, the wife of F. A. Kleyn, a son.

KROKSTEDT—Jan. 15, at Calcutta, the wife of Capt. J. L. Krokstedt, a son.

LAWLER—Jan. 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Osmond B. S. Lawler, Government High School, Delhi, a daughter.

L'ESTRANGE—Jan. 12, at Agra, the wife of Apothecary E. G. L'Estrange, S.M.D., a son.

MASSY—Jan. 15, at Delhi, the wife of Surg. Major G. Massy, a son.

MOIR—Jan. 17, at Meerut, the wife of Surg. Major W. Moir, civil surgeon, a daughter.

MUTTIAH—Jan. 7, at Checku-street, Colombo, the wife of S. T. Muttiah, a daughter.

PEAD—Jan. 12, at Oudh, the wife of W. B. Pead, Esq., a daughter.

PETTIGREW—Jan. 21, at Puna, the wife of W. Pettigrew, Telegraph Department, a son.

RENDELL—Jan. 2, at Saidpur, the wife of Alan W. Rendell, a daughter.

SARTORIUS—Jan. 16, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Lieut. Col. Reginald Sartorius, a daughter.

SLATER—Jan. 12, at Simla, the wife of the Rev. S. Slater, a son.

SMEATON—Jan. 7, at Rangoon, the wife of D. Mackenzie Smeaton, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

STUART—Jan. 21, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. H. G. Stuart, station-master, E.I.R., a son.

TRESHAM—Jan. 14, at Benares, the wife of W. C. Tresham, a boy.

WHITEHEAD—Jan. 18, at Pachmarhi, C.P., the wife of Major Whitehead, 40th Regt., a son.

WILSON—Jan. 6, at Hyderabad, the wife of Capt. F. A. Wilson, 1st Assistant Resident, a son.

WYLLIE—Jan. 7, at Ranikhet, N.W.P., the wife of Capt. R. J. H. Wyllie, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOULDERSON—WALLACE—Jan. 14, at Umritsur, H. A. B. Boulderson, Lieut. H.M's. 59th Regt., to Lilly Helen Mutelle, daughter of the late Stuart Wallace, Esq.

CRAWFORD—MACKENZIE—Jan. 20, at Christ Church, Ahmednagar, by the Rev. G. B. Streeten, Charles Edward Gordon Crawford, Bombay Civil Service, only son of the late Charles John Crawford, D.D., rector of Woodmansberne, Surrey, to Alice Luscombe, eldest daughter of Surg. Major M. M. Mackenzie, Bombay Army.

DOBBS—BELL-WHITEFORD—Jan. 17, at Shahabad, Deccan, Richard Stewart, second son of Major Gen. Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps (retired), to Isabella Margaret Mallock Bell-Whiteford, eldest daughter of Rev. Geo. Bell, of Walkerton, Ontario, Canada, and niece of William Whiteford, Esq., barrister at law, London.

FITZGERALD—HOGGAN—Dec. 9, at Peshawur, Lieut. C. M. Fitzgerald, B.S.C., to Margaret, daughter of Major G. W. H. Hoggan, B.S.C.

GRIMES—BANBURY—Jan. 17, at St. John's Church, Secunderabad, by the Rev. Dr. Brandon, George Dixwell, son of the late Lieut. Col. Grimes, to Mary Alice, daughter of Major Banbury, Army Pay Department.

MORGAN—MILLER—Jan. 17, at Madras, William Morgan, solicitor, to Catherine Emma, daughter of the late John Miller, Esq., barrister at law and administrator general, Madras.

RYAN—MACLEOD—Jan. 17, at Toondla, Michael J. B. Ryan, East Indian Railway, to Mary Ann Emily, daughter of Frank H. G. Macleod, Esq., late 40th Regt., Madras Army.

WALLER—DALE—Jan. 19, at Madras, Thomas Parker, son of Mr. John Peter Waller, to Claire Lucretia, daughter of Mr. James Dale.

DEATHS.

BEAN—Jan. 8, at Umritsur, Leonard B. Bean, engineer, son of the late Major J. D. D. Bean, 23rd Regiment, B.N.I., aged 46.

CARTER—Jan. 10, at Bombay, Capt. Henry Carter, formerly commander of the Obelisk ship *Cleopatra*, aged 44.

DAVIES—Jan. 15, at Peshawur, Isabella, the wife of Lieut. R. G. Davies, barrackmaster.

DACOSTA—Jan. 12, at Bhaugulpore, William Dacosta, late subordinate judge of Mozufferpore, aged 54 years.

DAWSON—Jan. 10, at Secunderabad, Edward Frederick Dawson, R.A., son of the late Henry Dawson, 6th Dragoon Guards, (Carabiniers), aged 26.

FORBES—Dec. 11, killed in action near Cabul, in the gallant performance of his duty, Lieut. Oscar E. Forbes, 3rd Hussars, attached to the 14th Bengal Lancers.

JOHNSON—Jan. 10, at Fort St. George, Madras, Lieut. Col. J. H. E. Johnson, M.S.C., son of the late Major General N. F. Johnson, Madras Army.

KEARNEY—Jan. 17, at Madras, Mrs. Charlotte Kearney, aged 38, wife of Retired Surgeon Major D. Kearney.

MACKAY—Jan. 15, at Umritsur, J. Mackay, aged 51 years.

M'GREGOR—Jan. 14, at Tirhoot, Alister, aged two years, and Jan. 15, Robert Murray, aged four years, the sons of William M'Gregor.

ROWE—Jan. 13, at Madras, Arthur Panton Rowe, chaplain, Madras Establishment, aged 33 years.

RATTIGAN—Jan. 12, at Lahore, Eliza Rattigan, widow of the late Patrick Adolphus Rattigan, district superintendent of police, Punjab.

SMEATON—At Rangoon, British Burma, Annette Louise, wife of Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, C.S., and daughter of Henry Lushington, Bengal C.S.

WALSH—Dec. 5, at Worthing, Louisa, wife of Capt. John Walsh, R.A., and sister of the late Lieutenant George Quanbrough, Indian Navy.

CUSTOM TARIFF.—A committee has been appointed, consisting of the Hon. T. C. Hope, Mr. Maclean, the collector of customs at Calcutta, and a non-official member whom the Bengal Chamber have been asked to nominate, for the purpose of settling the valuations to be adopted for the customs tariff for the official year 1880-1. This committee is not appointed with any view of further tinkering the cotton duties, but relates to quite a distinct idea. The commission on the customs duties, whose report was appended to the last budget resolution, submitted a second report, besides that relating especially to the cotton duties, and recommended *inter alia* that the valuations should be revised annually by a committee. This is the work to be undertaken now.—*Pioneer.*

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 5. Duke of Sutherland (s), Calcutta; Serapis (s), Ceylon; City of Perth, Calcutta; Cathay (s) and Wistow Hall (s), Bombay; British Commerce, Calcutta; Bridgetown, Mauritius; Star of Germany, Calcutta.—6. Slievemore, Castle Roy, and Cathay (s), Calcutta.—7. Laclura and Cambay, Calcutta.—8. Cartvale, Calcutta; Red Star, Karachi.—9. City of Agra (s) and Falls of Bruar, Calcutta.—10. Helen Pembroke, Glenburn, and Cæsarea, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 15. Hetty (s), Newcastle.—16. Waterloo (s), Odessa; Poonah (s), Southampton.—17. Purulia (s), Rangoon; Counsellor (s), Liverpool; Aros Bay, Bombay.—18. Shahjehan, Bombay.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 5.—Rugby (s), Genoa and Cagliari.—6. Duncan, Liverpool; Star of France, London; Duncow, Liverpool; Amana, London.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 17. Cyenus (s), Newcastle; India (s), Bussorah; Tanjore (s), Melbourne; Alva, Hong Kong.—18. Peshawur (s), Shanghai; Glamis, Shields; H.M.S. Jumna, Portsmouth; Beaconsfield (s), North Shields.—19. Sumatra (s), Genoa; Petersburg (s), Shields; Madura (s), Calcutta; I.G. Dalhousie (s) and I.G. Czarewitch, Karachi; Potomac (s), Liverpool.—20. Annie Ainslie (s), Cardiff; Vingorla (s), Karachi; Nelson (s), Karachi; Queen of the Age, Mauritius; Salisbury (s), London.—21. Castalia (s), Glasgow; H.M.S. Euphrates, Portsmouth; I.G.S. Tenasserim, Karachi; Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool; Clan Alpine (s), London; Bangalore (s), Venice.—22. Josephine, Liverpool; Friends, Mauritius; Sultanee, Muscat.—22. H.M.S. Albatross (man-of-war), Aden; Arrows, Mandevie; Assaye, Greenock.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 5.—Europa, Newcastle; Agnes Oswald, Cardiff; Allmore, Liverpool.—6. North British (s), Cardiff.—7. Borrowdale (s), Shields.

MADRAS.—Jan. 17. Chindwara (s), Calcutta; El Dorado (s), London.—17. Parthenope, Melbourne.—18. Khandalla (s), Bombay; Duke of Argyll (s), London; Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Duke of Buccleuch (s), Calcutta. [BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 5. Duke of Lancaster (s), London.—6. Her Majesty, Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 5. Pekin (s), Calcutta.—6. John Davie, Calcutta; Royal Minstrel, Bombay.—7. Mars, Madras; Inventor (s), Calcutta; Farnley (s), Bombay.—8. Navarino (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Kashgar (s), Bombay; Norris, Point de Galle.—10. Rydal Hall (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 15. Duke of Buccleuch (s) and Foyle.—16. Niagara.—17. Fatel Carim.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 8.—Duke of Argyll (s), London.—10. Almora, London.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 17. Barbara, Amhurst; Lady Cairns, Sandheads; Countess of Kintore, Rangoon; Lakefield, Elephant Point; Keerata Roodrn, Cochin; Tunis (s), Hong Kong; Zambesi (s), Venice, &c.; Ethiopia (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—H.M.S. Malabar, Natal; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.—19. Pachumba (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Kepler (s), Elephant Point.—20. Minerva (s), Coast and Madras; Thibet (s), China, &c.—22. Futtay Issilaino, Mozambique; India (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Hudson (s), Elephant Point.—23 Wingate (s), Diamond Island. [BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 7.—Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool; Zealous (s), Elephant Point (for orders).

MADRAS.—Jan. 17. Arabia (s), Rangoon; Afton, London.—19. Carnatic, London; Khandalla (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 6.—Eldorado (s), Colombo and London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Hydaspes*, Jan. 29.—From Calcutta: Mrs. Cripps and child. From Madras: Capt. Blackwood. From Penang: Assistant Commissary Shannon. From Suez: Mrs. and two Misses Marriott, Mr. Halford, and Mr. Biddulph. From Malta: Mr. Roe and family, Mr. and Mrs. Beaton, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and five children, Mrs. and Miss Pollard, and Capt. Sparks. From Gibraltar: Mr. Owen, Mr. Charnot, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Coll, and Mr. H. G. Booth.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Teheran*, Jan. 30.—From Yokohama: Mr. G. Thomson. From Manilla: Mr. G. Booth. From Hong Kong: Mr. J. Kirkwood. From Bombay: Mrs. Phelps, Miss Vere, Col. Robeck, Mr. Gordon, Capt. Smyth, Sister Elizabeth. From Malta: Mr. Kirkwood. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, and Master Cresswell.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Pera*, Jan. 26.—From Bombay: Lieut. Hamilton, Major Blathwayt, Messrs. Lynch, Pott, Hoare, Morris, and Townley. At Venice: Mr. Leith, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Jeffrey, and Mr. Duncan. From Aden: Mr. Lucas. At Venice: Capt. Grant, C.B. From Alexandria: Col. Sir J. Stokes, Mr. de Croma, Mr. de Hussgufalusy. At Venice: Mr. Dionisio, Mr. Laroche, Mr. and Mrs. Linet, Mr. Crawshay, Capt. Blackwood, Mr. and Mrs. Dangar and family, and Miss Husband.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Bangalore*, Jan. 21.—From Southampton: Mr. S. Freebrough and Mr. Littlewood. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Mr. C. H. Croudace, Col. and Mrs. Mignon, and Dr. Schlich. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Young, Miss Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. C. Cruickshank, Mr. G. C. Geddes, Mr. Boyd, Capt. Clarke, Lieut. Col. Clarke, Col. Barton, Mrs. Green, Mr. J. R. Randall, and Mr. R. P. Francis. From Suez: Mr. Farwell. From Aden: Dr. Patterson.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Poonah*, Jan. 16.—From Southampton: Mrs. Morris, infant, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, infant, and servant, Mr. Lussome, two natives, Mr. J. G. Murray, Col. and Mrs. R. C. Stewart, child, two native servants, Mr. Kerherino, Mr. Kabel, Mrs. M. G. King, Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., and four native servants, P. Nagabushani Naidu, Mr. J. M. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Westrop and two children, one Lascar, and one boy.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Zambesi*, Feb. 9.—From Bombay: Major M. S. and Mrs. Brooke, Major and Mrs. Farrer, Mrs. Nicholletts, Capt. W. F. Longbourne, Mr. A. Hills, Mr. C. W. Moore, Mr. T. Ormestone, Mr. Albertone, and Mr. A. T. Dennis. From Alexandria: Col. Warren, Col. Swaine, Mr. M. Meaghier, Mr. P. J. and Miss Donahue, and Miss Fritch.

AT VENICE.—Per *Zambesi*, Feb. 12.—From Bombay: Mr. Robinson. From Alexandria: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Arnold, and Mr. P. Leversage. From Sydney: Mr. J. M. C. Paton. From Melbourne: Mr. D. Gray.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Nepaul*, Jan. 29.—For Bombay: Mr. J. L. Chapman, Capt. Shaw, Mr. Macdonell, Capt. A. Smith, Col. Sibthorp, Major Coles, Capt. M'Cadden, Lieut. Col. Channer, Mr. Sim, Mrs. Taggart and child, Mr. M'Millan, Miss Shaw, Lieut. Mealey, and Capt. M'Kean. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. F. Forbes, Mr. Forbes, jun., Mr. Blake, and Mr. Charlton. For Malta: Major and Mrs. Campbell and child, Mrs. and two Misses Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. G. Clarke, Capt. Colomb, Rev. J. Wood, Miss Clarke, and Mrs. Beeman. For Gibraltar: Rear-Admiral and Lady Sullivan, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Macendale, Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. Byrne, jun., Surg. Major and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Willan, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Shafto, Mrs. Johnston, Capt. de Marylski, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Harrison.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Sumatra*, Feb. 6.—For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Dhairyavan, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Lewis, Col. Miles. From Brindisi: Mr. Monteath, Mr. Bainbridge, Mr. Bourdillon, Mr. Goddard, Mrs. Brownlow, Miss Blaney, Mrs. and Miss Tytler, Major Durand, Major and Mrs. Blowers, Mr. Towse, and Mrs. Smallwood. For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin, Mr. Derham, Mr. M'Grigor and son, Mrs. M'Grigor, Mr. and two Misses Fowler, and Mr. and Mrs. Schweller. From Brindisi: Mr. Duncaft, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, Mr. Arthur and Miss Whitsgill.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Peshawur*, Jan. 24.—For Southampton: Mr. G. F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cousins and child, Mr. Dickson Park, Joseph Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Cullford, three children, and two infants; Mrs. Hewson, Mrs. H. C. Stevens and infant, Mr. George Gower, and Mrs. Rose and infant. For Brindisi: Major and Mrs. A. Farrar, Mr. C. W. Moore, Mrs. H. S. Nicholetts and infant, Capt. W. F. Longbourne, Major W. and Mrs. Saurin-Brooke, one child, and one infant, Mr. Thomas Ormiston, Mr. Archibald Hills, Dr. N. Hopkins, Mr. A. T. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cresswell, and Mr. C. Albertone. For Venice: Mr. D. Gray, Mr. J. M. C. Paton, Mr. E. G. Moberley, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Munro, and Mrs. Ware. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, Mr. J. H. Clark, and Mr. Rembielinski. For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. F. Drane and four children.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Vega*, Jan. 17.—For London: Rev. E. K. Blumhardt, Mrs. J. B. Coles and family, Rev. H. G. Emiree de St. Dalmas, Mr. Edward Dowie, Mr. J. W. B. Freeman, Lieut. Col. W. A. Garden, 16th Regt. N.I., Mrs. Garden and child, Master Bedford, Hartnell, Mr. C. F. Inskipp, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lawrie and child, Mrs. Mactavish and family, and Dr. and Mrs. Salse and child. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ferguson and family, Mr. A. Landale and Mr. Robert Massie.

THE MUNICIPAL DEBT OF BOMBAY.—A bill has been introduced into the local Legislative Council with the object of consolidating the balances of the several loans due by the Bombay municipality to the Government of India into one debt. The consolidation dates from Nov. 2, 1876, because previous to that time the old loans carried 5 per cent. interest, but since then interest has run on all the loans of Government to the Bombay municipality at 4½ per cent. The balances remaining unpaid on November 2, 1876, belonged to what are known as the Fifteen Lakhs Loan and the Four Lakhs Loan, of the former of which there were Rs.12,70,000, and of the latter Rs.3,70,000 remaining unpaid. To these amounts are added the Thirty-six Lakhs Loan advanced for the construction of the Tulsi Waterworks and the Six Lakhs Loan which the Government of India lent the municipality for the improvement of the surface drainage of the city. This addition gives an aggregate of Rs.58,40,000. A considerable amount has, of course, been paid since November, 1876; but sufficient of the debt remains unliquidated to necessitate that the municipality, in order to clear off the liability, with interest, within thirty years from Jan. 1, 1881, should pay the sum of one lakh seventy-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-six rupees two annas and five pies twice every year during that period. It is to secure the regular payment of this amount every half-year—the precise dates fixed are Jan. 1 and July 1—that the bill now before the Legislative Council has been introduced. In the case of an instalment not being paid on the day named for its payment, it is provided that the Accountant General "shall, within seven days after the day on which such payment ought to have been made, report the matter to the Chief Secretary to Government," who may thereupon "direc any Government officer, not being an officer of the Bombay municipality, to detain to the extent of any payment or payments then in arrear any moneys due or that may become due to the Corporation, which he may then or thereafter have in his custody or control, and such officer shall be bound to detain the moneys which he is so directed to detain and to pay the same as they become due to the Corporation into her Majesty's treasury or into any bank as aforesaid to the credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council."—*Bombay Gazette.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 92⅛
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	101⅛
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100⅜
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118½

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	692½
Bank of Bengal	500	725
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	240
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¼	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	300
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,975	912½
Frere	150	115
Mazagon	2,000	350
Port Canning	1,400	180
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	985
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	640
Bellary	1,000	475
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	430
New Indian	350	100
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	37
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	350
Dhollera Ginning	300	150
East India	1,000	1,000
Fort	8,500	950
French	500	440
Sind	750	435
Mofussil	400	217½
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1120
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	500
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,000	990
Anglo-Indian	100	60
Alfred Manufacturing	500	400
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,280
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United*	1,000	760
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	500
Central India S. W. and M	500	560
Coorla Mills	1,000	475
D. Spinning	2,000	220
Hindustan	1,000	860
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	575
Khandeish	1,000	890
Madras	1,250	375 noml.
Madras United	1,000	1,285
Manchester Spinning	50	10 noml.
Mazagon Spinning	500	65
National Spinning	1,000	675 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	835
Oriental	625	575
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	82
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	800
Sholapore Mills	1,000	730
Victoria Mills	1,000	450
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	305
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	110
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,750 xd.
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	355 xd.
Treacher and Co.	500	705
Thacker and Co.	100	117

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%			
	Promissory Notes	Rs. 92 12 to	93 0
4½	of 1870 (1885)	99 0 to	99 4
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to	96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	101 2 to	101 4
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	101 2 to	101 4
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	103 0 to 108 8
6	of 1872 (1892)	108 8 to 109 8
6	of 1878 (1908)	101 8 to 102 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	100 to 101
Bank of Bengal	500	707½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	104 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to —
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	54 to 55
Bengal Coal	1000	1540 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	8 to 9
Balliaghatta Jute	100	40 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1050 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	300 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	44 to 45
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	73 to 74
Burrakur Coal	100	69 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	190 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	121 to 122
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	42 to 45
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	130 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	101 to 102
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	par
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	72 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	295 to 300
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	40 to 41
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to —
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	172½ to 175
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	64 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1290 to 1215
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	68 to 69
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	200 to —
Murree Brewery	100	160 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	115 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	110 to 111
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	25 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	146 to 148
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	91 to 93
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	95 to —
Riverside Press	90	75 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	44 to 45
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	250 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	£20	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	45 to 46
Strand Bank Press	100	96 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	107 to 108
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	45 to 46
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	350 to 360
Do. contributory	100	175 to 180
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	110 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	450 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	90 to —
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	105 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	180 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	53 to 54
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	58 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	54 to —
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	65 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	200	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	130 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to 62
Indian Terai	500	550 to 600
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	115 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	75 to 80
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	30 to 35
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoera (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	130 to 140
Majagram Cachar)	100	70 to 72
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	120 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to —
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 75
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	70 to 75
Singel (Darjiling)	100	85 to 86
Soom (Darjiling)	100	89 to 90
Springside (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	92 to 93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	— —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	160 to —
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—Jan. 21.

Four per cent.	6¾ to 7½ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	1¾ to 1½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	1½ to 1½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	½ to ¾ dis.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	3½ to 4 do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	2 to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to — prem.

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Do. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 7-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8¾d.	—	1s. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 11-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8½d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 13-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8½d.	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras
Sovereigns	—	—	11 14 3
Bar silver	—	—	—
Bar gold	—	—	—

LONDON.—Feb. 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	103⅞ to 104
4	Do. October 10, 1883	104⅛ to 105
4	India Enfaced Paper	77½ to 78½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	84 to 85
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1382	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 {Redeem. on 12 months notice.}	33 to 38pm
4	Do. under £1,000	33 to 38pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16'84, £1,000 & £500	102 to 102½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 106
4½	Do.	105 to 107
6	Mauritius, 1882	103 to 105
6	Do. 1895-96	113 to 115
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	101 to 103
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	112 to 114
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	101 to 103
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	110 to 112

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	124½ to 125½
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	132 to 134
East Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	— to —
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 128
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 5 do.	20	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	111 to 113
Do. do. 4¼ do.	100	106 to 108
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	104 to 106

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	9 to 9¼
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	101 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	11⅞ to 12⅛
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	9 to 9¼
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	104 to 107
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	100 to 102
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	101 to 103
Indo-European	25	24 to 26

BANKS.

Agra	10	10¼ to 10¾
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23 to 24
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	22½ to 23½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	37 to 39
Land Mortgage of India	2½	1¼ to 1 dis
Oriental Corporation	25	24 to 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius	1	⅞ to 1⅛pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	20	— to —
Do.	10	7 to 4 dis
Do.	5	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	2 to 3 pm
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	2 to 2½pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2½ to 3½
Moyar Coffee	5	8 to 8¼
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	2	1¾ to 1¼dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10½ to 11½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	55 to 57
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1 to 2pm

TEA.

Assam	20	76 to 73
British Indian	20	5 to 6
Borelli	—	15 to 16
Darjiling	20	25¼ to 26½
Dejoo	—	10 to 10½
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	45 to 50
Lebong	10	10½ to 11½
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10¼ to 11½
Do. New	10	¼ to ¾pm
Mungledye	—	9 to 10
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	3¾ to 4¼

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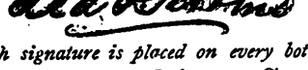
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India-office, 22nd December, 1879.

With reference to the Advertisement issued from this Office, dated the 2nd July, 1879, and under powers given by the Act 22 and 23 Vict., chap. 39, and subsequent Acts, the Secretary of State for India in Council hereby gives notice that he is willing to grant a like amount of India £4 per Cent. Stock and India £4 per Cent. Stock Certificates respectively, in exchange for the India £5 per Cent. Stock and India £5 per Cent. Stock Certificates referred to in that Advertisement.

The Stock and Certificates so granted will be consolidated with, and will be subject to the same conditions as, the existing India £4 per Cent. Stock and Stock Certificates, and will be redeemable at par on or after the 10th October, 1888, upon one year's previous notice having been given in the *London Gazette* by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The holders of India £5 per Cent. Stock or Stock Certificates who avail themselves of this offer will receive in exchange for their £5 per Cent. Stock or Stock Certificates an equal amount of India £4 per Cent. Stock or Stock Certificates, with dividend from 5th April, 1880. They will also receive, on the 5th July, 1880, a payment of £1 10s. per cent. on the amount of India £5 per Cent. Stock or Stock Certificates surrendered (making, with the £1 interest which will have accrued on the £4 per Cent Stock, a sum equal to half a year's interest at £5 per cent. per annum on the original Stock).

The holders of India £5 per Cent. Stock or Stock Certificates, who may desire to convert their Stock or Certificates upon the terms above mentioned, are hereby required to signify their assent to the Secretary of State for India in Council in a form to be obtained at the Chief Accountant's Office at the Bank of England; and such assents must be delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office at the Bank of England on or before Monday, the 1st March, 1880. From the time of the delivery of such assents the holders of India £5 per Cent. Stock will be precluded from dealing with their respective shares of that Stock; but on the 8th of March, or, in the case of assents sent in on or before the 23 d February, on the 2nd March their shares of India £5 per Cent. Stock having been cancelled, corresponding amounts of India £4 per Cent. Stock will be inscribed in their names, and may from that date be dealt in. The assents of holders of India £5 per Cent. Stock Certificates must be accompanied by the Stock Certificates therein referred to, for which a receipt will be given, that will be exchangeable for the new India £4 per Cent. Stock Certificates after the expiration of seven days from the date of surrender.

In the case of Stock transferable at the Bank of Ireland, and of Certificates issued in respect thereof, the forms must be obtained from the Accountant General's Office at the Bank of Ireland, and the assents must be delivered at that Office on or before the 1st March, 1880, as aforesaid.

All holders of India £5 per Cent. Stock or India £5 per Cent. Stock Certificates who do not, on or before Monday, the 1st March, 1880, signify in the manner above prescribed their assent to accept India £4 per Cent. Stock or India £4 per Cent. Stock Certificates in lieu thereof, will be paid off at par on the 5th July, 1880, at the Bank of England, or at the Bank of Ireland, as the case may be, receiving at the same time the half-yearly dividend then due.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Jan. 31; Madras and Allahabad, Jan. 29; Calcutta, Jan. 28.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Jan. 20 state that slight rain fell during the week in the eastern districts of Bengal, Assam, and in the Punjab; in the North Western Provinces there was a slight shower in Meerut and plentiful rain in Kumaun. Rain is in most provinces wanted for the spring crops. Agricultural prospects remain good on the whole. Public health good, save in the Deccan.

THE health reports for the same week, as quoted in the *Pioneer*, are briefly as follows:—Bombay: Seventy-nine deaths from cholera in Puna city; fever in Kanara, Dharwar, and Surat. Bengal: Fever, cholera, and small pox still reported in places; general health, on the whole, good. North Western Provinces and Oudh: Health improving. British Burma: General health good; small pox somewhat prevalent; some cholera and fever. Bangalore: Fever prevalent in some places, otherwise health good. Hyderabad: No sickness. Marwar: Health good; also in Ajmir.

THE telegraphic news from Cabul received since our last issue is chiefly of rumoured preparations for attack on the part of Mahomed Jan, between whom and Mushk-i-alam dissension has arisen. The exact state of affairs at Herat is unknown, so are the precise movements of Abdurrahman. Reports come from St. Petersburg that Ayoob Khan has marched to Ghazni to join Mahomed Jan, and that an entrenched camp is being constructed at Herat. On one side preparations are being made for the advance from Kandahar on Ghazni. The Lughman expedition has been successful, Asmatulla and a very few other Ghilzai chiefs alone having withheld submission. In Kandahar all is quiet. The transport animals are being moved from Peshawur to Jellalabad, whence reports come of an adverse attitude being assumed by Shinwaris and some Mohmands.

COLONEL R. PHAYRE, C.B., who is to command the Bombay Army Corps in Southern Afghanistan, has just been placed on the list of majors general, consequent upon the retirement of Lieut. General W. B. Salmon. Major General G. Verner, for the same cause, becomes a lieut. general on the Indian gradation list, and Major C. W. Haines a lieutenant colonel. As General Verner has retired from the service, Major General Sir H. Ramsay, Col. J. H. M. Babington, and Major G. C. Ross get a step each.

A *Daily News* Lahore telegram states that a Turcoman force, under Mahomed Isa Khan, Mahomed Sirdar Khan, and Mahomed Aziz Khan, from Bokhara, has reached Akwcha, in Afghan Turkestan, forty-two miles from Balkh. Abdul Rahman, it is believed, has arrived with it. The news is said to cause great excitement in the Cabul districts.

THE expected Budget will be published this week, and the Government will move to Simla about the middle of March.

A GREAT fire at Simla has done much damage, destroying a row of new shops and for some time seriously endangering the public buildings.

THE *Home News* is in a position to announce that the Secretary of State for India in Council, after consulting with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and reference to the Government of India, has decided that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of Indian pay and allowances, and of retrenchments, family remittances, and messing money claims shall be 1s. 8d. the rupee during the official year commencing on April 1, 1880.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to make a grant of all her Indian trophies, pictures, &c., which are at Windsor and other palaces, to the New Indian Museum.

KING THEEBAW and his Ministers have made a claim of fifteen lakhs of rupees against a Mr. Darwood, a European British subject at Mandalay, and it is said he has been forbidden to leave the city until the claim is settled.

THE members of the Byculla Club gave a farewell dinner to Mr. J. M. Maclean, late of the *Bombay Gazette*, on Jan. 26. The Governor of Bombay was one of the guests.

THE urgent appeal of the Lord Mayor of Dublin has met with prompt response in Bombay and Madras. In the former city a meeting, attended by European and native officials and merchants, and presided over by his Excellency the Governor, was held. A numerous and influential committee was appointed, and Dr. Weir, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Hon. Morarjee Greuldas, and Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay were appointed secretaries. Up to the mail date the subscription list, headed by his Excellency Sir R. Temple with Rs.600, and including £100 from the Nawab of Joonaghur, amounted to £1,000. At the preliminary meeting held at Madras on Jan. 30 a sum of Rs.2,450 was subscribed in the room and arrangements made for a public meeting.

IT looks very much as if Lord Lytton was about to settle all the small arrears which the big business across the border had caused to accumulate. The Chief Commissioner of Assam was recently summoned to Government House, presumably to be consulted about Naga affairs (which may be further complicated by the raid on Mr. Blyth's estate), the Chief Commissioner of Mysore has also gone to Calcutta to receive his final orders about the important administrative changes in Mysore, and now we see that the Chief Commissioner of British Burma has arrived at the metropolis "to discuss official business with the Government of India." It would not be very hazardous to conclude that the official business refers to the "Burma difficulty," as the present relations, or rather non-relations, between the Governments of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress and his Majesty King Theebaw used to be called, when they attracted more notice than the public can afford to give to the subject.

IN the Legislative Council of Jan. 29 the reports of the Select Committee on the bill to provide for revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act 1864 were taken into consideration, and the bill subsequently passed. The Hon. Hazzid Ahmed Khan introduced the bill for the appointment of persons to the office of kazi, and the bill was referred to a select committee. A bill to give effect to the convention between the Governor General of British India and Portuguese India regarding the extradition of criminals was introduced into the Council by Mr. Hope and passed into law.

THE list of attendances at the Levee held on Tuesday by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, contains the following names:—Presented by the Persian Minister, Aboul Ghasshim Khan, Attaché to the Legation; by the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Chen Sing-Keng. By the Secretary of State for India: General Ballard; Major A. Currie, Bombay Cavalry; Surgeon Major W. Finden, Bengal Medical Department; Major R. P. Nisbet, B.S.C.; Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, C.I.E.; Surgeon General Ross, C.I.E., Bengal Army; Mr. Henry Scannell, District Superintendent of Police, Bombay; Lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, B.S.C.; Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., B.C.S.; and Mr. T. W. Wood, B.C.S.

HOLDERS of India Five per Cent. Stock who intend to avail themselves of the option to take India Four per Cent. Stock in exchange are reminded that their assents

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must be sent into the Bank of England not later than Monday, March 1. The stock of those holders who do not assent to the exchange will be paid off at par in July next.

THE report that during General Baker's first visit to Maidan and the Darra Narkh our soldiers drove old men, women, and children into the fields, and then fired their homesteads, is described as "utterly false" by a correspondent at Cabul, who says that "to soldiers looking upon these things in a purely military spirit, our policy seems to have been far too tolerant," and that "they resent with bitterness the taunt that they have been nothing but brutal devastators."

FROM inquiries by the Government of India whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government that the brevet rank for length of service, heretofore granted to officers of the Indian services, should entirely cease, the Secretary of State has replied that, considering the circumstances under which the rank was originally introduced, and the fact that its immediate cessation would lead to the supersession of some staff officers, and majors, and captains of cavalry, under the old conditions of service, by the officers of the general list, he considers that these brevet promotions should not cease in each rank until the extinction of that rank among the officers of the local service.

THE Hon. Syad Ahmed Khan, the Mahomedan member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, has introduced a bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi in the Madras Presidency, where the want of these practitioners by the Mahomedans is mostly felt.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer* to give a proof of the crying necessity for provincial agricultural departments. He says that the superintendent of cotton experiments is trying to improve windmills and utilise them for irrigation, whereupon the commissioner remarks:—"This has been often tried and has always failed," and "Mr. Strachan would do well to devote his energies to matters less mechanical and more directly connected with agriculture." On the other hand, the correspondent takes the side of the windmills against the Quixotic commissioner. "I am certain," he writes, "that windmills have a great future in India. I look forward to the time when there will be luxuriant gardens forming broad zones of high cultivation round every village in India, the rich green vegetation maintained in its fresh verdure by abundant irrigation, water being raised by windmills driven by the same steady hot winds which may parch the country and wither every green thing. A cheap, strong windmill for India would be a greater boon than rhea, or fair dholera, or reana, or succirubra."

THE *Gazette of India* contains an amended account of the profits of the currency note circulation and of the charges and expenses incidental thereto, during the year 1878-79, made up as required by Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871. The profits that Government receives from its note circulation are derived by the investment of a portion of the money against which notes are issued in Government securities, and the interest on such securities held by the department last year was Rs.23,77,573. Another source of profit to the department is the selling of currency drafts to the public at a premium, and from this source Rs.16,392 were received, and the miscellaneous receipts were Rs.1,529. The entire charges and expenses were only Rs.5,18,910. Of this sum the salaries of commissioners and assistant commissioners absorbed Rs.41,589, and the establishment Rs.1,60,804. There were Rs.11,179 expended upon temporary establishments. Apart from the cost of the establishment, the two largest items of expenditure were incurred as charges for remittances and as cost of note forms. The clear profit to Government from the note circulation in 1878-79 was Rs.1,876,585, received not by harassing the public, but by affording it a very great convenience.

IN the Administration Report of the North Western Provinces for 1878-79 an opportunity is taken by Sir George Couper to notice the offers of assistance which have been so generously made by the leading noblemen and gentlemen of the North Western Provinces and Oudh since the Afghan war broke out. "Up to the close of the year under review," it is stated, "from thirty to forty native gentlemen from all parts of the provinces came forward voluntarily offering to assist the Government in various ways (with men, money, transport, personal services, &c.) in the expedition against Cabul; and the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner has much pleasure in thus placing on permanent and public record his sense of the loyal feelings which prompted these offers."

THE Bombay journals publish a minute by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the comparative merits of the Bolan and Sibi Railway routes. On the merits, as shown with the exhaustive comparison, the latter—viz., by Sibi, Hurnai, and Gwal to Kandahar, was approved by the Government of India, and the 133½ miles to Sibi completed by the promptitude of the Governor in 101 days. We quote the concluding paragraph of the minute:—

"It will have been seen that we contemplate Gulistan Kariz being the obligatory place for which the railway is to make. This place is at the foot of the Gwaja Pass, by which we hope to see the rail carried onward to Kandahar. The old Gwaja Pass runs during a part of its course through a granitic formation quite impracticable for a railway. But parallel to the Gwaja Pass, and answering all its purposes, is the Durra Pass, to which my attention was drawn by Col. de Bourbel, and which I have visited in company with Lieut. Whiteford, R.E. There seems to be no doubt that the Durra Pass is very well suited for a railway in respect to gradients and curves, and will answer very well if no pass still better shall be found. It is scarcely to be hoped that a better pass will be found, as the main pass, the Khojuk, is, as we all see, manifestly inferior, and as the remaining pass, the Roghani, is believed to be worse still. I merely mention this to explain why we indicate Gulistan Khariz as the point to which the survey is directed for the railway from the Indus Valley to Southern Afghanistan."

The forty-five miles between Sibi and Spin Tangi are to be completed during the months of February, March, and April, before the hot weather comes on. From Spin Tangi onwards the climate is more moderate, supplies are procurable, and the water good. Consequently, the work will be continued during the summer, and the section of the line to Dargur will be laid, temporarily, if necessary, at first; and by May, 1881, the whole line from Sukkur to Gwal, in the midst of the Pishin plateau, will be open for traffic.

A CALCULATION of the Bombay troops lately ordered either to go on service or to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Southern Afghanistan, should they be required, shows the total to be 15,000 men and eighty-three guns.

As might have been expected from previous complaints of the traffic management, a collision took place near Tantah on Thursday morning last between the Indian mail train from Suez and a goods train. The European driver was killed. Conflicting accounts have been received of the injury sustained by the passengers, but all the Indian homeward bound escaped without injury worth mentioning, and were able to proceed by the *Peru*, which left at 6 p.m. and made a very quick passage to Brindisi, arriving at 10 p.m. on Sunday.

WE see that the *Indian Mirror* repudiates Dayananda Saraswati Swami as not belonging to the Brahmo. This reforming Pandit (whose pupil and follower assisted Professor Williams in his lecture on Monday) bases his theory on the Veda, whereas the Brahmos reject the Veda and Vedanta. We wonder if it would be possible to arrange for Pandit Krishnu Varma to give an exposition of the tenets professed by his co-religionist. His brief rationalistic explanations of the ancient creed and ceremonial commanded intense attention from his hearers, who would doubtless gladly embrace an opportunity of listening to a more elaborate discourse with fuller details.

WE understand that the scheme of the Oxford Indian Institute has been submitted to her Majesty, whose consent to become patron has been given. Her Majesty has also approved of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as vice-patron, and expressed her desire that the Maharajas who

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have become benefactors to the institute shall also be placed on the list of vice-patrons.

THE report that Mr. St. Barbe would be transferred from Burma to Central India was correct. Mr. St. Barbe's new appointment is that of second assistant to Sir Henry Daly, agent to the Governor General.

THE *Gazette of India* notifies that Lieut. Col. J. Johnstone, political agent, Manipur, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, in the third grade of deputy commissioners, in addition to his own duties, with effect from Oct. 22, 1879, until further orders.

A regulation has been made by the Governor General in Council, at the suggestion of Sir S. C. Bayley, providing for the removal of certain frontier tracts in Assam inhabited or frequented by barbarians or semi-civilised tribes from the operation of enactments in force therein. The regulation, which is called "The Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880," extends to such frontier tracts within the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the usual way from time to time direct.

A BATCH OF "V.C.'S"

IT is not unlikely that there will be a batch of "V.C.'s" for the late fighting. Vousden, Cunningham, and Hammond, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, the 92nd Highlanders, and Guides have, I believe, been recommended for the distinction, as also Lance Corporal Seller, of the 72nd Highlanders. Captain Vousden's charge on Dec. 14 is worth recording. With twelve troopers he charged several hundred men who were streaming out of the city after being driven off the Asmai heights. He cut his way through the crowd and reached the city wall, and then rode through them again. Out of the twelve men who accompanied him one was killed on the spot, one mortally, and four others more or less wounded. The ten survivors have already been rewarded with the Order of Merit. With the exception of a native officer (a Punjabi Mussulman), they were all Sikh sowars. *Pioneer.*

THE LATE DR. PORTER.

The following divisional order has been published by Lieut. General Sir F. Roberts:—"The Lieutenant General announces with deep regret the death of Officiating Deputy Surgeon General T. H. Porter, principal medical officer of the division. Dr. Porter served in the Crimean, Ashantee, and the late Afghan campaigns with distinction, and had gained experience from them which has been invaluable in the important office he has lately held. By his death her Majesty's service is deprived of an officer of great merit. The Lieutenant General, in company with the officers and men of the force, loses a friend whose professional skill was always at the service of the sick and suffering, and whose kindness of disposition had endeared him to all."

THE DURBAR AT CABUL.

At the durbar held on Jan 9, in addition to Wali Mahomed Khan, there were many other members of the Barukzai family present, the chief of whom were Sirdars Ibrahim Khan (brother of Shere Ali), Ahmed Ali Jan, Mahomed Hashim Khan, Abdulla Khan, and Mahomed Gusaf Khan. The Logari and Ghilzai chiefs having salaamed, there were presented *en masse* some thirty-four Jagri and Besud Hazara chiefs and maliks. These men have remained true to their promises, and as their country bounds Ghuzni on the west and also marches with the Wardak districts, they are likely to be useful allies. Being of the Shiah sect of Mahomedans, they have nothing in common with the Afghan Sunnis, and we shall be able to employ them in harassing Mahomed Jan's army if that leader collects a force at Ghuzni. With a column marching up from Kandahar, and our own army moving down the Ghuzni road from Cabul, the insurgents would be held in check westwards by the Hazaras, and their only road for retreat would be eastwards towards Khost and the Shutar Gardan districts. Saftar Ali Khan, head of the Jagri Hazaras, was unable to attend owing to sickness; but his son, Ahmed Ali Khan, was present to receive the handsome khilluts bestowed upon his father and himself. The presentations being over, Sir Frederick Roberts read the following address to the Kohistanis, which was translated into Persian by Mahomed Hyat Khan:—

"SIRDARS AND MALIKS,—I am very glad to see that so many of the Kohistan maliks have taken advantage of the amnesty published on Dec. 26 last, and have come to Cabul to pay their respects to the British Government, and to express their regrets for having taken a part in the recent disturbances. I trust that those maliks who are still holding aloof will follow the good example that has been set them, and will soon make their appearance at Cabul. I told you, when you visited me in my camp at Siah Sung, after the arrival of the British troops at Cabul, that the British Government had nothing but goodwill towards the people of Afghanistan; that it is their desire to respect your lives, your property, and your religion, and to molest no one who would live at peace with them. You have had ample proof of the truth of what I told you. At the instigation of ill-advised men you came from your homes in Kohistan to attack the British troops at Sherpur. All that you succeeded in doing was to plunder your own countrymen who live in the city of Cabul. You did the British troops but little injury, and in a few days you were beaten off, and had to return to your homes with the loss of several hundred killed and wounded. You brought this punishment upon yourselves, and must not blame the British Government. What that Government did was to offer a pardon to all who would come in, except the malik who, it is believed, was the main cause of your being led astray. It was necessary he should be punished; but in doing so every care was taken that no one else should suffer injury. The British troops marched through your country as far as Baba Kuch Kar, treating you all as friends, and paying liberally for everything in the shape of food and forage you were able or willing to provide. I hope the lesson will not be lost upon you, and that you will not misunderstand the generosity and forbearance with which you have been treated. It is a great pleasure to me to find that so many of the more intelligent and well-informed of the people of Afghanistan took no part in the recent disturbances. First and foremost I would name Sirdars Wali Mahomed Khan, Ibrahim Khan, Hashim Khan, Abdullah Khan, Mahomed Yusuf Khan, Mahomed Karim Khan, Shanbuz Khan, Ahmed Ali Jan, Mahomed Sirwur Khan, Azaullah Khan, Anitoollah Khan, Habibulla Khan (the Mustaufi), Malik Hamid Khan, and Khan Mahomed Khan. Then several of your own chiefs remained with me throughout. General Faiz Mahomed Khan, the son of Naik Aminulla Khan, of Logar, the family of the Mustaufi Sirdar Habibulla Khan, of Wardak, the Kizil Bashes and men in the city of Cabul refrained from joining the disturbers of peace and order; and I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking them on the part of the British Government for the good service they thereby performed. I am now about to give khilluts to those Kohistanis who remained at Sherpur with me; after which you are at liberty to return to your homes. I am sending back with you to Kohistan Sirdar Shabaz Khan, whom you have yourselves asked for as your governor. He will settle your disputes and preserve order in the country. Also that I may be fully informed by yourselves of all that passes, and of all that you may wish to represent hereafter. I invite you to select certain of your number who will remain here and act as a medium of communication between us. They will be treated with consideration, and will have free access to me. The rest of you return to your homes, and for your own sake remember all that has passed."

Sir Frederick Roberts then presented the khilluts, which consisted of handsome chogas and a certain number of rupees, to the chiefs who had remained with us or faithfully kept their promises. Those who had merely come in answer to the amnesty were of course not rewarded. Besides the sirdars mentioned in the speech who were rewarded for their loyalty to the British Government, there were eleven Kohistani maliks, twelve Logaris (including Faiz Mahomed Khan, of Ali Musjid celebrity), and thirty-four Jagri and Besud Hazara khans and maliks. With the distribution of khilluts the durbar closed and the chiefs were free to depart.—*Pioneer.*

THE MOHMUNDS.

LUNDI KOTAL, JAN. 20.—For the last week the various posts between Peshawur and Dakka have been in a foolish, almost unintelligible, and certainly undignified, state of scare, owing to an irruption of Mohmunds. The Kam-Dakka business of the last campaign had endowed this large, but cowardly, tribe with an importance which they certainly do not deserve. The fact of a mere handful of untried native troops having withstood about 2,000 tribesmen seems to have struck terror into the hearts of some of our leaders; but it is to be hoped that the results of the last fight will have given them that confidence which is absolutely necessary if we are to hold our own, with any chance of success, against superior, but comparitively unarmed, numbers. The Mohmunds having crossed the Cabul river, and having occupied the Gara heights—to the east of Dakka, and about three miles from the fort—to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, it was determined to give them a good lesson; and had the combination which the political officer, Mr. Cunningham, did his best to bring about, been successfully accomplished, there is little doubt that the Mohmunds would have sustained a crushing defeat, and left half their dead behind them. Unfortunately, in nearly all cases where combination of troops occur, several things have to be taken into consideration. First, the junction of the two forces between which you wish to catch your enemy; and on this particular occasion there was an unfortunate absence of military genius, and so the destruction of the Mohmund power turned into only a severe lesson, which, without doubt, they will take to heart. A force, under the command of Brigadier General Doran, consisting of 200 of the 5th Fusiliers, under Major

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Taylor; 200 of the 25th King's Own Borderers, under Major Ramsay; 300 of the 31st Native Infantry, under Major Twiddell; 300 of the 1st Madras Native Infantry, under Col. Dawson; one company Madras Sappers and Miners; two mountain guns, under Capt. Duthy; and half a troop of 17th Bengal Cavalry, left Lundi Kotal at 4 a.m. on the 14th, to work round to Kam-Dakka by the Angni, Kandow, and Shilman Valley, taking the enemy's position, the Gara heights, in rear, and cutting them off from crossing the Cabul River at Kam-Dakka; whilst Col. Boisragon from Dakka, with his own splendid regiment, the 30th Punjab Native Infantry, 100 of the 25th King's Own Borderers, 120 of the 8th Native Infantry, and I-C Royal Horse Artillery, were to attack the heights in front, and drive them into the arms of the Lundi Kotal column. General Doran's force had to move over an extremely mountainous and difficult country. The troops, considerably hampered with what proved useless impedimenta in the shape of strings of baggage animals, carrying bedding, food, and thousands of rounds of reserve ammunition, which were never seen for two days afterwards, did not arrive in the Shilman Valley until three hours after Col. Boisragon had opened the ball, and were then some five miles from Kam-Dakka. Some 500 Mohmunds with a standard occupied a strong position on the Shilman heights, but were driven in gallant style by a well-planted shell to occupy the crest of the mountain, from which they were dislodged by the skirmishers of the 5th and 31st Native Infantry. Their hills were almost perpendicular; but even with this strong position in their front the enemy had to retire, leaving several dead behind them. The baggage having been left in the Shilman plain, the force moved down to Kam-Dakka in time to see the enemy streaming in thousands across the sandy stretches through which the Cabul river flows. Volley after volley was poured into them, and they left their dead where they fell. The troops slept that night in Kam-Dakka. Had Colonel Boisragon waited to attack until the first shell from the Lundi Kotal column was fired, the result would probably have been very different; and, instead of hundreds, thousands would have been killed. Colonel Boisragon's force left Dakka at noon, and advanced to the Gara heights. The enemy occupied the whole range, having built sungars even in the plain, from which, however, they were quickly shelled. Moollah Khalil and the Khan of Lalpura moved in front of the ranks of the enemy, the former dressed in complete white. Our skirmishers advanced; the 8th Native Infantry, under Captain Webb, showed conspicuous gallantry, driving the enemy before them to the higher ridges; the Royal Horse Artillery shelling them with the greatest precision, and inflicting heavy loss. Driven from point to point the enemy made a long stand on the topmost ridge; but, unable to withstand our determined advance, they fled in headlong confusion, and, after crossing the Cabul river, dispersed to their own hills. On the 16th, a force, under Colonel Boisragon, crossed the Cabul river in rafts and destroyed Raina, a village two miles below Kam-Dakka on the opposite side of the river, without meeting with any opposition, and returned the following day. The new Khan of Lalpura proved himself of great use in procuring skins for the rafts, which were put together by the Sappers.—*Cor. of Pioneer.*

INDIAN OUTFITS.

THE Government proposes to give to the Secretary of State for Indiain Council the power of curtailing the outfit allowances of the higher Indian officials and of reducing some of the salaries and allowances in the ecclesiastical establishment. With this view, Mr. Edward Stanhope has introduced a bill authorising the Secretary of State in Council from time to time to fix, alter, or abolish the allowances for equipment and voyages of the Governor General and the members of his Council, the Governors of Madras and Bombay and the members of their Councils, the commanders in chief of the forces and of Madras and Bombay, and the bishops and archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. At present the allowances are fixed by an Act of 1813 as follows:—To the Governor General, £5,000; to each member of his council, £1,200; to the Governors of Madras and Bombay, £2,500 each; to the members of their Councils, £1,000; to the commanders in chief of the forces, £2,500; to the commanders in chief at Madras and Bombay, £2,000 and £1,500 respectively; to the Bishop of Calcutta, £1,200; to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay, £500 each; to each archdeacon, £500. The provision relating to the Church enables the Secretary of State in Council "from time to time to fix and alter the salaries, and to fix, alter, or abolish the allowances, of the Bishops and Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay." This clause, however, will not affect any of the existing bishops and archdeacons. The salaries, it may be noticed, are at present fixed by Acts of 1813 and 1833 at £5,000 to the Bishop of Calcutta, 24,000 sicca rupees to each of the other two bishops, and £2,000 to each of the three archdeacons. That portion of an Act of 1823 which provides a pension for any archdeacon who has exercised his office in the East Indies for ten years it is proposed to repeal. A restriction on the Secretary of State in Council in exercising his powers is that nothing in the bill is to authorise an additional charge on the revenues of India.

INDIAN RELIGIOUS LIFE.

A CROWDED and attentive audience assembled on Monday at the London Institution to listen to Professor Monier Williams's lecture on this subject. He began by stating that the principal feature of religious life in Vedic times was the adoration of fire and the sun. Fire had a triple existence; first in the sun, secondly on the domestic hearth; and, thirdly, in the air, as lightning. Thus it typified the creative principle, the fostering power, and the destructive force. The sun was worshipped in a triune form as the morning, midday, and evening orb. The marriage of the householder was attested by fire. He had a domestic sanctuary with three symbolic fire hearths, whence daily his prayers and offerings were borne upwards in the ascending flames. Fortnightly and quarterly especial family services were solemnised, of which confessions of sin and hymns of praise and supplication formed the chief part. The primitive Vedism was succeeded by Brahmanism, which introduced an elaborate sacrificial system based on the doctrine that all nature was a manifestation of one spiritual essence—Brahma. This degenerated into polytheistic idolatry. The lecturer then sketched the rise and progress of the Buddhistic reformation taught by Gautama. In the seventh and eighth centuries the teachers Kamarila and Sankara restored the predominance of Brahmanism. The Vaishnavist teachings in the twelfth century were then briefly referred to. The later theistic movements headed by Cabir and Nanok, in the sixteenth century, were due to imitations of Islam, while the more recent growth of the Brahmo churches, numbering 130 strong, sprang from Christian influences. The professor described how the foundations of Hinduism had been shaken and the old sacrificial system uprooted. But the dogma of transmigration remained deeply rooted in the Hindu mind. The fear of degradation and misery in a future existence caused the modern Brahman to submit to an intolerable burden of ceremonial in order to be delivered from repeated existences and to be reunited to the divine Brahma. The lecturer then described various religious rites and places of pilgrimage, especially Benares. He, in conclusion, introduced to the audience Pandit Syamaji Krishna Varma to recite and expound Veda hymns and ceremonials. The Pandit, who is described as a theistic follower of one of the Vedic Reformers, after a few well spoken words of apology and explanation of the disabilities incurred by his having come to England as a student, chanted the first Vedic hymn. He then exemplified the variations of recital, and argued that they were needful for the accurate preservation of the sacred text by oral tradition. He claimed the gratitude of philologists to the Pandits who had thus scrupulously conserved the ancient Veds. The ceremonial forms of daily worship were next expounded, and the doctrine of transmigration defended from the Brahmanistic point of view. The Pandit was listened to with well-deserved attention and approval.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

COREA.*

TO write a history and general description, filling 400 pages of print, of a country about which scarcely anything was before known, is in itself a feat reflecting great credit upon the writer. This is exactly what Mr. Ross has done for the forbidden land of Corea, and he has done it on the whole in a way which commands approval. The history is based on original Chinese works and documents which the author appears to have translated, in many cases, almost literally. It is therefore not surprising to find that the ancient history of Corea is told in ampler detail, and with more picturesque circumstances, than the modern. Perhaps the very best chapter in the book is that on the Hienbi (Huns), which does not belong to Corean history at all. But about Chaosien, Gaoli, Fooyu, and Sinlo, the various States upon which Corea arose, Mr. Ross tells us everything we are ever likely to know, or, indeed, that is worth knowing. We cannot imagine anyone of so inquisitive a nature as to wish to follow Mr. Ross into the chronicle of the long-forgotten States whose names have been given to discover whether he has left any pearls unutilised or not. But it is different with regard to the modern history of Corea proper, of which Mr. Ross is only able to give the merest sketch—a sketch in which there occurs a gap of two centuries covered by one sentence. It is therefore clear that in this particular Mr. Ross is only the pioneer for other writers, and that there is much reason for supposing that a great addition may yet be made to our knowledge of the history of Corea since the accession of the Manchu dynasty to power. Apart, however, from this, Mr. Ross has provided the student of Chinese history with a work of distinct use and value, and for this he deserves our best thanks. It is a matter of regret that one who had acquired

* "History of Corea; Ancient and Modern." With maps and illustrations. By the Rev. JOHN ROSS. Paisley: J. and R. Parlane.

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such a deep insight into Manchurian history should possess the literary faculty in so small a degree as Mr. Ross does. We can recommend Mr. Ross's volume as containing a great quantity of information, but we regret to have to couple with it the statement that its literary merits are very few. This is the more important as Mr. Ross announces a "History of the Manchus," a subject about which it may be doubful if the few special notes he may have acquired will compensate for the deficiencies of his style.

THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.

WE have received the Brahmo Yearbook for 1879, which furnishes full details and figures showing the progress of the religious bodies which are termed the "Theistic Churches" of India. Two-thirds of the present issue is occupied by a review of the agitation and discussions which led to the enactment of the measure known as the Native Marriage Act, or Act III. of 1872. This is supplemented by a record of the actual Brahmo marriages from 1861 to 1879, the number of which was 93, but "what proportion these marriages here recorded bear to the total number of marriages celebrated during those eighteen years among persons calling themselves Brahmos" the editor is "not able to guess." The editor has been prevented by ill health from accomplishing his usual full report of the Provincial Somajes, but retrospects of the three principal or metropolitan bodies are duly reviewed, the chief prominence and approval being bestowed on the Sadharan Brahmo Somaj, which seems to have manifested all the activity of a young and rising sect. The account which recently appeared in the Indian papers of the celebration of the jubilee of the Adi Brahmo Somaj may be accepted as a sign of the vitality in the eldest reformed communion of the Hindu religionists. We may venture to add that the audience who assembled at the London Institution on Monday must have carried away some more definite ideas of the modern religious developments which may be classed under the one term, Brahmoism, than even Professor Williams's former lecture and letter, which are referred to in the "Yearbook," could have imparted to them. The Pandit's outspoken earnestness commended him strongly to the sympathetic interest of all who listened to his exposition of his Theistic Vedism.

* "The Brahmo Yearbook for 1879." Edited by SOPHIA DOBSON COLLET. London: Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street.

ACTION AT FUTTEHABAD.*

ALTHOUGH the history of the second Afghan war has yet to be written, the public may expect to receive from time to time detailed accounts of its most brilliant episodes. One of these, Gough's action at Futtehabad, is contained in the book under review. The story is related by the chaplain attached to the force, and we have rarely read a tale told in language more vivid or more eloquently simple. Mr. Swinnerton possesses the true art of the writer of history. He arranges his details well, puts forward prominently those of the greatest importance, and thus, with the aid of a few well-drawn plans, brings the scene clear and lucidly before the eyes of the reader. If this is his first appearance as a writer we hope it will not be his last, for we have rarely met a man more competent than he to wield the pen which traces the gallant actions of gallant men.

The action at Futtehabad was in many respects memorable. Though, for some cause, the three arms on whose thoroughly combined and connected action success in war entirely depends were not handled in a masterly manner, it is impossible to impute the fault to anyone of its representatives engaged. The artillery, infantry, and cavalry all fought magnificently. The artillery and cavalry acted well together, but there would seem to have been a want of concert in the action of the infantry. It has been shown on a thousand occasions that artillery cannot meet large masses of infantry unless well supported by infantry. To make up for that want of support at a critical moment there was made at Futtehabad that gallant charge of the Guide Cavalry which bought the defeat of the enemy with the loss of the gallant Wigram Battye. Mr. Swinnerton thinks that if Battye had followed Aleck Stewart's advice and charged the enemy's flank he would have rolled them up without loss. It is probable that had Battye been aware of the existence of the ravine between his charging point and the enemy he would have adopted this course. As it was, believing the ground to be level, he followed the plan which, with his men and with his leadership, was the most effective for the complete defeat of the enemy. He succeeded, giving, in the attempt, his life to his country. Another remarkable feature of the action was the submission of the Khugianis after their defeat. The facility with which defeated Afghans are transformed, by the fact of their defeat, into stanch allies is one of the most remarkable features of this war. We thoroughly recommend the book to our readers.

* "The Afghan War: Gough's Action at Futtehabad." By the Rev. C. SWINNERTON, Chaplain in the Field with the First Division. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RETIRED LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—By the Royal Warrant dated August 13, 1877, I believe that all general officers, on attaining the age of seventy, were to be placed on the retired list. I perceive that the date of commission, as ensign, of General H. Pritchard, Madras Staff Corps, is Jan. 8, 1826. I suppose we may assume that that officer's age then was at least sixteen; ergo, he must now be over seventy years old. Can you inform me how it is that his name is still on the effective list?—I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

ONE INTERESTED.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BORN in the year 1786, the Indian Medical Service has ceased to exist. We propose to briefly review the past of the Indian Medical Service with a view to discover the grounds (if any) for its practical extinction. Few will be found to deny that the service has a splendid past. From the time when a medical officer gave us our first foothold on the country to the present hour of dissolution it has included amongst its officers men of distinguished ability and high attainments—a good proportion being of European reputation. It is quite unnecessary, as it would be invidious, to specify; to each one who writes or speaks on the subject an array of names will suggest themselves different according to the different fields of action chosen. In short, a whole galaxy of cultured and honourable workers could be easily enumerated, whether as physicians, surgeons, sanitarians, politicals, or otherwise. Perhaps it would not be too much to say that by giving the benefits of their experience to the natives of this vast country doctors have done almost more than any class to reconcile the nationalities of India with their various creeds and tongues to a foreign "raj." Naturally acute observers, as Orientals are, they must be struck, and, right thinking as they are in the main, propitiated in great measure when they see those belonging to an alien race spending their intellectual force, and, in many instances their lives, for the common good. Not only so, but members of this service have raised the standard of medical knowledge well-nigh from the ground until it towers aloft and is a warning, a guide, and a source of hope to thousands of aspirants. Witness the kind of scientific training that has been given to young men educated at the medical colleges, which are a glory to a Government, and who have spread the knowledge there acquired through the length and breadth of the land. Contrast the "hukeem" of the past with his tray of seeds and stock of powerful mineral drugs for internal treatment, and heated irons and blacknut for external application, with the enlightened graduate of a college primed with the newest scientific discoveries, and with practical knowledge of his work, and who can doubt the magnitude of the blessing conferred by medical education? Wonderful contrast and change indeed!—a change which has lowered the death rate of the masses and raised their intelligence, since such men, not only in Presidency towns, but scattered through the Mofussil, prove centres from which light radiates. The history of the Indian Medical Service, when it comes to be written, will afford one of the brightest examples of self-sacrificing devotion to duty and self-denying work for the public weal. Whether in the field, where so many have been struck down while tending the wounded, or in the quiet round of civil professional life, where numbers have fallen victims when treating disease or tracking it to its secret lair, it will be a record Englishmen will read with pride. It would seem that the Indian is sacrificed to the Army Medical Department. It became necessary to offer inducements to the schools at home to join the A.M.D. A new warrant was accordingly issued, in which, amongst other improvements, pensions are laid down on absolutely a more liberal scale than holds good in the Indian service, the members of which pass their lives in the tropics. Many changes for the better were made, and doubtless this wholesale handing over of administrative posts from the Indian to the A.M.D. is a sop thrown to the latter. Anyhow the Army Medical Department has killed the Indian. The "amalgamation" is as though a snake had swallowed a fowl—the latter is assimilated to the former and goes to strengthen it; but where is the fowl? It is hard to see the prospects of a deserving body of men ruined in this high-handed fashion. The suddenness of the blow, too, we cannot but regard as a piece of needless injustice. There can be no question about its illegality, but officers are long suffering men and more energetic in battling for the Government that injures them than for their own rights. Only one reparation is possible to those whose chances of administrative prizes are so deplorably affected. This, which, after all, is of the barest, consists in allowing seniors who desire to do so to retire on liberal terms from an all but extinct service. They are no longer wanted; pay well and be rid of them. The Government have broken faith and altogether altered the character of the service. The medical officers must be anxious to quit a service which is lowered in prestige by no act of its own, and offers no longer sufficient rewards of merit which, after the satisfaction of conscience, are the best incentives to labour.—*Bombay Gazette.*

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BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

Forestry in the Central Provinces.—In the new report on forest administration in the Central Provinces occurs a very significant testimony to the good effects of tree cultivation on water supply. For some time past the Baujar forest has been under careful protection, and the apparent result has been an improvement in surface drainage, manifesting itself in an "unusually steady flow of water in the Gungur river." In place of this "steady flow" in denuded localities throughout India we find drought for most part of the year, and destructive torrents and inundations during the remaining portion of it. The case of the Baujar forest, however, is exceptional, and it only shows how mighty a change may gradually be effected in the agricultural resources of a country by an enlightened system of forestry conducted by energetic officers.—*Bombay Gazette.*

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the retirement, on the full pension of £1,000 a-year, of Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, C.S., Commissioner in Oude, with effect from Dec. 2 last. Mr. Jenkinson's service was considerably under the necessary minimum, but the circumstances of his case were very exceptional, and the strong recommendation of the local Government had the desired effect.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall at Cherra Punji last year was 499·55 inches, the next wettest stations in Assam being Jowai with 335·14 inches, and Sunamganj with 237·07 inches.—*Englishman.*

Joint-Stock Companies in the Punjab.—Trade is evidently improving in the Punjab, as no less than ten limited joint-stock companies were registered in that province in the year 1878-79.—*Englishman.*

The Naga Troubles.—The Nagas have again assumed the aggressive. They attacked the Nichi (native) guard near Samaguting on the night of the 11th, but were beaten off, without loss on our side. There have been no fresh raids in North Cachar, and the military authorities deem the precautions adopted there sufficient. This does not, however, appear to be the opinion of the planters of the district, who insist that a stronger military force is necessary for their protection. The Government has sent a supply of rifles for distribution among the tea gardens. Nearly all the coolies who deserted after the raid on Baladhan have returned to work. The Baladhan raiders were, it is believed, men of Konoma, the village which three months ago offered such obstinate resistance to our troops. Paplongmai, a village in the south west of the Naga Hills, has been captured by a flying column under Lieut. M'Gregor, and some slight skirmishes are reported near Konoma.—*Times Telegram.*

Domestic Life of the Central Provinces.—The report on the trade and resources of the Central Provinces for 1878-79 is a record of fair industrial progress and prosperity during the year of which it treats. Twelve lakhs of rupees were spent on railways, and half as much on roads; many of them important railway feeders. The statistics of traffic are obtained from the returns provided by the railway authorities, from data supplied by all municipal towns, and also from a system of registration by paid clerks on the principal trade routes, the latter open to the same suspicion of untrustworthiness as in other provinces. The resources of the Central Provinces are summed up as agricultural, mineral (including coal) and manufactures. Owing to the want of seasonable rain for the cold weather crops, the outturn was greatly affected; the average estimated for Seoni being only two standard bushels per acre, and for Jubbulpore seven. These estimates are based on experimental cuttings carried out by specially selected officers, and may be accepted, therefore, as approximately correct. With so short a crop it becomes a matter of importance to ascertain the source of the exports which, though in vastly diminished amounts, compared to those of 1877-78, did take place. It is proved that stocks were exhausted in Saugor and Seoni by the demand for seed-grain from other more favoured localities. Mr. Morris enters into no calculation of the probable food demand for the year, by which some idea of the amount of grain possibly available for export might be obtained. It is probable that the poorer grains were more largely consumed, and a larger area was certainly sown with them. The Central Provinces (and especially the Nerbudda Valley) wheat has a high name in the English market; samples recently examined by Dr. Forbes Watson have been pronounced equal to the best Australian, Californian, or American wheat. But the great drawback to a sound trade with Europe is the mixture of the several varieties and the admixture of dirt and other foreign substances. For the latter fault the cultivator is responsible, for he is generally alive to the advantage of keeping the seed clean. Those, however, who supply him with seed-grain do not take the trouble to keep the varieties distinct in their storing-houses, and the unfortunate cultivator has to take what he can get. There was a great decrease both in the area sown with cotton and the outturn. "The season was an exceptionally disastrous one for the cotton crop," says Mr. Morris. The demand, too, from Bombay fell off, and, but for an unusually large demand from the North Western Provinces, both agriculturists and traders would have suffered great loss. Next to these important industries, that of coal mining attracts the greatest interest. At the Warora colliery 43,248 tons were raised and sold readily; but for an accident to the machinery the output would have been much greater. As it was, a return of 8 per cent. was obtained in the outlay. Manganese ore has been discovered some eighteen miles from Jubbulpore, but by what appears a mistaken policy a lease on favourable terms to an enterprising contractor was refused. Excellent limestone is also found in the Jubbulpore district, and a demand for the lime has arisen even in Calcutta. The actual figures showing imports and exports are of like interest, apart from the fact that the high prices prevailing during the year disturbed the proportions between quantities and values. The import trade increased by a million and a quarter maunds; the exports, on the contrary, fell nearly 50 per cent. But 1877-78 was an exceptional year. The grain traffic, owing to the large demands made by the famine districts of Madras and Bombay, rose to abnormal proportions. The price also obtainable for good wheat in England was greatly in advance of that obtainable in 1878-79, and a general falling off in the export trade was experienced all over India. The ghee trade is expanding, the demand being in advance of the supply. In nearly every other item the year under review contrasts unfavourably with its predecessor. Mr. Morris concludes his report by saying:—"The year is marked as one of bad harvests and ravaging epidemics, the statistics in every department testifying to the exceptionally severe conditions of life in 1878-79;" but the prospects are brighter for the current year so far.—*Pioneer.*

Baboo Nanda Krishna Bose, M.A, and Kumar Suttya Shree Ghosal have been gazetted probationers under the new Native Civil Service Rules, and are posted, respectively, to the Rajshahye and Burdwan Districts.

Soldiers and Afridis.—I hear from Jellalabad that the men of the 12th Regiment and C-3 Royal Artillery, who behaved so scandalously when on guard over the liquor stores on Christmas Eve, have had prompt and summary justice dealt out to them, the majority receiving twenty-five lashss and two years' imprisonment, with their discharge with ignominy from her Majesty's service. The punishment has been none too light for so serious a crime. A large amount of treasure was brought through the Kohat Pass some days since, about fifteen lakhs in all. It was as first feared that so large a sum might tempt our very avaricious neighbours, the Pass Afridis, to commit themselves; however, no obstruction of any kind was offered, which speaks well for the good order that prevails in this hitherto very turbulent region.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

Calcutta Freight Market.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage stood at 24,433 tons. The freight market closed weak. London *via* Canal: The market closes very weak at £2 5s. nominal for rice, to £3 for jute, cotton, hides, &c., £3 nominal for tea; seeds, nominal. *Via* Cape: £1 10s. for saltpetre, £1 15s. for rice or wheat, and £2 12s. 6d. for jute, nominal; linseed and rapeseed, nominal. Liverpool *via* Canal: Rice at £2 10s., light and measurement goods at £3 nominal. *Via* Cape: Saltpetre at £1 15s., rice nominal, jute at £2, linseed £2 5s. nominal, oil in case £2 10s. nominal.—*Englishman.*

Sunday.—The following circular order, dated Jan. 10, 1880, has been published:—The attention of the court has recently been drawn to more than one instance in which magistrates have held trials on Sundays. It has not hitherto been deemed necessary to enter Sundays in the published lists of close holidays as no such recognition of the general practice of closing the civil and criminal courts on these days appeared to be necessary. Cases must no doubt occur in which an inquiry by a magistrate should proceed even on a Sunday or gazetted holiday, but, without the consent of parties, and in the absence of urgent necessity, no civil or criminal trial should proceed on such days.—*Pioneer.*

Simla.—A correspondent writes on Jan. 20:—We have had a change of weather. From genial spring we are now in the depth of winter. From a temperature of upwards of 60 we have now dropped to 38. On Sunday, the 18th, we had wind and occasional showers of rain; at night it rained heavily, and also last night; and this morning there is a depth of six inches of snow over all Simla. The fall is so general that even the waterfalls have had a taste of it, and Subathoo, which so seldom has a white mantle, is now covered.—*Pioneer.*

Tea.—We see that the total quantity of tea shipped from Calcutta to London during the year 1879 was 37,862,269lbs., as compared with 33,975,509lbs. exported in 1878.—*Englishman.*

Female Education.—Miss Ellen D'Abreu, an Eurasian girl, has passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University. She is the first young lady of the Eurasian community who has passed the examination.—*Pioneer.*

MADRAS.

Reductions.—We learn that from Saturday the services of twenty-seven accountants, seventeen in the Presidency and ten in the Mofussil, have been dispensed with. The worst is, however, yet to come, for we are credibly informed that his Grace the Governor wishes a further reduction of eight lakhs of rupees to be shown per annum, and this is to be carried out by the end of the present official year. The present five circles are to be reduced to three, and there are to be only seventeen divisions. The examiner and some of his staff are for the greater part of the year to be on

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tour auditing accounts, and hence the auditing at the head office here will be greatly reduced. We learn, on good authority, that his Grace, on his return from the Godavery district, intends visiting some of the P.W.D. offices at Chepauk, and personally ascertaining for himself whether the existing establishments are required for the efficient conduct of the work of the departments concerned.—*Madras Times.*

RECRUITS.—On the recommendation of the Surgeon General I.M.D., Government have directed that Paragraph 2825 of the Madras Army Regulations, inflicting a penalty of a fine on medical officers for passing as fit for the service recruits who may be subsequently rejected by a regimental committee, be cancelled, as in many cases it has been impossible to decide with certainty whether or not the disqualification existed at the time of the primary examination by the medical officer.—*Ibid.*

MEDICAL.—Honorary Surgeon Samuel Wells, M.D., in medicharge of Oossoor, has been recommended to Government as a candidate on whom the rank of honorary surgeon major may be conferred. Dr. Wells is a graduate of a European college, and has served the Madras Government for a period of nearly twenty-eight years.—*Ibid.*

THE MASONIC INSTITUTION.—The Masons of Southern India are taking active measures to start an institution for educating and maintaining the children of indigent and deceased members of the craft. An association for this purpose has been formed which will, by donations and subscriptions, get up a fund to which already five thousand rupees have been promised. It is the first time, we believe, that such a provision for the children of poor and deceased members has in this presidency been contemplated.—*Ibid.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—We learn that Lieut. Love, R.E., who for some time acted as principal of this institution, but who is at present doing duty as an assistant examiner of Public Works Accounts, is, at the request of his Grace the Governor, to take up the principalship as a permanent measure on a salary of Rs.1,200 a month, this being considered more economical than the existing measure.—*Ibid.*

PLANTING NOTES FROM THE CHEVARRYS.—The failure of the N. E. monsoon has affected our corps materially, and the outturn will not be so satisfactory as was expected. The trees are yet loaded with green coffee, which cannot possibly be expected to ripen at this stage of the season; the strippings will, consequently, be enormous, yielding an unusually large proportion of native coffee. The rainfall for 1879 is decidedly below the average of the past three years, being only 61·8 against 73·65 in 1878, and 76·37 in 1877.—*Correspondent.*

THE WYNAAD GOLD FIELDS.—The Government has published an important memorandum on the Wynaad gold fields. It begins by summarising the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Brough Smyth, practical mining engineer, employed by the Government to examine the quartz reefs. The reefs, according to his statement, are very numerous and of more than average thickness, are of great longitudinal extent, and highly auriferous. The country presents the greatest facilities for prosecuting mining operations at the smallest cost, and sooner or later gold mining will be established as an important industry in Southern India. The Government of India has proposed to the Secretary of State that the Madras Government should be authorised to grant gold-mining leases in lots of one to thirty acres, for a term of ten to twenty years, at a rent of five rupees an acre, subject to the condition that not less than five labourers are regularly employed per acre on *bonâ fide* mining operations in such a manner as the Government may approve. Leases to be liable to forfeiture on failure of this condition. No royalty or other tax to be levied for the present, as the Government deems it most important to attract capital to the Wynaad gold fields.—*Times Telegram.*

MADRAS MEDICAL ANNUITIES.—The medical fund annuities for January, 1880, are granted as follows:—To retired Deputy Surgeon General W. Williamson; to retired Surgeon Major F. Day, a member on small annuity; to retired Veterinary Surgeon T. Pritchard, a member on small annuity; a large annuity from Jan. 1, 1880. To Surgeon Major J. J. Heffernan, the established sick small annuity, from the date of payment of the balance of minimum or from the date of retirement from the service, whichever may be the later, provided both events take place on or before March 1, 1880. To Retired Surgeon Major F. Duckworth, M.D., the liberated small annuity, from the date of payment of the balances of minimum and maximum, which should take place on or before March 1, 1880. To Surgeon Major H. T. Shaw, a large annuity, there being no applicants for the small annuities liberated by Retired Veterinary Surgeon T. Pritchard and forfeited by Retired Surgeon Major D. Kearney; they have accordingly been converted into one large annuity, which is assigned to Surgeon Major Shaw, and which will take effect from the date of the payment of balance of minimum, or from the date of retirement from the service, whichever may be the later, provided both events take place on or before March 1, 1880.—*Fort St. George Gazette.*

THE COBDEN MEDAL.—At the last meeting of the senate of the university it was proposed by Mr. Thompson, and seconded by the Rev. W. Steavenson, and carried:—"That the recommendation of the syndicate to accept the offer of the Cobden Club to award a silver medal annually to the candidate who passes for the degree of Master of Arts in the 5th branch, and obtains the highest number of marks in Political Economy, be adopted." In regard to this proposition, Mr. Krishnama Charriar was understood to say that, as the medal and the Norton prize were intended to encourage an intelligent study of Political Economy, something should be done to prevent any candidate carrying off the prizes for a mere perfunctory study of the subject, and suggested, for the consideration of the senate, whether it might not be as well to prescribe a certain minimum, say a third or half, of the total marks assigned to the subject, and to award the medal to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks, the same being not less than the prescribed minimum. Psychology was understood to be a favourite subject of the candidates, and consequently a person might get but ten marks out of 303 in Political Economy, and yet pass in the 4th branch of the M.A. course by securing the requisite aggregate marks in Psychology and kindred subjects, and claim the Cobden Club medal and the Norton prize for the subject in question, to which he had paid the least attention perhaps. The Rev. W. Steavenson, the examiner in the 5th Branch, having been asked by Mr. Thompson to state his experience, he said that the candidates who passed generally did well in Political Economy.—*Madras Times.*

REWARDS FOR KILLING VENOMOUS SNAKES.—In February last Government called upon all presidents of local fund boards to report on a suggestion made by the Government of India that rewards for killing snakes in towns and large villages might with advantage be given by local bodies with or without help from provincial revenues. The only boards which are willing to grant rewards for the destruction of snakes from the funds at their disposal are Chatrapur, Ellore, Masulipatam, Guntur, Gooly, Chingleput, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Negapatam, and Madura. The Ellore circle are prepared to devote Rs.500 annually for the purpose, and the Guntur circle Rs.1,000; the other circle boards do not specify the grants they are ready to allot, but the Masulipatam board will pay a reward of four annas for every cobra and one anna for snakes of any other description; the Chingleput circle board will give half an anna for every snake killed of the four poisonous kinds mentioned by Dr. Shortt in his letter recorded in G.O. dated Jan. 19, 1872, No. 119. The Cuddalore circle will give one anna for all poisonous snakes. The Tanjore board will only grant rewards on condition that Government bear three-fourths of the cost, and the Cuddalore board expect Government to contribute. The Cocanada and Tinnevelly boards approve the grant of rewards, but consider the charge should be debited to imperial funds; the Salem circle board approve the principle that local bodies should bear the cost, but do not consider it applicable at present to the district. No reasons are assigned for this opinion. The Nellore board question whether much good can be effected by the grant of rewards; but, if it can, they think it a fair object for local fund expenditure. The remaining two-thirds of the local bodies consulted decline to make any allotment, some because the mortality from snake bites in their circle is not considerable, others on the ground that they have no funds to spare; some are of opinion that the measure would not produce any appreciable results, and that the instinct of self-preservation is a sufficient inducement to ensure the destruction of these reptiles in the neighbourhood of houses and frequented ways, whilst the offer of rewards would be likely to lead to fraud, looking to the difficulty of supervising disbursements; others, again, do not consider that local funds can legally be expended on this object, and that rewards for killing snakes are no more a legitimate charge on such funds than rewards for killing other wild animals.—*Madras Times.*

UNIFORM OF THE MADRAS SEPOYS.—Before leaving the shores of Madras Sir Neville Chamberlain seems determined to leave his mark on the Native Army, the interests of which he has always had at heart. All who have had chances of comparing the Madras sepoy with his comrade of Bengal admit that the British uniform (scarlet coat, black trousers, and ammunition boots) which Private Ramasswamy wears, is unsuited to him; and the *Madras Mail* tells us that this fact has so forcibly struck his Excellency that he has taken the matter in hand and recommended to Government that a new and better dress be substituted for that in use at present. The new dress is known as the "Zouave," and is worn by Bengal troops. It consists of a short tunic, knickerbockers, gaiters, and native shoes. If we recollect aright, Sir Hope Grant, when in command of the Army in 1862 or 1863, placed the subject of the sepoy's dress before Government. Now, Sir Neville has revived it, and with success, for we learn that the Madras Government are not averse to the new dress. The sanction of the Supreme Government, however, has to be obtained.—*Calcutta Statesman.*

DEATH OF MAJOR BAYLEY.—The death is announced of Major W. C. Bayley, 10th Regiment Madras N.I., at Aditugala, in the Rajahmundry District. He proceeded (says a local paper) with his regiment a couple of months ago to quell the disturbance in the Godavery, and during this short period his services were highly appreciated, as he always kept to the front while in pursuit of the rebels. The date of his first commission is June 12, 1858.—*Times of India.*

THE Linnæan Society of London have conferred on Mr. J. Cameron, F.L.S., the superintendent of the Lal Bagh Gardens, Bangalore, the honour of a fellowship.

RAMPA REBELLION.—A Madras telegram says:—"Aditugala, the Moonsiff of Sundurti, has been arrested, charged with complicity, having housed Tamandora. He will be tried in a few days.

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His defence is that, had he refused, he would have lost his head. The authorities have decided to take possession of disloyal villages and seize the cattle and grain, with a view of cutting off supplies from the rebels. The rebel Salbaradu Luchmadu has appealed to the Madras High Court against the sentence of transportation for life passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Godavery. Sentence confirmed. A correspondent writes that the party of Jeypore police, under the command of Mr. Willock, which was despatched to the assistance of the escort at Gurtern, arrived at that place and found the enemy surrounding the provision escort. Finding that escape was impossible, the enemy offered resistance, and, in doing so, six of their number were killed and one wounded, and the remainder retired into a thick jungle. It is believed that among those who escaped some must have been wounded severely, as traces of blood were discovered along the way they fled. About eight guns and other ammunition which the enemy left behind were taken possession of by the police under Mr. Willock. An engagement also took place between a small military party and the rebels, and the latter, notwithstanding that they were superior in number, were kept in check. In this engagement Havildar Bahadur Sing, of the 10th Regiment N.I., and a private were slightly wounded. All attempts to trace the whereabouts of the notorious chief Chendriah have proved futile, and it is reported that the villagers are very reluctant to afford any information regarding him and his followers. Their attitude seems hostile, and it is suspected that they indirectly and secretly aid the rebels in affording them information regarding the different movements of the troops and the police. It is reported that fever is prevalent at Gurtern, and, in consequence, greatly interferes with any active and vigorous measures being adopted. Medical arrangements are being made to treat the patients. Heliographic communication has been established between Gurtern and the place where the officer commanding Rampa and Golconda resides, and it has been found of immense value where postal and other communications are almost impossible. At Kinnaparate the other day four persons were carried off and ill used, but three managed to escape from their captors.—*Times of India.*

THE TINNEVELLY MISSION.—The centenary of the introduction of Christianity into Tinnevelly was celebrated at Pallamacottah on the Jan. 25. Bishops Gell, Caldwell, and Sargent took part in the proceedings.—*Ibid.*

THE NAGA HILLS.—News has been received by a Calcutta contemporary from the Naga country that on the 15th a small party escorting coolies from the Zamba stockade to Samaguting was attacked at Dipupani. One man of the 44th was wounded by three bullets, and one man of the Naugong police was also wounded. The Nagas then made rushes to obtain their arms and ammunition, but one man of the 42nd and two men of the Sibsaugor Frontier police placed the wounded men under a tree, stood over them, and, using their own rifles, repulsed the Naga attacks till the arrival of reinforcements from Zamba, where the firing was heard. Their names, it is added, have been sent up to the General. The *Hindoo Patriot* understands that Sir Steuart Bayley, who is now in Calcutta consulting with the Viceroy about the future of the Naga territory, will soon hold a durbar in honour of the Raja of Munipore, who rendered loyal and effective assistance in the suppression of the Naga outbreak. It is said that rewards will be offered to the Raja for his loyal services.—*Times of India.*

THE FACTORY BILL.—In view of the proposed Factory Act legislation a deputation from the Supreme Council, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Colvin, Hope, Grant, and Batten, visited a few days ago the Samnuggur cotton and jute mills, as also Hastings Mill, owned by Birkmyre Brothers. Much uneasiness exists as to the proposed legislation, and it is generally feared that, as with the cotton duties, so with this Factory Act, India will be sacrificed to Manchester. One ominous and objectionable feature is that none of the native members of Council are members of the select committee to which the bill is referred, clearly indicating that fears are not groundless.—*Statesman.*

THE Viceroy has paid the volunteers a compliment by appointing Colonel Graham, commandant of the Calcutta Rifle Corps, to be *ex-officio* an honorary aide de camp on the personal staff of his Excellency.

Brahmo Public Opinion states that "it is proposed to establish a Commercial Bank to be called the Bengal Banking Corporation (Limited), with a capital of twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into two lakhs of shares of Rs.10 each. The head office will be in Calcutta, and branch offices in centres of commerce in the Mofussil."

BOMBAY.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—From the health officer's report for the third quarter of 1879 we learn that 5,627 deaths were registered in that quarter, exclusive of still-born, being 228 less than in the first quarter and 255 more than in the second quarter of this year, but 1,293 less than in the corresponding period of 1878. The rate of mortality calculated on the population given by the census of 1872 is 34·92. From the total number of deaths should be deducted the deaths that occurred amongst the famine immigrants from Kattiwar; 61 are known to us to have died—22 men, 18 women, and 21 children. 3,661 living (2,040 males, 1,621 females) and 137 still-born births were registered. The increase in the number of births registered is satisfactory. The birth-rate is equal to 22·72 per 1,000 of population this quarter. Water Supply. —With the progress of the monsoon the impurities in the waters from Vehar and Tulsi diminished to such an extent as to bring the water supply well within the limits of wholesomeness.—*Bombay Gazette.*

CERTIFICATES FOR PASSENGER STEAMERS.—The *Gazette of India* publishes an announcement to the effect that, seeing that the Legislature of Bombay has provided for the survey of and grant of certificates for passenger steamers, and that the Board of Trade are satisfied that such certificates are in all respects similar to those granted in the United Kingdom, it is provided that the certificates granted by the Legislature of Bombay for passenger steamers shall be of the same force as if they had been granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom; that it shall not be lawful for a passenger steamer to which this order relates to proceed to sea with passengers on board from any port or place in the United Kingdom on any voyage other than to Bombay or to any intermediate place or places situate on such voyage, and that if any passenger steamer goes to sea from any place in the United Kingdom with any passengers on board upon any voyage other than to Bombay or any intermediate place, the owner shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

THE COTTON CROP IN GUZERAT.—I am happy to say that the cotton crop all over Guzerat promises to be the largest one on record since during the last decade. The general outturn in the Baroda districts, however, is considered lower than the Broach districts, but the quality is expected to be much better than even the yield of the last two years. Kuppas will be picked in some places in the Baroda districts in the latter part of this month, and it is expected that at Nulla, the chief emporium of the cotton trade in the Baroda territory, the large cotton mill belonging to a Parsee gentleman will be at work by Feb. 5. Since the introduction of some mills on the Nulla mill principles in the Baroda districts better cotton is coming out for sale in the Bombay market. Much yet remains to be done to improve the Baroda cotton, which, if properly looked after in its pristine state, can rival any cotton in the whole of India. If Sir Madhava Rao directs a little of his energy towards the quality and classification, and, not least, the adulteration —kalas mixed with kuppas in its raw state, and allowing the kuppas to be stored in pits, which gives it a disagreeable yellow stain or colouring—he will give life to this rising industry, which promises, in course of time, to be a source of great wealth to the Baroda State.—Correspondent *Bombay Gazette.*

THE BARODA JEWELS.—An inspection of the Baroda State jewels make one understand the barbaric splendour of India which caused the early travellers to regard her as a country overflowing with riches. On a small round table we saw a dazzling collection of jewels fit to ransom a monarch. There was the far-famed diamond necklace, probably the richest necklace in the world. It is said to be worth half a million. One stone, "the star of the south," cost £70,000. The necklace also contains "the star of Dresden." There were many diamond bangles and armlets, and diamond rings in profusion. The setting and cutting of these diamonds were not pleasing to the European eye, but the whole effect was brilliant in the extreme. It must be borne in mind that the Hindus value diamonds in jewellery solely for their decorative effect, and they particularly value them when the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural faults polished. It would not be fair to judge the Baroda necklace by a European standard. The whole effect of the jewels is most rich and brilliant. The most poetical jewel, however, is a necklet of two hundred and fifty pearls, of very great size and very great price. The whole effect is simply exquisite. It would be wearisome to describe all the bracelets and pendants starred with gems. One earring of "tallow drop" emeralds and pearls would excite the envy of Juno herself, who, every schoolboy knows, possesses or possessed a fine pair of earrings.—*Pioneer.*

MUSKETRY PRACTICE RETURNS.—We have before us the last return of the musketry practice of the Bombay army for the current year, and we cannot say that it is altogether satisfactory. That the Marine Battalion heads the list with the respectable figure of 82·54 is largely owing to the exertions of the late Captain Becke, whose characteristic it was to throw himself heart and soul into whatever he undertook, whether work or pleasure. The present adjutant general has laid it down as a self-evident proposition that "a good regiment cannot shoot badly," and it is understood in the service that bad shooting regiments will not be sent into the field. It is a somewhat curious commentary, then, on the above that the 28th N.I. is at the tail of the army as yet with the small figure of 49·46, and that the 28th N.I. has just gone to the front. But theory is one thing and practice is another, and everyone knows that really good shooting regiments often have very bad years, in which they fall off from their former high averages, and there are few steadier regiments in the Bombay army than the 28th. We are glad to notice that the 13th N.I., which comes third on the list, has fifty-nine marksmen out of 372 men exercised. We note this with satisfaction, because it is the highest percentage of marksmen ever yet attained by a regiment of native infantry on this side, but there is one point in regard to the musketry practice this year which we are bound to mention. We hear grave complaints from

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all sides of the badness of the ammunition. Many of the cartridges are said to be "whistlers," and many are so weak that they fall short of the targets. Now, it is very hard on the native army to be blamed for shooting badly while it has had indifferent ammunition issued to it. We think that if all officers commanding native regiments were to be called upon to report on their ammunition, supporting their statements, of course, by the number of miss fires, &c., the result would show that the ammunition is far from being everything that might be desired.—*Bombay Gazette.*

GREAT FIRE.—Damage to the extent of nearly £10,000 was done by a fire which occurred in some godowns stored with kerosine oil and other stores at Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, on Jan. 24.—*Times of India,*

ELEMENTARY DRAWING.—The Government of Bombay have sanctioned the teaching of elementary drawing concurrently with general education in middle-class schools, and the course of instruction is to be designated "First Grade Art." The subjects forming the course are:—(*a*) Freehand drawing; (*b*) model and object drawing; and (*c*) practical geometry. The subjects comprised in the second grade course are: (*a*) Freehand drawing from flat examples; (*b*) freehand drawing from models; (*c*) practical geometry; (*d*) linear perspective; and (*e*) delineation of diagrams on the black-board. The provisional rules are published in the *Government Gazette.*

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council the bill to provide for consolidating the loans due by the Bombay Municipality to Government and for their liquidation within thirty years from the 1st January next, was read a third time and passed. The only further alteration made in the bill was by the adoption of two or three merely verbal amendments; but Mr. Ashburner said inquiry had been made whether, in the case of any instalment falling in arrear, interest will be charged upon the whole instalment, a portion of which will consist of interest. The intention of the Government is to exact interest on the whole instalment in arrear, but in that contingency only will compound interest be charged.—*Times of India.*

THE PORT TRUST LOAN.—Tenders for a ten lakh debenture loan bearing interest at 4½ per cent., and repayable in seven years, were opened by the trustees of the Port of Bombay at their meeting on Thursday, when it was found that Rs.24,70,500 were offered.—*Times of India.*

DEATH OF A NATIVE OFFICIAL.—We are sorry to learn that Rao Saheb Gunpatrao Raghoba, superintendent of the post-master general's office, and a justice of the peace for Bombay, died on Jan. 27. The deceased, who was forty-four years old, was an able and zealous servant of the Government, who marked their appreciation of his service by conferring on him the title of Rao Saheb. The Rao Saheb belonged to a highly respectable Prabhu family of Bombay, his father being Principal Sudder Ameen in the judicial line of the public service. A large circle of friends, both in and out of the department in which he served, will hear of his death with feelings of great regret.—*Times of India.*

DEPARTURE OF THE "JUMNA."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Jumna*, 4,173 tons, Captain George Parsons, sailed on Jan. 27 for England, with 52 officers, 25 ladies, 33 children, 880 men, 85 women, and 173 children of H.M.'s different regiments. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Surg. Major and Mrs. E. M'Graith, A.M.D.; Surg. Major J. S. Cawyn, A.M.D.; Surg. Major and Mrs. S. K. Ray, A.M.D.; Surg. Major and Mrs. W. Creagh and child, A.M.D.; Major W. Morrison 9th Foot; Major C. K. Buckle, R.A.; Surg. Major C. H. Haines, A.M.D.; Surg. Major and Mrs. D. C. Gross, and two children, A.M.D.; Major J. C. Hay, 92nd Foot; Major and Mrs. G. M. Cardew and child, 67th Foot; Major and Mrs. W. A. Warren and child, R.A.; Surg. Major and Mrs. A. Moffett, A.M.D.; Major and Mrs. A. H. Murray, R.A.; Major C. B. Brown, 2-8th Foot; Capt. J. S. Smyth, 2-17th Foot; Capt. E. Roberts, 6th Dragoon Guards; Capt. C. J. Wyndham, 83rd Regt.; Capt. A. D. Saportas, 63rd Regt.; Capt. W. Cave, 89th Regt.; Capt. P. M'Cann, 2-16th Foot; Capt. F. W. Durrant, 33rd Foot; Capt. W. J. Tibbes, 70th Foot; Capt. C. H. Berkeley, 39th Foot; Capt. F. H. Maturin, 70th Foot; Capt. W. H. Sawyer, 43rd Foot; Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Davenport and child, 83rd Foot; Capt. R. H. Austin, 29th Foot; Surg. H. Mallins, A.M.D.; Capt. H. Bowen, 43rd Foot; Regimental Major and Mrs. J. Virr and four children, R.A.; Quartermaster and Mrs. J. Jobberns and four children, 39th Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Creswell and three children, R.E.; Lieut. R. W. Robertson, R.A.; Lieut. B. W. Bernard, 44th Foot; Lieut. C. F. Dawson, R.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Van Cortlandt, 3rd Hussars; Lieut. and Mrs. G. W. Deane and two children, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. W. Dodwick, 28th Foot; Lieut. E. C. F. Holland, R.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Butler and child, R.A.; Lieut. A. C. Hansard, R.A.; Lieut. H. E. Grimes, 40th Foot: Lieut. C. E. Pollock, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. C. Carden, 2-11th Foot; Lieut. J. C. Craster, 2-16th Foot; Vet. Surg. W. A. Crom, R.H.A.; Lieut. A. Wilmot Eardley, R.A.; Lieut. A. Abercrombie, 1-21st Foot; Lieut. E. Peel, 1-21st Foot; Lieut. C. K. D. Higginson, 1-21st Foot; Lieut. C. B. Helyar, 1-21st Foot; Lieut. F. J. Gavin, 1-18th Foot; Lieut. A. M. Boisragon, 2-18th Foot.

DEPARTURE OF THE "EUPHRATES."—Her Majesty's troopship *Euphrates*, 4,173 tons, Captain C. J. Brownrigg, sailed on Jan. 31 for England with 39 officers, 23 ladies, 30 children, 326 men, 58 women, and 152 children of her Majesty's different regiments. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Col. and Mrs. H. S. Cochrane, 43rd Regt.; Surg. Major J. C. H. Wright, A.M.D.; Surg. Major M. G. Jones, A.M.D.; Major and Mrs. G. M. Davidson and seven children, 2-22nd Foot; Major and Mrs. W. H. Collins, R.E.; Major H. R. E. Wellesley, Staff Corps; Surg. Major K. W. Cumming, A.M.D.; Surg. Major A. Brebner, A.M.D.; Surg. Major and Mrs. E. O'Sullivan, A.M.D.; Surg. Major and Mrs. R. Collins, A.M.D.; Surg. Major and Mrs. E. K. O'Brien, A.M.D.; Major and Mrs. E. G. D. Beagin, Staff Corps; Capt. A. J. Poole, 67th Foot; Capt. H. Walpole, 4th Rifles; Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Mathews, 81st Regt.; Capt. E. H. Sartorius, 59th Regt.; Capt. F. E. Lindoe, 81st Regt.; Capt. J. S. White, 67th Regt.; Capt. W. M. Burt, R.A.; Capt. R. W. Suddy, 63rd Regt.; Capt. T. S. Clarke, 60th Regt.; Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards; Capt. H. Bowen, 43rd Regt.; Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Thom, A.M.D.; Capt. and Mrs. L. J. A. Chapman, R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. C. Russell and three children, R.A., Lieut. R. G. W. Hepburne, R.H.A.; Lieut. R. W. Macleod, Staff Corps; Quartermaster and Mrs. W. Shea, 68th Foot; Vet. Surg. S. Gillespie, R.A.; Lieut. W. Tennison, 63rd Foot; Lieut. G. G. Williams, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. Pemberton, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieut. J. M. Schreiber, 2-16th Foot; Lieut. J. A. Campbell, 92nd Foot; Lieut. D. J. O. Taylor, 1-25th Foot; Surg. D. C. Davidson, I.M.D.; 2nd Lieut. T. Y. Whittingdale, 1-5th Foot; 2nd Lieut. C. R. Burns, 8th Hussars. A Reuter's telegram from Malta states that the *Euphrates* arrived there on Monday and proceeded again for Portsmouth.

THE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

THESE accusations are based upon the absurd reports which have been given of such operations as General Baker's first visit to Maidan and the Darra Narkh. That they were not given by eye-witnesses counts as nothing with partisans in England, who are only to eager to seize upon sensational stories. Our soldiers are described as driving old men, women, and children into the fields, and then firing their homesteads. This is utterly false. Not a soul was found in the doomed villages; the mulliks had carefully removed all their families to the hills, and nothing but untenanted houses were destroyed. As, personally, I saw the whole affair, I can state distinctly that the fanciful picture of our sepoys driving the old and helpless before them was untrue in every particular. Take, also, the behaviour of our troops during the occupation. Except on the day following Charasiab, where a few men disobeyed orders, and began looting near Beni-Shahr, no complaints have been lodged against our soldiers. The strictest discipline has been enforced, and has always been cheerfully submitted to by British and native alike. To take a present instance of our forbearance and consideration, it has been found necessary for the proper defence of Sherpur to level to the ground many fortified enclosures and villages within the 1,000 yards' radius of Sherpur, which is to be clear of all obstacles in future. With the exception of three forts (Killas Mahomed Shareef, Rikabashee, and Mahomed Khan), compensation has been paid to the owners of the places destroyed for all wood, forage, &c., taken out of their houses. They have further been informed that they are at liberty to build new enclosures at a fair distance from Sherpur walls; and so long as they remain at peace they will not be molested. The three forts exempted were too notorious resorts for city blackguards to be spared in any way. They played a prominent part in the 1841-2 campaign, and were a menace to us so long as their walls remained. Certainly such mildness as compensation for losses sustained is not part of a Russianising policy. If we are judged honestly by our actions, there was even before such a benevolent army of occupation the wild world over. Cabul was spared, its citizens treated with tolerance and encouraged to trade freely with us, and rebellious chiefs welcomed and forgiven, while our hospitals are still filled with men wounded in the recent fighting. To soldiers, looking upon these things in purely a military spirit, our policy seems to have been far too tolerant, and they reesnt with bitterness the taunt that they have been nothing but brutal devastators.—*Pioneer.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1880.

THE AFGHAN ATROCITIES.

THE recent telegrams from Cabul contain little news of what can be described as action. On our side steady concentration of force, and preparation for possible movements against the irreconcilable elements, which are reported to be combining for a new attack on the side of the enemy; gradual yielding of the leaders, and reports, said to be mere rumours, of gathering of the clans. There is still the unsatisfied desire for the revelation of the policy which the Government intend to pursue. This desire finds vent also at home not only in general expressions, but in the special questions as to Herat, concerning which not only Afghanistan, but Russia, is disquieted about the intentions of the British Government. In the interim the opponents of the Government, who profess to be totally dissatisfied with our operations against Afghanistan, have gratified themselves by pressing home the charges of cruelty against the General in command and the soldiers who have shown so much endurance and gallantry. Beginning with scattered rumours attacking a few soldiers of a single regiment, the cry of "atrocities" has grown louder, and at the same time vaguer, until, copied from the pages of a would-be leading magazine, it was embodied in the memorial published a few weeks back, and thereafter assumed the importance of a parliamentary inquiry. The allegations of unnecessary cruelty against the non-combatant population were ingeniously confounded with imputations against the General of punishing armed resistance by execution of prisoners, and against the soldiers of atrocious cruelty to the wounded Afghans. The last-named charge, brought against our gallant Highlanders, was speedily rebutted. The brave little Goorkhas, of some of whom it was said that, exasperated by the cruelty practised on some of their comrades, they had retorted in kind, have been, by the statements of the General, exonerated even from that accusation. The charge of wholesale execution of prisoners, whose only crime was to have obeyed their regimental officers and fought against the invaders of their country, has been dissipated by General Roberts's letter read to both Houses of Parliament. Yet still the rancorous hostility, not of enemies of England, but of Englishmen, expressed itself by charges of needless severity shown both in the treatment of individuals and of villages. Still more safely and vaguely does it find vent in abuse of General Roberts, for the proclamation which accompanied the advance on and occupation of Cabul. Those of our Indian contemporaries who are most forward to find fault with the policy of the Indian Government in the Afghan business do not, to do them justice, attack the general or vilify our soldiers. That unworthy mode of manifesting political hostility has been left to essayists and politicians at home, who have eagerly caught up, and, so to speak, multiplied as well as exaggerated, each original scrap of camp gossip with the credulity of *gobemouches* and the virulence of partisans. The terms of the original proclamation issued by General Roberts, and accompanied by a corresponding manifesto from the Ameer, scarcely need repetition. The population was distinctly warned that they should withdraw themselves, if necessary, by flight, from taking any part with those who had been guilty of the murder of the Envoy or the plunder of the Residency. Asmatulla Khan was invited to circulate that proclamation, "so that the tribes and people who had not taken part in the base massacre of the Embassy might rest assured that revenge would be inflicted only on the participators in the crime.' Mutiny and murder of an Envoy and his suite, combined with actual rebellion against their own Sovereign, have ever been held crimes of which the just punishment is death. Armed resistance to the punitive force can hardly be held to assume such a patriotic character as to convert those who were proved guilty of those crimes into innocent combatants and heroes. If it had been possible to capture and convict every man concerned in the attack on the Residency a sentence of death could not have been impugned as too severe, nor can it be said that the offer of rewards for the surrender of those who, by fighting against the army advancing to Cabul with the consent of the Ameer, then actually present, had been guilty of rebellion, was not justified by right and usage. If we are to suffer the massacre of a British Embassy in the city of a friendly Sovereign, by troops who mutiny against their ruler, to pass with slight punishment; if rebellion, mutiny, and murder are not held to be crimes worthy of death, our Empire in Asia or elsewhere had better be resigned. The warning proclamation might rather be held with good reason to have been the expression of cautious clemency, and the subsequent proceedings of the commission appointed to try all prisoners accused of complicity in these crimes should be accounted as marked by careful moderation. When the nominal list of those who suffered the fitting punishment due to murderers and brigands is published we shall expect the verdict of all honest minded Englishmen to be that mercy prevailed over justice. The proclamation of Nov. 11 is a striking proof of the care that was taken not to confound the innocent with the guilty. By it the people of Cabul were assured that, as the British General had learned that some of those who had fought against the advancing forces had been misled by misrepresentations as to the position of the Ameer in the British camp, a free amnesty was declared to all such. Not one of them from that day need fear punishment, except those actually concerned in the attack on the Residency, or who, well knowing the truth as to the Ameer's position and authority, had instigated the resistance to the British troops. It seems incredible that the charge of having punished men for simple obedience

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as soldiers to the order of their officers should have been brought against a General whose proclamations were already before the public. It is not with a view of substantiating his indignant denial of the imputations that we have recalled these facts, but to show how unworthy of the promoters of the attack upon his fair fame have been their allegations, indicating as they do a wilful ignorance of the history of the campaign. Despatches may remain unknown until the Blue-book reveals them, but these proclamations and their effect have been made public months ago. The assailants, however, of our officers and soldiers have alleged unjustifiable severity exercised towards unoffending villagers; piteous pictures have been drawn of blazing houses and homeless families. The tribesmen have been presented in the light of innocent and unoffending victims. The able correspondent of the *Pioneer* describes these innocent and unoffending villagers, and their actions, somewhat differently. The city of Cabul, after the ten days' occupation by the tribesmen under Mahomed Jan, presented the appearance of an utterly sacked and plundered town. During the English tenure the inhabitants had lived and treated peaceably, none making them afraid. No home had been wronged, no shopkeeper injured; all had profited largely by the expenditure, and the only complaints received are on the part of the invaders, who were compelled to pay exorbitant prices. The Afghan patriots, during their brief period of power, looted systematically; no property, no home, was safe. We are told that the ladies of Wali Mahomed Zenana were stripped of every article of their clothing and turned out in all the shame of nakedness into the streets. The correspondent sums up his graphic description by saying, "A more wretched picture than Cabul presented as I rode through it cannot be imagined." Thus did the unoffending Afghans treat the traders of Cabul. Of their conduct towards our soldiers we are told that they killed all the wounded and mutilated the dead. The villagers endeavoured to entrap parties of the soldiers by a show of hospitality and attacked unarmed followers. For fair fighting none can be said to have been punished; for treachery and robbery prompt and well-deserved punishment has been inflicted. It must be remembered that these villagers swarmed from their homes to take part in the attack on Sherpur and the plunder of Cabul. When the force of Mahomed Jan was defeated they returned home to await another opportunity. Yet, to quote the correspondent of the *Pioneer*, referring to the amnesty offered after the dispersion of Mahomed Jan's force, "Before carrying fire and sword into their villages we nvite them to come in and say what they really want, and guarantee their personal safety. If we followed their own savage custom we should kill every man who had joined to attack our army; but, instead of bloodthirsty reprisals, the tribesmen find pursuing them messengers bearing offers of pardon if they will merely visit Sherpur and make their obeisance to the British General." More than that, the villagers near Cabul have been invited to send in their friends wounded in fighting against our troops to be attended to by our doctors. They killed our wounded; we cure theirs. It is a "strange satire on our benevolent mode of warfare," says the correspondent, "if the basis of a settlement is really come to." It will be accounted a stranger comment when those who have fought, and, after the fight, have shown leniency and humanity to their beaten, but savage foes, learn that they are credited at home with the atrocities that the Afghans have inflicted not only on their enemies but their own countrymen.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 24.)

PEARSON, Mr. T. A., barrister at law, has been confirmed in the office of reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, vice Mr. F. S. Collis.

GRANT, Major F. W., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as inspector general of police, registration, and gaols, in those districts during the absence on leave of Major A. Farrer.

GREY, Mr. E., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bl.C.S., from 4th Nov.

WILLIAMS—The services of Mr. H. C. Williams, assistant commissioner in Assam, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

BAGSHAWE, Mr. C., deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in the N.W.P., to officiate as a deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence of Mr. Drysdale.

MURRAY, Major H. Y., assistant secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, to the temporary charge of the magisterial duties at Abu.

HOPE, Lieut. T., senior attaché, Foreign Department, to officiate temporarily as political agent of the 3rd class, and assistant secretary in the Foreign Department, from Jan. 16.

HALL, Col. J. D., 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate as political agent, Western Malwa, vice Lieut. Col. C. Martin.

THORNTON, Capt. A. P., political assistant, 3rd class, and officiating assistant cantonment magistrate, Morar, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Nasirabad.

RAVENSHAW—The services of Lieut. C. W. Ravenshaw are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the date of his being relieved of his duties.

ANGUS, Capt. J., aide de camp to Lieut. Gen. J. Forbes, C.B., commanding Mhow Division, to be wing officer, Delhi Irregular Force.

ST. BARBE, Mr. H. L., C.S., political assistant, 2nd class, to officiate as political assistant, 1st class, with effect from the 1st inst.; Mr. St. Barbe is posted as 2nd assistant to agent, Governor General, Central India.

Temporary promotions in the Survey Department:—

STRAHAN—WATERHOUSE—HUTCHISON—ROGERS—Capt. C. Strahan, R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade; Major J. Waterhouse, S.C., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent 3rd grade; Major H. S. Hutchison, S.C., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade; Capt. M. W. Rogers, R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

BARRETT, Mr. E. C., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, will revert to his substantive appointment of assistant superintendent, to 2nd grade, with effect from Dec. 25.

IVENS, Mr. F. J., assistant locomotive superintendent, is temporarily appointed assistant to the locomotive superintendent P.N.S. Railway.

Transfers on the Punjab Northern State Railway:—

LARGE—PERRY—Mr. P. T. Large, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from Rathial to Pindi Section, to Pindi Junction to Peshawur Section; Mr. J. W. Perry, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, from Pindi Junction to Peshawur Section, to Rathial to Pindi Section.

BONUS, Col. J., R.E., superintendent engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, assumed charge of the office of engineer in chief, Pindi Junction, to Peshawur Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

CARNELL, Mr. N. M., appointed as a candidate for the Traffic Department Superior Classes, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

HAGAN, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Pindi-Peshawur Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

SCOTT—The services of Lieut. D. A. Scott, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), Railway Branch, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MARTIN—The resignation of Mr. E. J. Martin, executive engineer, 1st grade, is cancelled, and he is transferred from the railway branch to the Bengal Provincial Establishment.

GORDON, Mr. D. C., examiner of accounts, 2nd class, 2nd grade, is appointed examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

WILLIAMS, Mr. R. K., examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, to officiate as examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

WHITE, Lieut. W. H., R.E., at present on the Peshawur-Jellalabad Railway Survey, is transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal for service on the Bengal System of Railways.

Officers temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service:—

HILLS—WELLS—Major G. S. Hills, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal Provincial Establishment; Lieut. H. L. Wells, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch.

THORNBURY—The admission of Mr. F. Thornbury as a 3rd grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine is hereby cancelled.

HOGAN—The services of Mr. J. Hogan, assistant engineer, 2nd grade

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Central Provinces Railways, are placed at the disposal ot the Director General of Railways.

Officers confirmed in their respective appointments in H.M.'s Indian Marine :—

BEAUMONT—CASEY—FINCH—Mr. E. J. Beaumont, 4th grade officer; Mr. J. P. Casey, 4th grade officer; Mr. H. C. Finch, 3rd class engineer I.G.S. *Hugh Rose.*

BARWICK, Mr. F. M., 3rd grade officer, I.G.S. *Enterprise*, is confirmed in his appointment as 3rd grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, dated Sept. 13.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. A. T. Drysdale, deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to Europe, for one year, from Feb. 1.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed on Jan. 5 :—High proficiency in Arabic, Surgeon J. M. Beamish, M.D., A.M.D.; high proficiency in Urdu, Lieut. H. G. Kunhardt, R.E.

MEDICAL.

ETESON, Surg. Major A., M.D., is confirmed in the appointment of secretary to the surgeon general I.M.S.Bl., vice Surg. Major K. M'Leod, M.D., who has obtained permanent employment under the Government of Bengal.

JONES, Surg. Major J., M.D., is appointed substantively *pro tempore* surgeon superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, from April 10, 1878, until the date from which he was confirmed in that appointment, viz., Feb. 1, 1879.

BRANDER—The services of Surg. E. S. Brander, M.B., officiating 2nd medical officer, Port Blair, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the military depot, from the 9th inst.

MORTON, Dr. S., B.A., M.D., to officiate as 2nd medical officer during Surg. Brander's deputation on military duty.

HANBURY, Surg. Major J. A., M.B., A.M.D., officiating deputy surgeon general, Allahabad Circle, to be principal medical officer with the Reserve Division at Peshawur.

MILITARY.

MEYRICK, First Class Veterinary Surgeon J. J., is confirmed in the appointment of assistant superintendent, horse breeding operations, Punjab, vice Veterinary Surgeon W. Boyd.

BERESFORD—3rd Punjab Cavalry—Punjab Frontier Force, Sub Lieut. J. B. De la P. Beresford, to be squadron officer, on probation.

JONES, Capt. (now Major) A. F., Bengal Infantry, to be brevet major, from Nov. 17, vice Lieut. General W. B. Salmon, B.S.C., retired.

MACLEOD, Capt. (now Major) J. G., Bengal Infantry, to be brevet major, from Nov. 20, vice Major General (Lieut. General on the Indian gradation list) G. Verner, Bl.S.C., retired.

Promotions made from the date specified :—

KENNEDY—BRUCE—BENWELL—SMITH—Lieut. Cols. R. B. Kennedy, M.I.; M. R. Bruce, B.S.C.; J. L. Benwell, M.S.C.; and C. B. L. Smith, M.S.C., to be colonels, from Jan. 20.

WINGATE, Capt. T. O., Bl.S.C., to be major, from Dec. 30.

HINGSTON, Lieut. C. W., Bl.S.C., promoted to the rank of captain from Jan. 22.

Promoted to the rank of Major :—

COURT—REID—STEEL—Capts. M. H. Court, G. D. Reid, and C. J., N. Steel, G.L.I., from Jan. 20.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. P. F. Blackwood, R.H.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut H. W. Brackenbury, R.H.A., from Dec. 13 to April 13, on medical certificate; Lieut. E. Swaine, 17th Lancers, to England for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs; Lieut. C. H. Purvis, 17th Hussars, to England, for six months, on private affairs; Major L. W. Taylor, R.A., to England, for three months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. A. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Vet. Surg. W. Boyd, R.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. J. S. Smyth, 2-17th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. T. S. Clarke, 2-60th Rifles, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. R. W. Studdy, 63rd Foot, to England to appear before a medical board; Surg. Maj. E. M'Grath, to England, to appear before a medical board; Vet. Surg. W. A. Crow, to England, to appear before a medical board; Major G. Atkins, S.C., wing commander, and 2nd in command, 1st R.N.I., on medical certificate, for one year; Capt. C. Strahan, R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, on private affairs for 273 days; Capt. R. A. Gilchrist, S.C., squadron officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, on medical certiacate, for two years; Capt. C. J. Walter, S.C., wing commander, 8th N.I., on medical certificate for one year; Capt. H. S. Anderson, General List, Infantry, wing commander, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) R.N.I., on medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. G. A. Williams, S.C., wing officer, 27th (Punjab) R.N.I., on medical certificate, for one year; Surg. Maj. T. Ringer, M.D., medical officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, for two years; Maj. M. J. Moore, G.L., C., squadron officer, 12th B.C., on medical certificate, for one year 121 days.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Jan. 19.)

ROBERTSON, Major R. S., Bl.S.C., to be an assistant adjutant general on the establishment, and posted to the Meerut Division.

TIBBS, Capt. and Local Major W. J., 70th Foot, has been placed on the retired list from the 1st inst., and to proceed to England and to report himself at the Horse Guards on arrival.

THACKERAY, Lieut. F. R., A Battery 3rd Brigade, to proceed from Barrackpore to Cabul, and join No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery for duty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. E. G., F Battery 4th Brigade R.A., to proceed from Saugor to Cabul, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

Orders confirmed :—

MALLANDAINE—Meerut Division O., Dec. 19, appointing Capt. J. J. Mallandaine, 4-60th Rifles, to officiate as brigade major, Agra, vice Major J. S. Irvine, transferred to Lucknow.

LAKE—Dugshai Station O., Jan. 1, appointing Lieut. P. H. N. Lake, 59th Foot, station staff officer, vice Capt. F. F. F. Roupell, 70th Foot.

YEILDING—Kohat Station O., Oct. 29, appointing Lieut. W. R. Yeilding, 1st Sikh Infantry, to officiate as station staff officer.

HERVEY—Attock Garrison O., Dec. 31, appointing Lieut. A. H. W. Hervey, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to officiate as fort adjutant, with effect from Jan. 1, vice Capt. T. F. H. de Burgh, 1-17th Foot, proceeded to Nowshera with his detachment.

WHELER—JENNINGS—Fyzabad Garrison O., Jan. 2, making the following appointments from the first idem. :—Major H. I. Wheler, B.S.C., station staff officer, to assume command of the station, vice Major W. T. Bugden, R.A., proceeded with his battery to Saugor; and Major R. M. Jennings, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as station staff officer, vice Wheler.

NEWINGTON—2-22nd Foot—R.O., August 8, appointing Capt. C. M. H. Newington to officiate as instructor in musketry during the absence of Lieut. G. S. Goldsmid.

KELLY—JONES—KNOX—62nd Foot—R.O., Dec. 8, reconstructing as under the committee of paymastership :—Major J. L. Kelly, president; Capt. H. Jones and Capt. Y. Knox, members.

WILLOCK—ELLIOTT—3rd Bl. Cav.—R.O., Nov. 25, making the following appointments, with effect from Nov. 12 :—Major G. W. Willock to officiate as squadron commander, vice Hewitt; and Capt. G. H. Elliott, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Willock.

MORRIS—Dated Dec. 15, appointing Capt. G. T. Morris, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Willock.

GARSTIN—5th Bl. Cav.—R.O., Dec. 22, appointing Lieut. G. L. Garstein, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, from Nov. 7.

TURNBULL—15th. Bl. Cav.—R.O., Jan. 1. appointing Capt. S. D. Turnbull, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Vibart, officiating as 2nd in command.

WOOLLEY—16th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., Jan. 2, appointing Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, officiating squadron officer (on probation), to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. W. C. Pollard, ordered to join the 14th Bengal Lancers.

BURN—27th N.I.—R.O., Nov. 11, appointing Lieut. A. E. P. Burn, officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. G. A. Williams.

VYSE—WATSON—41st N.I.—R.O., Sept. 26, making the following appointments, with effect from the 24th idem :—Lieut. C. F. Vyse, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut. G. H. Watson, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

HENDERSON—44th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 23, appointing Lieut. P. E. Henderson, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Ridgeway, wounded.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

STALEY, Mr. A. E., of the Covenanted Civil Service, to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the district of Rungpore.

WILKINS, Mr. C. A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade.

HINE, Mr. R. D., magistrate and collector of Durbhanga, is promoted to the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. G. S. Park.

PAWSEY, Mr. R. H., officiating magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is promoted to the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, from Aug. 16, vice Mr. A. L. Clay.

PORCH, Mr. R., officiating magistrate and collector of Maldah, is appointed to be a magistrate and collector, from Aug. 16, vice Mr. R. H. Pawsey. Mr. Porch will, however, continue to act in the 2nd grade of magistrate and collector.

BIGNOLD, Mr. T. F., district and sessions judge of Bankoora, is promoted to the 1st grade of district and sessions judge, from Nov. 4 last, vice Mr. E. Grey.

TWEEDIE, Mr. J., district and sessions judge, Dakka, is promoted to the 1st grade of district and sessions judges, from Nov. 22 last, vice Mr. J. R. Richardson.

PETERSON, Mr. F. W. V., deputy commissioner, Singbhoom, to be a district and sessions judge of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. T. F. Bignold.

VERNER, Mr. W. H., officiating district and sessions judge, Burdwan, to be a district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, vice Mr. J. Tweedie.

VOWELL, Mr. C. H., to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, from August 16, vice Mr. Porch, but will continue to act in the 2nd grade of magistrate and collector at Durbhanga.

COCHRAN, Mr. A. W., to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, from Nov. 1, vice Mr. Oldham, but will continue to act as district and sessions judge of Cuttack.

BEIGHTON. Mr. T. D., to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, from Nov. 22, vice Mr. Verner, but will continue to act as district and sessions judge of Beerbhom.

PAGE, Mr. W. H., to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, from Aug. 8, vice Mr. Oldham, but will continue to act as inspector general of registration.

JEFFERY, Mr. J. B., to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, from Aug. 17, vice Mr. Vowell, but will continue to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors at Furreedpore.

KELLCHER, Mr. J., assistant magistrate and collector, to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, from Nov. 1, vice Mr. Cochran.

CURRIE, Mr. G. M., to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, from Nov. 22, vice Mr. Beighton, but will continue to act in the 1st grade of joint and deputy collectors.

MANSON, Mr. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mymensingh, to act as district and sessions judge of the district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. M. Kirkwood.

BARRY, Surg. D. F., of the 18th Regt. N.I., temporarily to have

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medical charge of the civil station of Julpigoree, from 8th Nov. last, vice Surg. Major H. W. Sory.

JOUBERT, Surg. C. H., officiating first resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, temporarily to have medical charge of the Alipore and Russa gaols, vice Surg. Major Daniel O'Connell Raye.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, officiating deputy commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, leave for three months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

ROBINSON, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, retired from the service from Sept. 30, on which date he also made over charge of the Basti District, Benares Provincial Division.

BENNETT, Mr., executive engineer, 1st grade, retired from the service from Oct. 21.

WILLMORE, Mr. J. A., executive engineer, 2nd grade, retired from service from Oct. 28.

SAGE, Capt. T. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, retired from Sept. 16.

ATKINSON, Mr. Alexander, executive engineer, 4th grade, Irrigation Branch P.W.D., was relieved of his duties on Sept. 30.

KENNEDY, Mr. J., joint magistrate, 1st grade, is posted to the Ghazipur district.

NUGENT, Mr. J., C.S., to the Etawah District, as assistant magistrate and collector.

HUTTON—With effect from Nov. 3, Mr. A. R. Hutton, assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to be assistant superintendent of police, 1st (new) grade.

With effect from Dec 2, consequent on the retirement of Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, C.S., Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, officiating commissioner, Fyzabad Division, to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr. R. D. Spedding, deputy commissioner, 2nd class (Jhanzi), to be a magistrate and collector of the 1st grade; Mr. P. J. White, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd class; Major J. Liston, assistant commissioner, 1st class, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class; Mr. J. V. Sturt, assistant commissioner, 2nd class (on furlough), to be assistant commissioner, 1st class; Mr. J. J. M'Lean, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class; Mr. W. R. Tucker, extra assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to be assistant commissioner, 3rd class; and Mr. C. H. Roberts, extra assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be extra assistant commissioner, 1st class.

FURLOUGH.—The Rev. W. Spencer, D.D., chaplain of Chunar, furlough to Europe for two years, together with the usual subsidiary leave, from Jan. 15.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette.)

GRANT, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, is retransferred to the Gujranwala District, which he rejoined on Jan. 15.

BATE, Surgeon T. E. L., to officiate as civil surgeon of Jhelum, from Dec. 23, in succession to Surgeon E. Cretin.

RAMSAY, Major M., cantonment magistrate, from Meean Meer to Umballa, vice Col. J. W. F. Bean, proceeding on furlongh.

CRUTCHLEY, Lieut. Col. R. J. L., cantonment magistrate, from Jullundur to Meean Meer, vice Major M. Ramsay.

BURTON, Mr. C. M., extra assistant commissioner, Jullundur, to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Jullundur.

MATTHEW—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lahore has appointed the Venerable J. Matthew, Archdeacon of Lahore, to act as bishop's commissary, during his Lordship's absence from Lahore on a visitation tour, from Jan. 23.

HILL, Capt. B. T., to be major in the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, from Jan. 1.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

FURLONG, Major M., to act as deputy commissioner of the District of Moulmein Town.

PICKARD, Mr. J. N., assistant conservator of forests, is posted to the Tharrawaddy Division, Pegu Forest Circle.

COPLESTON, Mr. F. S., assistant commissioner, was posted to Rangoon for special duty, from Nov. 29.

SHAW, Mr. G. W., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is posted to Toungoo.

RING, Mr. R., executive engineer, late Tharrawaddy Division, is transferred to the charge of the Rangoon Division, which he took over from M. H. J. Richard, executive engineer, 3rd grade, on Dec. 27.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 27.)

JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., assistant magistrate in the districts of Trichinopoly, to be a justice of the peace within territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George, other than the presidency town.

MACKENZIE, Mr. C. A., to act as deputy collector for general duties in Coimbatore during the absence of A. Sudarsana Rau on leave.

LOVE, Lieut. H. D., R.E., to be principal of the Civil Engineering College, Madras, in succession to Col. H. T. Rodgers, R.E.

PINTO, Mr. A., deputy collector in charge of general duties, Chingleput, to be deputy collector for general duties in South Arcot, but to continue on special duty in Chingleput.

PLUNKETT, Mr. C. E., deputy collector in charge of Tresury, Godavary, to be deputy collector in charge of Treasury at Saidapet.

WIFFEN, Lieut. Assistant Commissary G.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the Chingleput division.

CAREY, Capt. H. L. LeM., S.C., is to officiate as examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, with effect from Sept. 9.

CONWAY-GORDON, Major L., R.E., examiner, 1st class, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties in the Central Office of Accounts, Madras, on Sept. 8.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. R. M. Adam, deputy commissioner of Salt Revenue, Southern Division, six months' special leave to Europe; Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., examiner, 1st class, 2nd grade, Public Works Department (private affairs) for one year.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Surg. D. S. E. Bain, Indian Medical Department; Road-Sergeant George Kennedy, Quartermaster General's Department.

MEDICAL.

GULLAND, Surg. Major A. D., M.D., A.M.D., on arrival from England, to medical charge depot Poonmallee.

WATERS, Surg. Major J. M., A.M.D, from medical charge, depot Poonamallee, to doing duty depot Poonamallee on being relieved.

FARMER, Surg. Major W. L., A.M.D., on arrival from England, to medical charge, Tonghoo.

CHESTER, Surgeon W. L., M.B., A.M.D., from medical charge, R.A., Tonghoo, to general duty, Burma Circle.

BRADFORD, Surgeon R. M., A.M.D., from doing duty 2-16th Regt., Secunderabad, to do duty 48th Regt., Secunderabad.

MC LAUGHLIE, Surgeon H. J., M.B., A.M.D., from doing duty 48th Regt., Cannanore, to do duty 2-16th Regt., Cannanore.

RAHILLY, Surgeon J. C., A.M.D., from medical charge, detachment 48th Regt., Malliapooram,, to general duty, Secunderabad.

GARDNEY, Surgeon R.H., M.B., A.M.D., from doing duty, details, Fort St. George, to medical charge detachment, 2-16th Regt., Malliapooram.

GARDNER, Surgeon, A.M.D., to proceed at once to Arconum and assume charge of detachment 2-16th Regt., proceeding to Cannanore, vice Surgeon Bradford, A.M.D.

MILITARY.

DENE, The Rev. Octavius, to be honorary chaplain of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

Order by the officer commanding Centre District confirmed:—

BRUCE—Jan. 10—Appointing Lieut. Col. J. C. W. Bruce, in charge of details, 10th Regt. N.I., to officiate as staff officer and superintendent of details, Fort St. George, from Jan. 10, vice Lieut. Col. Johnson, deceased.

EAGAN, Lieut. John, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is permitted to resign his commission.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. T. M. Hitchens, No. 14 Battery 8th Brigade, R.A., to England, from Jan. 27 to June 19, with a view to his retirement from the service; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 43rd Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Madras, Jan. 12.)

Posted on their recent removal to the battalion of their regiment specified:—

BUTCHER—SUTTON—16th Foot—2nd Lieuts. Butcher and Sutton, 2nd Battalion.

HILL—KENTISH—Capt. Hill, 14th Hussars, is added to, and Capt. Kentish removed from, the list of officers detailed for duty with their regimental depots.

Orders confirmed:—

HASTINGS—Dec. 23—By the officer commanding Malabar and Canara, directing Surgeon W. J. Hastings, M.D., civil surgeon, to take over medical charge of the right wing 34th Regiment C.L.I., until the arrival of Surgeon W. A. Lee.

LEE—Dec. 26—By the officer commanding Malabar and Canara, directing Surgeon W. A. Lee, 34th Regiment C.L.I., to take over charge of the station staff and garrison details, and Lock Hospital, Cannanore, from Dec. 26, vice Surgeon Major J. H. Richie.

Removals and postings ordered on return of Major J. M. Kerr, deputy assistant adjutant general, Central District:—

HOPE—FAWCETT—Capt. H. R. Hope, deputy assistant adjutant general, Northern District, from officiating Centre District, to officiating Ceded Districts; Capt. R. H. Fawcett, 33rd Regiment, from officiating Ceded Districts, to regimental duty.

VANSITTART, Sub-Lieut. E., 63rd Foot, wing officer (on probation) 24th Regiment N.I., having been posted to the 1st Sikh Infantry, to proceed forthwith to Kohat, to join his new corps.

NEPEAN—TILLARD—CHICK—Lieut. Col. H. M. Nepean, S.C., from general duty, Bellary, and Major G. H. Tillard, S.C., from attached 6th Regt. N.I., to general duty, Rajahmundry, under the orders of the officer commanding troops in Rumpa; and Capt. A. V. Chick, from general duty, Secunderabad, to general duty, Cannanore.

DEANE, Lieut. F. B., wing officer and acting adjutant, 34th Regt. L.I., is confirmed in the latter appointment.

FRENCH, Serjeant, 89th Foot, recently promoted into the 29th Regt. as second lieutenant, to proceed to Mhow to join his new corps.

Postings of R.A. Officers are notified:—

NELSON—HELLARD—Capt. W. F. Nelson to O Battery 6th Brigade R.A., vice Bally; Capt. H. B. Hellard to No. 12 Battery 8th Brigade R.A., vice Twynam.

Orders confirmed:—

DAVIES—Dec. 5—By the commandant 9th Regt. N.I., appointing Major H. C. Davies to officiate as wing commander from Dec. 5, vice Major J. A. Richmond.

FORBES—JONES—Dec. 27—By the commandant 2nd Regt. L.C., making the following appointments from Dec. 29, vice Major H. R. E. Wellesley:—Lieut. E. E. Forbes to officiate as second in com-

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mand and squadron commander, and Lieut. R. G. Jones to officiate as second squadron commander.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 29.)

PRICE, Mr. J. R., acting supernumerary deputy collector in the Shikarpur District, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Shikarpur District.

EDGERLEY, Mr. S. W., assistant collector in the District of Nasik, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the District of Nasik.

LAMB, Mr. R. A., assistant collector in the District of Puna, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the District of Puna.

TRUEMAN, Major T., delivered over charge of the office of assistant cantonment magistrate, Puna and Kirkee.

JOPP, Mr. C. H., to be magistrate of the 1st class in the District of Satara.

LA TOUCHE, Major W. P., to be as district superintendent of police in the Panch Mahals.

FOX, Mr. S. N., barrister at law, received charge of his acting appointment as Government Professor of Law from Mr. E. T. Leith.

LELY, Mr. F. S. P., to act as Talukdari settlement officer during the absence of Mr. A. W. Crawley Boevey on leave.

COOKE, Mr. H. R., to act as first assistant collector of Broach, vice Mr. Lely.

PARKER, Mr. F. D., to be a member of the Bombay Committee of the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880.

EBDEN—WINTER—Mr. E. J. Ebden delivered over and Mr. H. E. Winter received charge of the offices of the first assstant collector and magistrate, 1st class, and railway magistrate B.B. and C.I. Railway.

WILSON—MOSCARDI—Mr. G. Wilson delivered over and Mr. E. H. Moscardi received charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Kaira.

BLATHWAYT—COURTENAY—Mr. C. Blathwayt delivered over and Mr. R. Courtenay received charge of the office of the second assistant collector and magistrate, 1st class, Kolaba.

WINCHESTER—DOWN—Messrs. C. B. Winchester and J. E. Down, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

WILKINS—WHITWORTH—Messrs. A. D. Wilkins, assistant conservator of forests, and G. C. Whitworth, first assistant collector, Ragnagiri, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ratnagiri district forest office.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the reorganisation of the Public Works Department on a reduced scale the number of executive divisions has been reduced from forty to thirty-three, allowing for two deputy consulting engineers for railways and an assistant superintendent engineer for irrigation; the number of executive engineers will therefore be thirty-six. In supersession. therefore, of all previous orders, which will cease to have effect from December 31, H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to grade the executive engineers on the permanent establishment as follows:—7 executive engineers, 1st grade—Mr. J. H. E. Hart, Col. I. M. Creig, Col. J. R. Maunsell, Lieut. Col. C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., Lieut. Col. B. H. Mathew, Lieut Col. E. P. Gambler, and Major W. M. Ducat; supernumeraries—Lieut. Col. C. B. F. Penny and Major A. T. Mander granted special leave for two years; 9 executive engineers, 2nd grade—Major G. L. C. Mereweather, Major P. Phelps, Major F. J. Smith, Major A. R. Seton, Mr. J. E. Whiting, Mr. W. S. Howard, Mr. F. D. Campbell, Mr. T. D. Little, and Major G. W. Oldham; supernumeraries—Major E. L. Marryat to be absorbed on first vacancy; Major M. J. Macartney and Major E. D'O. Twemlow, granted special leave for two years, but now serving under Government of India; 9 executive engineers, 3rd grade—Major J. D. Cruickshank, Mr. J. D. Ferguson, Mr. W. Clerke, Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, Capt. W. Osborn, Capt. W. H. Haydon, Mr. H. M. Thompson, Mr. G. N. B. Lambert, and Mr. J. A. Coghlan; supernumeraries—Mr. S. Doig and Mr. H. G. Palliser, to be absorbed as vacancies occur; Major E. N. Peters, serving under Government of India; 11 executive engineers, 4th grade—Mr. J. Tate, Mr. D. Rutherford, Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Mr. J. R. Hatherly, Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. K. Reinold, Mr. R. B. Joyner, Mr. P. Reynolds, and Mr. J. Young; supernumeraries—Mr. F. W. Stevens, Great Indian Peninsula Railway; Mr. A. Proctor-Sims, Bhavnagar. The following temporary promotions are ordered, with effect from Jan. 1:—To be executive engineers, 1st grade—Major G.L. C. Merewether, vice Hart; Major F. J. S. Smith, vice Greig; and Major A. R. Seton, vice Mathew. To be executive engineers, 2nd grade—Major J. D. Cruickshank, vice Merewether; Mr. J. D. Ferguson, vice Phelps; Mr. W. Clerke, vice Smith; Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, vice Seyton; Capt. W. Osborn, vice Campbell; and Capt. W. H. Haydon, vice Oldham. To be executive engineers, 3rd grade—Mr. J. Tate, vice Cruickshank; Mr. J. R. Hatherly, vice Ferguson; Mr. C. T. Burke, vice Clarke; Mr. A. Davidson, vice Cruickshank; Mr. W. C. Hughes, vice Osborn; Mr. R. B. Joyner, vice Haydon; and Mr. P. Reynolds, vice Coghlan; To be executive engineers, 4th grade—Mr. Gopal Rowjee Tiluck, vice Tate; Mr. F. B Maclaren, vice Rutherford; Mr. C. Brereton, vice Pottinger; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, vice Hatherly; Lieut. H. Clarke, vice Burke; Capt. J. Clabby, vice Davidson; Mr Lulloobhai Keshowlal, vice Hughes; Lieut. C. L. Young, vice Reinold; Lieut. W. J. Lister, vice Joyner; and Lieut. E. C. Spilsbury, vice Reynolds. To be assistant engineers, 1st grade—Lieut. W. W. Robinson, vice Single; Lieut. R. T. Orpen, vice Tilluck; Mr. Kassmath Ramchunder Godbole, vice Maclaren; Lieut. H. D. Oliver, vice White; Lieut. G. Davidson, vice Brereton; Mr. Pritomdass Pursumal Chadanani, vice Murzban; and Mr. S. Rebsch, vice Clarke.

MEDICAL.

Medical officers detailed for service with British troops proceeding to Southern Afghanistan, as specified against their respective names:—

O'NIAL—HARVEY—Surg. Majors J. O'Nial and C. H. Harvey M.D., E. B., R.H.A.

JACKSON—M'NAMARA—Surgs. T. W. Jackson, M.B., 66th Foot and J. M'Namara, C. 2 R.A.

Medical Officers appointed to do duty with the Troops proceeding to England in H. M's Indian troopship *Euphrates* on the 31st inst.

JONES—BREBNER—THOMSETT—Surg. Majors M. G. Jones and A. Brebner, and Surgeon R. G. Thomsett.

MILITARY.

POTTINGER, Lieut. Col. B. H., R.A., assistant quartermaster general, to be deputy quartermaster general, vice Lieut. (Brev. Col.) A. G. F. Hogg, S.C., whose period of service on the staff has expired.

JOPP, Major J., S.C., to be an assistant quartermaster general on the establishment, vice Lieut. Col. Pottinger, dated Dec. 13.

HARRIS, Capt. T., 66th Foot, to be a deputy assistant quartermaster general on the establishment.

POTTINGER, Lieut. Col. B. H., deputy quartermrster general, to officiate as quartermaster general, in succession to Brigadier General Burrows, proceeded on service.

ADAM, Major F. J. S., S.C., assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as deputy quartermaster general, vice Lieut. Col. Pottinger, dated Jan. 23.

STOPFORD, Capt. A. B., R.A., deputy assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as assistant quartermaster general, vice Major Adam.

ELLIOT—To be captain from the date specified:—Staff Corps—Lieut. E. L. Elliot, Jan. 22.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Surgeon H. Mallins, M.B., Bengal Medical Establishment, to Europe on medical certificate; Surgeon D. C. Davidson, Bombay Medical Establishment, to Europe on medical certificate; Major R. Atkins, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to Europe on medical certificate; Surgeon Major N. Hopkins, civil surgeon, Karachi, to Europe, for eighteen months on medical certificate; Major T. W. Roberts, R.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. Col. H. R. Bushe for three months on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, Jan. 30.)

LUCAS—2nd Sind Horse—Capt. C. A. de N., 2nd squadron commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Hogg.

HUGHES—22nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. L. B., S.C., officiating wing officer and adjutant. to be wing officer and adjutant.

MIGNON—Depot 16th Regt. N.I., Major M. J. J., S.C., 6th N.I., to command, dated Jan. 8.

BRUCE—Depot 28th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. Col. M. R., S.C., 23rd N.L.I., to command, dated Jan. 21.

REMINGTON, Major S., wing commander, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Regt. N.I., Grenadiers, with effect from Jan. 5.

Orders confirmed:—

OWEN—JONES—2nd Light Cavalry—R.O., dated Jan. 25, directing Capt. C. A. Owen, squadron officer (officiating 3rd squadron commander), to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, and W. H. D. Jones, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

JAMES—RYVES—2nd Prince of Wales's Own Regt. N.I. Grenadiers—R.O., Oct. 28, directing Major C. F. James, officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant, and Capt. C. M. Ryves, wing officer, officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.

MERCER—6th Regiment N.I., R.O., Jan. 13, directing Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer, wing officer (officiating adjutant), to perform the duties of quartermaster, as a temporary measure.

IREDELL—HARRISON—30th Regiment N.I., R.O., Jan. 16, directing Major J. S. Iredell, officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. W. C. Harrison, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

On the embarkation of Brigadier General Burrows for Mithree, the following order was issued:—"Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Jan. 23.—The Commander in Chief cannot allow Brigadier General Burrows to vacate the very important position he has occupied for the last five years as quartermaster general to the Bombay Army without placing on record his Excellency's high appreciation of the manner in which he has conducted the duties of his department during periods of more than usual interest. To the careful supervision of the quartermaster general and of the officers of his department was due the successfully embarkation of the expedition to Malta. His conscientious discharge of his multifarious duties and his impartial adherence to the orders and regulations of the army have secured for Brigadier General Burrows the respect of every rank as well as the high commendation of the civil and military authorities. The Commander in Chief feels sure that the Bombay army will join with his Excellency in wishing Brigadier General Burrows success and health to carry out the very important duty with which he has been entrusted in command of a brigade of the Bombay army about to be employed on active service in the field. By order of H.E. the Commander in Chief,

H. BROOKE, Brigadier General, Adjutant General.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—Besides the 5th, 16th, and 28th Regiments N.I., forming General Burrows's, or the 2nd Bombay Brigade, the following troops have been ordered on service, and will probably reach, or have crossed, the frontier at Jacobabad by Feb 17:

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—E Battery B Brigade R.H.A., from Kirkee; C Battery 2nd Brigade R.A., from Hyderabad; 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, Jacobabad; Puna Horse, Sirur; 2-7th Fusiliers, Bombay and Nagar; 66th Foot, Karachi and Hyderabad; 4th Rifles N.I., Karachi; 10th Regiment N.I., Bombay. The following troops have also been detailed to form a reserve division for service in Southern Afghanistan:—D Battery B Brigade R.H.A., Mhow; F Battery 2nd Brigade R.A., Kirkee; 2-15th Foot, Deesa; 2-11th Foot, proceeding to Bombay and Karachi; 1st Regiment Sind Horse, Jacobabad; Regiment Cavalry, to be named hereafter; 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, Deesa; 3rd Regiment N.L.I., Hyderabad; 9th Regiment N.I., proceeding to Karachi; 23rd Regiment N.I., Ahmednagar, 24th Regiment N.I., Mehidpur and Augur. The troops belonging to the Bombay Army, either on service or held in readiness for service, will thus consist of:—2 Batteries Horse Artillery, 2 Batteries Field Artillery, 1 Mountain Train Battery, 4 Regiments British Infantry, 6 Regiments Native Cavalry, and 13 Regiments Native Infantry. The following movements of troops have been ordered:—E-B. R.H.A., proceeding on service, to march from Kirkee to Bombay immediately for embarkation. The Puna Horse, proceeding on service, to march from Sirur to Bombay at once for embarkation. The 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment to be moved by rail from Puna to Bombay—the headquarters, and four companies to relieve the 2-7th Fusiliers at Colaba—the other four companies to proceed to Karachi to relieve the 66th Regiment, under orders for service. The two companies of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment at Satara to be relieved with the least possible delay by two companies of the 78th Highlanders from Puna. The camp equipage in possession of the 2-11th Regiment to be returned into the Puna Arsenal, Lascars to accompany the regiment. The two companies of the 8th Regiment N.I. to be moved from Asirgarh by rail to Bombay for duty as a temporary measure. Two companies of the 26th N.I. to be moved (by rail from Pahlunpore) from Deesa to Bombay for duty as a temporary measure. The company of the 7th N.I under orders to proceed on service with the 10th N.I. to march from Bhuj to Mandvee as early as possible for embarkation.—*Times of India.*

The Aden reliefs will now be carried out as follows:—Nos. 13-8, 14-9, and 15-4 R.A., to embark in the *Dalhousie* on Feb. 7, arriving at Aden on Feb. 17. The European women and children of these batteries to be embarked in the *Tenasserim*, to sail from Bombay on Feb. 3, calling at Vingorla, with the *Czarewitch* in tow for the 14th Regt. N.I. Nos. 15-8, 18-8, and 1-9 R.A. (for Allahabad) to embark at Aden in the *Dalhousie*, to sail from that port on the 20th of February, and arrive at Bombay on the 29th idem. The European women and children of these batteries will be embarked in the *Tenasserim* to leave Aden on Feb. 20. The 14th Regt. N.I. to embark in the *Tenasserim* and *Czarewitch* on Feb. 6, arrive at Aden on the 17th idem. The 25th Regt. N.I., to embark at Aden in the *Tenasserim* and *Czarewitch* on Feb. 20, and proceed to Bombay, where the regiment will be stationed.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has closed the Scottpore and Kumbirgram Tea Gardens in Cachar against the importation of unacclimatised coolies from the North West Provinces, Oudh, and Behar.

The report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway working for the closing half-year of 1879, as compared with the same period of 1878, announces £100,000 decrease in the receipts, and £97,000 increase in the working cost. The larger proportion of the coal consumed on this line is obtained direct from England at a high cost—a circumstance which might be turned to advantage, possibly, by some of the Indian mines. Goods traffic decrease is one of the causes which have affected the receipts so adversely.—*Indian Daily News.*

We commend to the army authorities at home the fact that of the 668 men at Cabul, who, from Oct. 31 to Jan. 13 suffered from pneumonia, the majority was contributed by the 72nd and 92nd Regiments. Further, of the 192 European soldiers sick on Jan. 13, seventy-two were suffering from chest complaint. Of the 794 men sick on Jan. 13, 126 were suffering from gunshot wounds, and 138 from pneumonia. This is a terrible commentary on the system of recruiting lads for military service. It is, moreover, a commentary that was not needed, for, if the military authorities had turned to the French records of the war in Germany and France in 1813-1814, they would never have sent immature soldiers into the field.—*Indian Daily News.*

The following are the totals of the trade of Calcutta, both imports and exports, compared for the years 1871-72 and 1878-79, *vid* the Suez Canal. It will be seen from these figures how large the increase in the total, for the last-mentioned year is:—

Year.	Route.	Total Value.
1871-72	Canal	Rs.14,54,93,879
1878-79	„	22,15,75,150
1878-79	Total increase	Rs.7,60,81,271

or more than 52 per cent. increase in the seven years, and if a comparison is made with the years 1877-78, and its total of Rs.28,80,28,993, the increase would stand at 97 per cent. more for that year. These figures speak pointedly of the great commercial advantages which have been gained for India by the opening of the Suez Canal.

The following royal order was issued at the Court of Mandalay on the 3rd day *Pyatho labye Gyaw*, 1241, corresponding with Dec. 29, 1879:—"It is our royal wish that the trade between foreign countries and Upper Burma shall be improved and strengthened, and for this purpose we desire to make it known that, as an encouragement to traders, and those who have commercial interests in our dominions, we have resolved to reduce the customs charge from 10 to 5 per cent. on the following articles of produce:—Resin, jute, wax, ivory, cow-hides, shellac, tumeric, &c., reckoned as belonging to the forests, except timber, bamboo, and cane, which will be charged for as usual. These changes will take effect from the 1st of the Burmese New Year (March 27). Secondly, it is our royal wish and intention to maintain the order issued by our royal predecessor, viz., that throughout the whole extent of our royal dominions no crime shall be summarily dealt with, or punishment with death inflicted, without reference to our royal court, which shall in each case decide the punishment to be inflicted. Furthurmore in regard to our landholders, and those who are in charge of our districts and petty states, it is our royal command that such as are now in possession of these shall be in no wise interfered with, but shall continue to administer our rule and collect our revenue. No disputed right to such possessions shall now be considered; but any other complaint against the authorities in question may be brought before our royal court, the complaint in each case coming in person with his petition."

The question papers connected with the Gilchsist examination having been previously received from the Gilchrist Prize Committee by the Government of India through the Secretary of State, the examination commenced at the Presidency College on Monday, Jan. 19, and terminated on Friday, Jan. 23. There were eight candidates—three Christians or Eurasians, and five Hindoos. The examination was conducted by the principal of the Presidency College. The answer papers will probably be despatched by the next mail to enable the committee to determine the result.

On the 22nd ult. H. E. the Viceroy received H. H. the Maharao Raja of Ulwar, at a private interview. The Brigadier General commanding the Presidency district and the district staff were present. A carriage, containing the Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, and an aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Viceroy, started from Government House at 1 p.m., for the purpose of escorting his Highness from his private residance at No. 2, Elysium-row. On alighting from the carriage, his Highness was received at the top of the grand staircase by the Foreign Secretary, who conducted him to the throne room. The Viceroy received the Maharao Raja, standing on the dais of the throne, and showed him to a seat at his right hand. On the right hand of H.H. were seated the political agent for Ulwar, and four of the Maharao Raja's attendants. On the left hand of the Viceroy were seated the Foreign Secretary, the Brigadier General commanding the Presidency district, the private and military secretaries. His Excellency's staff, and the district staff. After taking his seat, the Maharao Raja arose, and presented a nuzzur of 101 goldmohurs, which was touched and remitted. After a short conversation, the attendants were introduced by the political agent, and offered nuzzurs of one goldmohur each, which were touched and remitted. Uttar and pan were served to the Maharao Raja by the Viceroy, and to his suite by the Foreign Under Secretary. The Viceroy took leave of the Maharao Rajah, standing on the dais of the throne; the Foreign Secretary conducted H.H. to the top of the grand staircase, and the Under Secretary and the aide de camp accompanied H.H. back to his residence. H.H. was escorted to and from Government House by a party of cavalry. The marble hall was lined by a party of the body guard. During the interview a band played at the head of the grand staircase. A guard of honour was drawn up in front of the Government House, and saluted H.H. on arrival and departure. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William upon the arrival and departure of the Maharao Raja.

At the "New Mart," on Jan. 22, 786 chests of indigo were sold out of 926 chests offered. The remaining 140 chests were withdrawn. At this sale the proportion at the highest range of prices was small, owing to the quality of much that was put up. The general average of the sale was lower, only 57 chests having realised over Rs.300 per maund, and the highest figure touched was Rs.325.

Rewarri, Tirhoot ...	...	10 chests at Rs.	325	per Fy. md.
„ „ ...	...	5 „	„	305	„
G. Swaine „ ...	...	10 „	„	317-8	„
„ „ ...	...	10 „	„	307-8	„
„ „ ...	...	10 „	„	305	„
M. L. Gale „ ...	...	10 „	„	305	„
„ „ ...	...	2 „	„	300	„

The general classification of the sale from Rs.100 to 325 per factory maund is as follows:—

129	chests	from	Rs.100	to	Rs.200	per factory maund.
207	„	„	200	to	250	„ „
253	„	„	250	to	300	„ „
57	„	„	300	to	325	„ „

—*Indian Daily News.*

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INDIA OFFICE.

FEB. 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. W. Smyth, Inf., Lieut. A. G. B. Ternan, S.C., Major L. F. Jamieson, S.C., Col. F. W. Peile, R.E., Capt. R. Gordon, S.C., Lieut. Col. G. A. Prendergast, S.C., Capt. H. S. Anderson, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. W. Moore, Bengal C.S.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major C. E. Kilkelly, six months.
Madras Estab.—Major A. F. Curtis, Cav., six months.
Bombay Estab.—Col. C. Thompson, S.C., six months and one week; Capt. A. H. Mayhew, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—J. Jardine, Bombay C.S., three months' furlough; E. K. Reinold, Bombay U.S., three months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. P. A. Buckland, S.C., Capt. C. E. Shepherd, S.C., Major T. Dayrell, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. M. Sexton, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Posford, Bengal C.S.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL, FEB. 17.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Baker Creed Russell, C.B., 13th Hussars, to be aide de camp to her Majesty, with the rank of colonel in the army.

HOME NEWS.

THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO.—The Bishop of Colombo has arrived in England in order to "confer with certain English bishops that, after hearing their wishes and advice, he may endeavour to arrive at conditions under which license and ordination may be granted to the members of the Church Missionary Society." His lordship refuses to admit an appeal to any one but his own metropolitan, the Bishop of Calcutta.

THE BODEN SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.—Mr. John Lionel Postgate, exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford, has been elected to the above scholarship, while Mr. Charles Wynter Payne, junior student of Christchurch, is deserving of honourable mention.

DISASTER AT SEA.—Lloyd's agent at Port Said, in a telegram dated 12th inst., 9.15 a.m., stated that a collision is reported to have occurred at Ushruffe, between the *Fulica*, steamer, bound from Penarth for Aden, and the *Eden*, from Cardiff for Aden. The former vessel sank; the latter arrived at Suez badly damaged. All hands safe.

THE *British Medical Journal* understands that it is proposed to place a memorial in the chapel at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, to the late Deputy Surgeon General Porter, who died, as principal medical officer of the Cabul Field Force, at the Sherpur Cantonment on Jan. 9.

MEMORIAL TO LORD LAWRENCE.—A public meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House on Friday in furtherance of the proposed memorial to the late Lord Lawrence. The Lord Mayor (Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott) occupied the chair; and the Earl of Derby moved the first resolution:—"That Lord Lawrence was a statesman of whom England is proud; and that he deserves an honourable memorial at the hands of his countrymen." In the course of a speech of some length the noble earl pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the deceased statesman. Malice, he remarked, had never fastened on the career of Lord Lawrence an imputation of one discreditable incident or one unworthy act. The impression which his character and conversation left was that it would only be described as a "certain heroic simplicity." Many of the audience must recollect that the brother of Lord Lawrence, when dying at Lucknow, expressed a wish that his epitaph might be "Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty." On the tomb of his younger and more fortunate, it hardly more illustrious, brother the inscription might well run, "Here lies John Lawrence, who did his duty to the last." Dean Stanley seconded the resolution, which was adopted. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., moved the second resolution:—"That it is necessary to collect funds for the memorial resolved on; and that this meeting pledges itself to do so." His colleague (he remarked), Mr. Stanhope, Under Secretary for India, would have had pleasure in being present, and in submitting this resolution to the meeting, had he not been detained elsewhere by pressing official business. He believed the great majority of Englishmen were proud of the achievements of Lord Lawrence; yet it was a melancholy fact that the total amount of subscriptions up to the present moment for the intended memorial only came to £2,400, and that the number of contributors was only a little over 200 persons. Mr. Justice Stephen seconded the resolution, which was agreed to. On the motion of the Earl of Northbrook, seconded by Mr. Seton-Karr, a cordial vote of thanks was given to the Lord Mayor for presiding.

SMOKERS' PASTILLES.—An Oriental custom, quoted by Lady Wortley Montague, is made Occidental by Messrs. Piesse and Lubin. The Bonbon Pastilles, sweet and aromatic, are commended by those who desire to disguise the nicotian perfume. For that purpose they are certainly effective—"Stealing and giving odours."

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—On Monday, Feb. 16—Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., president, in the chair—Professor F. Max Müller read a paper "On Sanskrit Texts discovered in Japan," in which he showed that the long-hoped-for wish of the late Professor H. A. Wilson and of other scholars had been at length realised by the obtaining from Japan of certain MSS. containing a glossary of Chinese words, with their equivalents in Sanskrit, together with the transliteration of the Sanskrit words in Japanese. The Sanskrit is written in an alphabet very nearly the same as the old Nepalese. Major Gen. Johnstone, Col. Haig, and T. R. Gill were elected resident members of the society. Mr. J. W. Redhouse read a paper "On the Identification of the 'False Dawn' of the Muslims with the 'Zodiacal Light' of the Europeans," in continuation of his former paper.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.—The following were the successful cadets at the recent examination, with the number of marks obtained by each:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Rank and name.	Marks.	Rank and name.	Marks.
Under Officer Edward H. Hemming	38,464	Sen. Under Officer Robert S. Maclagan	33,105
Corp. W. M. Hodder ...	33,886	Corp. Mossom A. Boyd...	32,819
Corp. Hugh Huleatt ...	33,345	Corp. W. R. Hilliard ...	32,795
		Corp. H. G. C. Swayne.	30,519

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Corp. F. T. L. Dames*..	31,127	Corp. P. J. R. Crampton	24,382
Corp. C. D. Guinness*...	30,805	Corp. William J. Foster	23,538
Corp. George Osburn ...	29,433	Corp. Gilbert E. Bryant	22,569
Corp. George D. Baker...	29,118	Corp. Alfred Stokes ...	22,176
Corp. Ernest G. Pretyman	28,872	Corp. Frederick J. Winter	22,015
Corp. C. C. Anderson ...	28,602	Corp. Charles B. St. John Mildmay	21,908
Corp. G. L. W. Grierson	28,213	Corp. Creighton Wood ...	21,657
Corp. T. K. E. Johnston	27,881	Corp. Colin G. Neish ...	21,457
Corp. W. F. Cockburn...	27,155	Corp. William Elliot ...	21,197
Corp. H. C. G. Taylor	26,185	Corp. Alfred M. C. Dale	20,943
Corp. D. G. Prinsep ...	26,185	Corp. C. De Jersey ...	20,924
Corp. George E. Weigall	26,130	Corp. Arthur L. Tisdall...	20,923
Under Officer Stanley B. Von Donop	26,106	Corp. Edward Tinker ..	20,734
Corp. E. D. H. Buckley	25,652	Corp. Louis P. Carden ...	20,598
Corp. George D. Chamier	25,502	Corp. W. C. Hunter Blair	20,491
Corp. Alex. H. Gordon...	25,356		

* Corporals F. T. L. Dames and Charles D. Guinness, although qualified for the Royal Engineers, elected to be appointed to the Royal Artillery.

The prizes obtained were yesterday presented by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge as follows:—Mr. Edward H. Hemming, for distinguished proficiency, Pollock medal and memoir; for artillery, a dressing-bag; for military drawing, a travelling clock; for chemistry and physics, an aneroid barometer; for drills and exercises, a revolver holster and belt; and for classics, a compass, scale, and pen in case; Mr. Hugh Huleatt, for military history, a revolver holster and belt; Mr. Robert S. Maclagan, for exemplary conduct, a regulation sword; Mr. Francis T. L. Dames, senior cadet, Royal Artillery, Timbs memorial scholarship; for mathematics and mechanics, mathematical instruments and field-glass; Mr. Charles D. Guinness, for riding, a saddle and bridle; M. C. B. St. John Mildmay, for landscape drawing, a box of moist colours; Mr. Louis P. Carden, for gymnastics, a revolver; Mr. James E. Edmonds, for German, a field-glass; Mr. Edwin M. B. Newman, for French, a field-glass.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—A sum of £985 has to be provided in respect of the Abyssinian expedition of 1867-8. A vote was taken in 1878-9 for £19,865, of which only £17,513 was actually expended. The present estimate is, therefore, a re-vote of a portion of the surplus of the grant for 1878-9, and is to meet expenditure disallowed on the account for that year, pending explanations from the India-office. The total cost of the expedition, including the amount now submitted, has been £8,977,500.

HOME CHARGES.—A vote of £15,050 is required for repayment of charges defrayed by the War-office on account of India. The total amount of the charge incurred by the War-office on behalf of India, and advanced out of the army moneys in the years from 1870-71 to 1876-77 was £685,050; out of this sum, £500,000 was repaid out of the vote for 1875-76, and £170,000 out of that for 1876-77, leaving £15,050 still due to the War-office. This amount was shown as a "deficiency to be voted" on the appropriation account of the vote of 1876-77, but the presentation of an estimate was deferred until the committee of public accounts had reported.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for £450,000 in Government Bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £659,300; Bombay, £88,900; and Madras, £1,800. Tenders on all presidencies at 1s. 8d. will receive about 58 per cent.; above that price in full.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

PERSIA AND HERAT.

The Earl of BEACONSFIELD said that a misconception had arisen with respect to his answer in reference to communications which had been going on with Persia. What he wished to convey was "that during the measures which had been taken to effect the settlement of Afghanistan communications had been received from the Persian Government which, though not infrequent, had hitherto led to no conclusion. The specific statement that the Persian Government had been released from their engagement not to occupy Herat was entirely incorrect."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

PERSIA AND HERAT.

In answer to a question from Mr. W. Holms, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that no treaty had been concluded with Persia for the occupation of Herat, but at present it was not convenient to make any further statement on the subject.

THE KIRWEE BOOTY.

Sir J. HAY asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table copies of all unpublished correspondence on the subject of the Kirwee Booty between officers interested in the Prize Grant and the India Department subsequent to the presentation of the last retur nof papers relating to this matter—viz., No. 213, of 1876; and of the shorthand notes of the proceedings in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, including the arguments of counsel and Sir C. Hall's judgment in the action "Kinloch *v.* the Secretary of State in Council," on the 4th of November, 1879.

Mr. E. STANHOPE said that there was at the India-office a copy of the recent judgment, but not the arguments of counsel; but he hardly thought these papers of sufficient general interest to be printed at the public expense.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

GENERAL ROBERTS.

Viscount CRANBROOK read the following letter from Gen. Sir F. Roberts:—

"I am extremely grateful to you for so kindly writing to me with regard to attacks being made on me in certain quarters respecting ill treatment of prisoners and wounded at the battle of Charasiab, and also for forwarding to me a copy of the article in the *Fortnightly Review* for December, headed 'Martial Law in Cabul.' I think that a short explanation of what has really occurred since we entered Afghanistan last September will enable you to satisfy all those who may refer to the subject in Parliament that wounded Afghans have not been ill treated, and that there is no foundation for the remarks made by Mr. Harrison in the *Fortnightly Review*. With regard to the burning of Afghan bodies at the battle of Charasiab, I would beg to say that I first heard of the circumstances from the newspapers, and that I at once directed a court of inquiry to investigate the matter, the proceedings of which have some time since been forwarded for the information of the Commander in Chief and Government of India. It would appear that the act was committed in the rear of the troops engaged by two or three Goorkhas who were by themselves, and by the evidence given life must have been as good as extinct at the time the clothes were set on fire. I need not assure you that no blame for the act in question can be attached to any officer of the force under my command, and that with this exception every consideration has been shown to the wounded and dead, inasmuch as they have been treated as if they were our own soldiers, and after Charasiab some of the wounded Afghans were taken into hospital and placed alongside of our own wounded men. This fact, I think, speaks for itself as regards the general treatment of the Afghans who fought against us. With reference to martial law having been proclaimed within a radius of ten miles round Cabul, I can safely affirm that for many reasons it was absolutely necessary to do so—(hear, hear)—the chief one being to prevent the inhabitants carrying firearms and other weapons which might render it possible for them to make sudden attacks on soldiers and other individuals belonging to this force. Had this precaution not been taken I venture to say that, living as we are among a nation of fanatics, murders would have been of frequent occurrence. I am not at all in favour of martial law, and shall be glad to see it discontinued as soon as some other form of government can be decided upon. As to the proclamation published relative to the treatment of soldiers and others concerned in the attack on the Embassy and of those who had apparently shown themselves to be rebels against the Ameer by fighting against us, I would mention that at the same time the proclamation was issued Yakoob Khan was outwardly our friend and repeatedly spoke to me of the people who fought against us at Charasiab as rebels to his rule; and on that account they were referred to in the terms of the proclamation. As to men being hanged for the simple fact of their having fought against us, such was not the case. Rewards were certainly offered for their capture, but this was done with a view of arresting those who, directly or indirectly, had taken part in the massacre of the several members of the British Embassy. All convicted of such a crime would, I believe, have been sentenced to death in any country whether civil or martial law had been in force. The Kotwal (chief magistrate of the city) was found guilty of having incited the troops to the massacre, of having taken an active part in dishonouring the dead bodies, and in having subsequently instigated the troops and people of Cabul to resist our advance. On these accounts he was hanged. As to prisoners taken in fight being shot, such is totally devoid of truth—(cheers)—further than in one or two instances summary punishment has been inflicted on individuals who have been found mutilating our wounded soldiers; indeed, all the wounded that have fallen into the enemy's hands at different times have been treated in the most cruel manner and horribly mutilated. With regard to men who were not implicated in the attack on the Embassy, some short time after Yakoob Khan had been made a prisoner an amnesty was proclaimed, and the people of every district visited by our troops have invariably been informed that those soldiers have nothing to fear from us; but, on the other hand, if they came in and gave up their rifles or guns they would receive the amount authorised for the same. This was fully understood, and a considerable number of arms have from time to time been brought in. Recently, quite irrespective of any action taken by us, the mollahs have been preaching a 'jehad,' or religious war, and have by these means got together by coercion, practical as well as religious, a gigantic collection of people. On reaching Cabul this mass was joined by all the riff-raff of the city and neighbouring villages; but the Kazil bashis, merchants, and respectable inhabitants, so far from throwing in their lot with our opponents, held aloof, and from time to time gave us valuable information. The greater portion also of the sirdars of Cabul remained during the disturbances in our camp. As soon as I was aware that the enemy had been completely dispersed I published a general amnesty, feeling that the people generally were not to blame for what had occurred, and the quickest way of restoring order was to invite the people to Cabul and to let them see that they could trust implicitly to our forbearance and generosity. At the same time our civil dispensary was re-established, and notice was sent through the city and to all the neighbouring villages inviting the wounded to hospital and assuring them that they had nothing to fear. Many wounded have been brought in and are being taken every care of. Afghans are naturally very suspicious and require time to be reassured; but so many maliks and other headmen had responded to the amnesty proclamation that yesterday I was enabled to hold a durbar at which nearly 200 of the principal men who had fought against us were present. Others will doubtless follow their example, and I hope in time the country will quiet down. Referring to the administration of affairs in the city and surroundings of Cabul, I can conscientiously say that our rule from the first has been extraordinarily mild and lenient. No harsh measures of any kind have been adopted. On the contrary, I have since had reason to regret that, from a desire not to do anything that could possibly set the people against us, I abstained, on our first occupation of Sherpur, from levelling the forts and enclosures by which it is surrounded on all sides, and which during the late siege, by affording shelter to the enemy, were the causes of much annoyance and some loss to us. Two proofs which to my mind are fairly conclusive as to the feelings of security and trust which the people of Cabul city and adjoining villages reposed in us are the rapid manner in which the city filled immediately the enemy dispersed, and the fact that since our arrival there had not been a single complaint against a European soldier, and only a few of a trivial nature against one or two of the men belonging to the native regiments. The strictest discipline has been maintained, and there has not been an instance of violence against the people, notwithstanding that our soldiers have witnessed the cruel treatment of their comrades on every occasion of their falling into the enemy's hands. There is one point mentioned by Mr. Harrison in the *Fortnightly Review*—viz., that civilian special correspondents have been prevented from accompanying the force under my command—in answer to which I would like to say a few words. I certainly never received any orders prohibiting civilian correspondents accompanying the force, and from the first one has been in my camp. He had considerable difficulty in reaching Ali-Khel before the force marched, as our movements were very rapid after the order for an advance on Cabul was received. This may have prevented other correspondents joining me at the time. Had any come they would have received every assistance. Some correspondents have arrived since we reached this. No restrictions whatever are placed on them, and they are allowed to send any telegrams they please, even when the information contained in them is incorrect, always excepting such information as by nature of its inaccuracy is calculated to produce an evil effect."

Lord GRANVILLE inquired what was the misunderstanding which the Prime Minister wished to correct by his statement of the previous evening, which, with the unimportant difference of a transposition of two passages, appeared to be exactly the same as that on which the misunderstanding had arisen. He wished also to know whether releasing Persia from her treaty engagement in respect of Herat would be contrary to the policy of her Majesty's Government.

Lord BEACONSFIELD replied that the misunderstanding was an idea that he had said no communications had been made by Persia to her Majesty's Government with regard to Herat. He declined

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to go beyond what he had already said on this point, as fragmentary allusions to negotiations might lead to further misunderstanding.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

GENERAL ROBERTS.

Mr. E. STANHOPE read General Roberts's letter, and added, in answer to a question of Sir C. Dilke, that a detailed statement of the executions was coming home.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION IN INDIA.

Sir D. WEDDERBURN called attention to the importance of conferring upon the people of India some measure of representation, either in the Legislative Councils or otherwise, in order that the Indian Government may have greater facilities than those at present existing for ascertaining native opinion upon public questions.

Mr. E. STANHOPE, on the part of the Government, while sympathising with the desire to extend representative institutions, pointed out that the inhabitants of India were not one people, but a conglomeration of peoples, without cohesion and without any basis for representation. Nevertheless there were at present no less than 894 municipalities, comprising twelve millions of people, and the governing bodies of these municipalities contained three natives to one European. By the India Councils Act of 1861 considerable privileges were accorded to natives and of the non-official members of those councils. In Madras, out of seven four were natives; in Bombay there were four out of six, and in Bengal five out of seven; and in the Council of the Governor General there were four out of seven. But outside the centres of population there was a vast inert mass of people who had no capacity for representation at present, and wanted nothing but to be let alone and not be overtaxed. The Government did all in its power to elicit native opinion as to the laws which were proposed, and would be glad, wherever it was possible, to obtain the co-operation of the natives in legislation, but it would be unwise to press on this idea of representation too fast.

Sir G. CAMPBELL dwelt on the difficulty of getting at native opinion, and stated that the expression of the opinion of the Punjabees was too frequently that of a German Jew who had established himself at Lahore. He referred to the ancient self-governing institutions, which existed in some parts, and might be usefully developed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, FEB. 16.

EMIGRATION OF COOLIES TO REUNION.

In answer to Mr. Errington, Mr. E. STANHOPE said that the Government of India did have it in contemplation last year to suspend the emigration to Réunion at the end of the year in consequence of certain evils brought to light by an international commission of inquiry. It had been decided to continue the emigration, at any rate until October next, and in the meantime negotiations are taking place with the French Government with the view of remedying those evils. It would be premature to produce the correspondence at present.

THE NAGA HILL TRIBES.

In answer to a question of Mr. Dalrymple, as to a raid by these tribes upon the Baladhan tea gardens at Cachar, Mr. E. STANHOPE had no official information upon the subject at present. He gathered from the newspapers that the police were in pursuit of the party that committed the raid, and had no doubt that the Government of India had already taken such precautions as are possible to guard against the recurrence of such an event.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S PROCLAMATION.

Sir C. DILKE asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Government would at once lay before the House the various proclamations issued by Sir F. Roberts and communicated to the Indian press, but not contained in the Blue-book Afghanistan, 1880 (No. 1); and whether it would be possible to include in correspondence laid before the House relative to the military executions in Afghanistan the despatches from General Roberts and portions of the Cabul Diary bearing upon this subject which had not been printed in the papers laid before Parliament; and any correspondence upon the matter between Sir Donald Stewart and Sir F. Roberts.

Mr. E. STANHOPE: The only proclamations issued by Sir F. Roberts which we have received and have not as yet published arrived by the last mail. They are only telegraphic summaries, and we should naturally have waited until the full text arrived. But if the hon. member likes to move for them we will give them at once. As we are expecting by an early mail complete statements regarding the executions in Cabul, we do not think it would be right to give any incomplete statements in the meantime. As regards any correspondence between Sir Donald Stewart and Sir F. Roberts on the subject, we have received no information officially. I believe that certain statements as to such a correspondence have been made in private letters which were clearly not meant to be published.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS WITH AN ARMY IN THE FIELD.

In answer to Sir C. Dilke, Mr. E. STANHOPE said her Majesty's Government had no information on the subject of the rules for the guidance of editors of newspapers and of correspondents with an army in the field, which were communicated through the Press Commissioner to the Indian Press in October last, but he understood that those rules had been withdrawn.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

PICTON-WARLOW—Feb. 11, at Brighton, the wife of Major Picton-Warlow, M.S.C., a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—LITTLE—Feb. 14, at Lindfield, Sussex, the Hon. Howe Browne, to Elise, widow of E. Hutchinson Little, Bombay C.S., and daughter of the late Col. H. S. Watkin, Bombay Army.

MOLLISON—DUFF—Feb. 5, at Drummond Lodge, Edinburgh, Mr. James P. Mollison, of Yokohama, Japan, to Isabella M. S., daughter of the late Dr. Charles M. Duff, deputy surgeon general Madras Army.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Feb. 9, at Grantham, Lincolnshire, Caroline, wife of Robert Marshall Allen, M.D., deputy inspector general of hospitals, H.M. Army, formerly surgeon H.M. 3rd Regt. of Dragoon Guards.

BEEK—Feb. 6, at Pau, Basses Pyrénées, France, Jane, widow of Capt. James Beek, H.E.I.C.S.

BINGHAM—Feb. 14, at Croydon, Capt. Richard L. Bingham, late of the Bombay S.C., aged 52.

BOYD—Feb. 11, at Fareham, Lucy Eliza, widow of Major Gen. Alexander Boyd, Bengal Army, aged 51.

ECKFORD—Feb. 13, at Elimbank, Largs, Elizabeth Kerr, wife of Major Alexander H. Eckford, late H.M.'s Bengal S.C.

EDMONDS—Feb. 5, at 6, Old Quebec-street, Portman-square, Wm. Edmonds, late of the H.E.I.C. Maritime Service.

GODFREY—Feb. 11, at Grosvenor-place, Bath, Surg. Gen. Francis Godfrey, Madras Army (Retired List), aged 83.

HARINGTON—Feb. 9, at Ryde, Mary Amelia, widow of the late Thomas T. Harington, capt. I.N., and master attendant, Calcutta, aged 86.

RICHARDES—Dec. 26, at Greytown, Natal, George Cornelius, son of Capt. C. Richardes, late H.M.'s Bengal S.C., aged 18.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CRUDDAS—Jan. 21, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. John Cuddas, a son.

GUILLOT—Jan. 27, at Allahabad, the wife of Eugène Arthur D. Guillot, a son.

GWYN—Jan. 24, at Attock, the wife of Major H. L. Gwyn, R.A., a daughter.

LANE—Feb. 8, at Jubbulpore, the wife of John M. Lane, I.C.S., a son.

MACKENZIE—Jan. 11, at Azimghur, N.W.P., the wife of A. F. Mackenzie, a son.

MELLOR—Jan. 18, at Bijnour, the wife of C. W. Mellor, C.S., a son.

MILLER—Jan. 27, at Khetwaddy, the wife of Mr. John Miller, inspector Customs Preventive Service, a son.

M'NEIL—Jan. 21, at Saugor, the wife of Major Duncan M'Neil, a son.

NOAD—Jan. 25, at Lucknow, the wife of G. H. C. Noad, N.W.P. Police, a son.

NOBLE—Jan. 16, at Oudh, the wife of Major Charles S. Noble, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

PIERCY—Jan. 22, at Kuttra, Allahabad, the wife of W. Temple Piercy, India Financial Department, a daughter.

PRESTON—Jan. 11, at Secunderabad, the wife of Fred. G. Preston, M.N.I., a daughter.

ROBERTS—Jan. 21, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. Roberts, Calcutta High School, a son.

RODERICK—Jan. 21, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of John Beresford Roderick, postmaster, a daughter.

SOLOMON—Jan. 28, at 165, Malabar Hill, the wife of Selim S. Solomon, a son.

WALLER—Jan. 25, at Darjiling, the wife of R. M. Waller, Esq., C.S., deputy commissioner, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARDEW—HARTLEY—Feb. 14, in the Cathedral, Calcutta, Henry M., son of the Rev. John H. Cardew, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, to Beatrice M., daughter of the late Mr. Charles J. Hartley, of Birmingham.

DALTON—BRISCOE—Jan. 21, at Cooch Behar, G. J. B. Tuite Dalton, Bengal Civil Service, to Agnes Maria, daughter of Honorary Surgeon Major Thomas Briscoe.

DOBBS—BELL-WHITEFORD—Jan. 17, at Shahabad, Deccan, Richard Stewart, son of Major Gen. Dobbs, late M.S.C., to Isabella M. M. Bell-Whiteford.

FRANKUM—BOWEN—Jan. 20, at Howrah, George Coville Frankum, of Howrah, to Elizabeth Ann Bowen (Lizzie), daughter of W. Bowen, Esq., of Winchester, Hants, England.

REYNOLDS—VINCENT—Jan. 28, at Mhow, Alfred Thomas Reynolds, orderly-room sergeant, 29th Regiment, to Annie, eldest daughter of Conductor J. P. Vincent, Commissariat Department.

SCHWARZ—FLEISCHER—At Morar, Calliope Philippe, daughter of M. Fleischer, Esq., telegraphs, Morar, to Cecil Rillecome Schwarz, engineer, Gwalior.

SETH—FINK—Jan. 17, at Calcutta, John Seth, of Rangoon, to Florence Estelle, daughter of R. A. Fink, Esq., assistant accountant general, Bengal.

THOMPSON—DAVIES—Jan. 23, at Calcutta, G. A. Thompson, to Mary Constance, daughter of the late Captain Owen Davies, 1-11th Regt.

TRATT—DE TORES—Jan. 20, at Calcutta, John Benjamin Tratt, of Berhampore, to Maude De Tores, daughter of the late L. De Tores, Esq., of Cuttack.

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DEATHS.

ARMITAGE—Jan. 16, at Calcutta, Reginald L., son of S. H. Armitage, M.D., North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

BETHAM—Jan. 26, at 5, Civil Lines, Puna, R. G. Betham, Esq., pension paymaster, Dapoli, Southern Konkan (late Indian Navy).

BRUNTON—Jan. 25, at Madras, Thomas Lazarus Brunton, pensioned record-keeper, Accountant General's Office, aged 52.

COOK—Dec. 19, Major T. Cook, V.C., 5th Goorkha Regiment. Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

DANIEL—Jan. 21, at Calcutta, Mr. David John Daniel, aged 79.

FORBES—Jan. 22, at Purneah, Frederick Sims Forbes, the husband of Agnes W. Forbes.

HOWARD—Jan. 15, at Ahmedpore, James Henry Howard, indigo planter, aged 56.

KEITH—Jan. 14, at Cabul, Alexander Crombie Keith, M.D., surgeon, Army Medical Department.

MONTGOMERY—Jan. 19, at Kangra, James Montgomery, aged 63.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 12. Maha Buleshwar, Bombay; Kashgar (s), Batavia; Batavia (s), Bombay.—13. Lectura, Calcutta; Janet Cowan, Bassein; City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta.—14. Australia (s), East Indies; Cambrian Monarch, Bassein; Halia, Java; Beecroft, Calcutta.—16. Dorunda (s), Prince Oscar, and Rajah, Calcutta; Guldregn, Batavia; Imatra, Bassein.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 19. Maharani (s), Moulmein; Vellore, Bankok.—20. Commilla (s), Rangoon.—21. Busheer (s), Rangoon.—22. Sussex, Rangoon.—23. Duke of Argyll (s); Eurydice, Bankok; Daphne, Liverpool.—25. Austin Friars (s), Cagliari; Khandalla (s), Bombay; Knight Companion, port not mentioned; Badzo Forest, Bombay; Goshawk, New York.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 12.—Queen of Scots.—13. Mirzapore (s), London.—14. Penthesilea and Deva, Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 23. Maharaja (s), Calcutta; Annie Fish, New York.—24. Czar (s), Shields; Punjaub (s), Bussorah; Gwynedd, Cardiff.—25. Colaba (s), Rangoon; Yeddo (s), Newcastle.—26. Zephyr, Hong Kong; Culna (s), Calcutta; Erik (s), Cardiff; Futtay Sultan, Alleppy; Cervin (s), Newport.—27. Northern Light, Cardiff; Allegiance, Liverpool; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Nerissa (s), London.—28. Ettore (s), Trieste; Khiva (s), London; Spearman (s), North Shields; Zealous (s), Cardiff; Menzaleh (s), Tyne; Bothwell Castle, Mauritius; Bowden, Shields; Midlothian, Newcastle; Seaforth, Liverpool.—30. Yarm (s), Shields; Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 12. Lady Tycett (s), Cardiff.—13. Gwalior (s), London.—14. Widdington (s), Shields.

MADRAS.—Jan. 21. Rajputana (s), Calcutta; Duleep Singh, Newport.—22. Cingalese, Melbourne.—24. Verona (s), Calcutta; Almora (s), London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 14. Manora (s), London.—16. York, London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 13. Carl Phil, Batavia.—15. Mabel, Calcutta.—16. Princess Marie, Batavia; Columbia (s), Clan Ronald (s), St. Elmo, and Liddesdale (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 19. Shahzada (s), Mecca (s), Vega (s), Medina (s), Majestic, and City of Sparta.—22. Sir John Lawrence (s), Satara (s), Moray (s), Arratoon Apcar (s), Media (s), Saratoga, Deva Gungadhur, and Scottish Bard.—25. Oriental (s), Commilla (s), and City of Carthage (s).

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 13. Amyone, Dundee.—14. Orion (s), Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 26. Regent Murray, Amherst.—27. H.M.S. Jumna, England; Savernake, Bassein; Marie Raphael, Colombo; Futtay Rehmen, Mozambique.—28. I.G. Tenasserim (s) and I.G. Czarewitch (s), Karachi; Sierra Colonna, Akyab; Regent, Karachi; Peshawur (s), London, &c.; Chanda (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Naples (s), Rangoon; Italia (s), Liverpool, *via* Aden; Arrow (s), Kutch and Coast; H.M.S. Albatross, Singapore.—29. Ganges (s), Liverpool; Randolph, Moulmein; Madura (s), Persian Gulf, *via* Karachi.—30. County of Lancaster, Calcutta; Pearl (s), Coast and Cutch; Lombardy (s), China, &c.; Culna (s), Karachi.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Cathay*, Feb. 5—From Bombay: Gen. and Mrs. Raikes, Miss Raikes, Mrs. Dalrymple and children, Dr. W. Nolan, Major Gen. Atkins, Capt. and Mrs. Gilchrist and children, Col. and Mrs. Burton, Major R. Atkins, and Mr. Andrews. From Suez: Mrs. Iverson. From Port Said: Surg. R. D. Bennett. From Malta: Miss Foss. From Gibraltar: Miss Tilford, Hon. R. Napier, Lieut. Howard, Mr. Patter, and Mrs. and Miss Mackenzie.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Khiva*, Jan. 28.—From Southampton: Mr. R. Wylie, Misses F. and E. Fox, Miss M. Arkey, Mrs. Le Marche, Mr. F. Ashurst, Mr. F. L. Reddy, Mr. Horrocks, Mr. Gofford, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackson.. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Seaward, Mr. H. J. Twigg, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Daniell. From Brindisi: Capt. Ramsden, Mr. Morris, Mr. H. P. Mulock, and Mrs. Lillie. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Buckle, Mr. Riso, Mr. Autchberger, Mr. Hajee Mahomed Sand and friend, and Mr. Todhunter. From Aden: Mr. John Jones, Mr. J. L. Broksteadt, and Mr. W. De Nainsdrey.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Eldorado*, Jan. 24.—From London: Capt. Wilkinson, Mrs. and two Miss Metcalfes and two infants, Mrs. Floyd, Mrs. and Miss Henty, Mrs. Brown, two children, and nurse, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, three children, and infant, Mrs. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Kerry, Mr. Kerry, Mrs. Walter Stace, Mr. Macmish, Mr. Reid, Mr. A. D. Smith, Mr. O. R. Napier, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Welsh, Mr. A. Watson, Miss Hambleton, Mr. R. H. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. Rollinson and child, Miss Wooast, Mrs. Parker, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. M. Cammil and native servant, Mr. A. B. Bolmen, Mr. A. Abel, and Mr. W. F. Bainbridge.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Pekin*, Feb. 5.—For Calcutta: Col. and Mrs. W. M. Lees and child, Sub-Conductor W. Hill, Miss Searle, Mr. C. J. Richardson, Mr. E. Gedge, Mr. Kenworthy, and Mr. Berners. For Bombay: Mrs. Joubert and child, Mrs. Warwick, Lieut. Mackenzie, Capt. Gordon, and Mrs. Baughan and child. For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Clark and children, and Mr. Joseph. For Madras: Mr. J. B. Cross. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Mounsey and child, Miss Mounsey, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reeves, Mr. Wordie, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and children, Mr. Drummond, Major Townsend, and Miss Robinson. For Gibraltar: Miss Wauchope, Mr. and Mrs. Humberston, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Erle, Mr. Cope, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. E. Thornton, Mr. Gillespie, Major Glass, Mrs. Oliver, Dr. and Mrs. Greenhalgh, two Misses Greenhalgh, Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. du Boulay, Mr. Gosnell, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pulley, Mr. Reid, Miss Daunt, Mr. Blacker, Mr. Coaling, Hon. — Lyttelton, and Mr. Mortimer. For Singapore: Mr. Palgrave. For Malta: Mr. Freeman, Vice-Admiral Willes, C.B., Surg. Edney, Mr. Fen, and Mrs. Dunn. For Ceylon: Commissary T. and Mrs. Sparkes and child. For Manilla: Mr. Nathan.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, Feb. 13.—For Calcutta: Mrs. Ecke and Mr. J. Smith. For Yokohama from Brindisi; Mr. F. W. D. Fraser. For Hong Kong from Brindisi: Mr. Davenport. For Singapore from Brindisi: Mr. Aldis. For Madras from Brindisi: Mr. Riggenbach. For Galle from Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Laurie. For Bombay: Surg. Major Cookson and Mr. Kaye. From Brindisi: Mr. Furnivall, Miss Erskine, Major and Mrs. Warter, Mr. and Miss Tytler, Miss Garstin, Mr. Barton, and Major Strutt. For Alexandria: Mr. Cowan, Mr. Glyn, M. O. Moore, and Mrs. Moore. From Brindisi: Mr. W. H. Neilson, Mr. Le Mesurier and son, Mr. Hill, and Mrs. Shepard and two sons.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Navarino*, Feb. 7.—For Colombo: Mr. Henry Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. E. Anderson, Mr. J. Eunson, Mr. H. A. Morton and man servant, Mr. and Mrs. M'Call, Mr. J. C. Smither, Mr. A. Thomas, and Mr. R. Morrison. For Calicut: Mr. W. F. Carslake and Mr. S. Venour. For Mangalore: Mr. E. Palmer and servant. For Madras: The Rev. Jos. Ilsley, Mr. C. A. Paterson, Miss Massy, Mr. John Poole, Mr. J. Phillips, the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Black, Misses Griffith, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. C. Gray. For Calcutta: The Rev. W. and Mrs. Morris and two children, Mr. W. R. Criper, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Dr. Trimnell, the Rev. G. H. Hook, Miss R. H. Chetle, Mr. Riach, and Mr. O. J. Melitus.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Surat*, Jan. 31.—For Southampton: Rev. Mr. T. A. Rambart, Mr. C. H. Berry, Mr. T. S. Harding, and Mr. Thornton. For Brindisi: Mrs. Prescot-Roberts, Mr. T. Kingsley, Mr. C. Sharpe, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Green, Mrs. Oliver, Mr. W. Pigot, Mr. G. I. Arbuthnot, and Dr. E. H. Williams. For Venice: Rev. Mr. H. Mair, Dr. and Mrs. Ogg, two children, and one infant. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Maclean, Mr. J. M. Richards, and Mr. J. G. Murray. For Malta: Major F. C. W. Drummond. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Jan. 24:—For Venice: Mr. Spencer Robinson. For Southampton: Major W. J. Stewart. For Aden: Six deck passengers.

CASUALTIES.

The Duart Bay, of Glasgow, from Rangoon, laden with rice, for the Channel, has foundered in the Bay of Biscay. The crew, consisting of nineteen hands, were landed at Swansea by the L'Esperance, Capt. Shearer, from Port Nolloth, with ore. The Duart Bay was a vessel of 956 tons, built at Dumbarton in 1875, and owned by Messrs. Hatfield, Cameron, and Co., of Glasgow.

The British Sovereign, from Rangoon to Falmouth, was spoken on Dec. 15, in lat. 38 S., lon. 24 E., with maintopmast carried away.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Night Hawk, for Calcutta, Dec. 25, 12 N., 92 E.; Palmyra, New York to Anjer, Dec. 10, 13 S., 32 W.; Palmyra, Moulmein to Amsterdam, Jan. 15; Marmion, for Madras, Dec. 23, 7 N., 25 W.; Duncow, for Calcutta, Dec. 4, 21 S., 28 W.; Ganges, for Calcutta, Dec. 6, 20 S., 26 W.; Glenesk, for Calcutta, Dec. 15, 2 N., 27 W.; Canute, for Bombay, Dec. 25, 1 N., 30 W.; Scandia, for Rangoon, Nov. 27, 5 N., 26 W.; Hospodar, for Calcutta, Jan. 7, 12 S., 30 W.; Carrick Castle, for Calcutta, 7 S., 30 W., twenty-eight days out; Avona, for Singapore, Dec. 30, 8 S., 29 W.; Herschel, for Aden, Dec. 11, 20 N., 35 W.; Nicholas Thager, New York to Java, Dec. 29, 2 S., 10 W.; Thunderbolt, from Karachi, 26 N., 34 W.; Vale of Doon, from China, Jan. 4, off Cape St. Francis; Marian Moore, for Samarang, Jan. 10, off Cape St. Blaze; Manuel Llaguno, New York to Yokohama, Dec. 27, on the Line, 29 W.; North Wales, for Rangoon, Jan. 19, 37 N., 17 W.; Hannibal, from Cochin, Nov. 25, 34 S., 22 E.; Yarkand, from Calcutta, Dec. 28; Cardigan Castle, for Bassein, Nov. 4, 18 S., 29 W.; Inch Green, from Manilla, Dec. 15, 14 S., 91 E.; Princess Louise, for Mauritius, Dec. 11, 12 S., 32 W.; Narcissus, for Bombay, Dec. 23, 22 S., 30 W.; Prince Oscar, from Calcutta, Jan. 3, 6 S., 16 W.; Cæsarea, from Calcutta, Jan. 24, 29 N., 38 W.; Pendragon, from Singapore, Jan. 27, 39 N., 35 W.; Annie W. Weston, New York to Hong Kong, Jan. 15, 38 N., 60 W.; Cremona, Singapore to Marseilles, Dec. 14, 17 S., 5 W.; Westerton, New York to Singapore, Dec. 29, 18 S., 30 W.; St. Malcolm, from Calcutta, Dec. 13, 36 S., 20 E.; Hope, from Manilla, Jan. 5, 3 N., 24 W.; Victoria, New York to Bombay, Jan. 18, 24 N., 36 W.; Glen Huntly, for Yokohama, Nov. 30, all well.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 93
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	101¼
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100⅜
Ten years ,, ,, ...	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118½

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	697½
Bank of Bengal	500	725
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China ..	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	240
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¼	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	300
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,975	955
Frere	150	115
Mazagon	2,000	350
Port Canning	1,400	180
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	985
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	640
Bellary	1,000	475
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	432
New Indian	350	100
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	35
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	350
Dhollera Ginning	300	150
East India	1,000	1,000
Fort	8,500	950
French	500	440
Sind	750	435
Mofussil	400	220
Prince of Wales	3,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1120
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	500
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,000	990
Anglo-Indian	100	60
Alfred Manufacturing	500	400
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,280
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	790
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	510
Central India S. W. and M	500	560
Coorla Mills	1,000	475
D. Spinning	2,000	220
Hindustan	1,000	885
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	575
Khandeish	1,000	890
Madras	1,250	375 noml.
Madras United	1,000	1,285
Manchester Spinning	50	10 noml.
Mazagon Spinning	500	75
National Spinning	1,000	675 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	835
Oriental	625	592½
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	82
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	800
Sholapore Mills	1,000	730
Victoria Mills	1,000	450
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	305
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	105
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,750 xd.
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	355 xd.
Treacher and Co.	500	710
Thacker and Co.	100	117

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes .. .. .. Rs.	92 14 to 93 2
4½	of 1870 (1885)	99 0 to 99 4
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	101 2 to 101 4
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	101 2 to 101 4
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884) .. .. .. Rs.	105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6	of 1872 (1892)	108 8 to 109 8
6	of 1878 (1908)	101 8 to 102 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	100 to 101
Bank of Bengal	500	727½ to 730
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	50 to 52
Bengal Coal	1000	1560 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	7 to 8
Balliaghatta Jute	100	40 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1050 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	300 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	42 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	73 to 74
Burrakur Coal	100	69 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	190 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	121 to 122
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	43 to 44
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	130 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	101 to 102
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	par
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	66 to 68
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	295 to 297½
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	39 to 40
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	220 to —
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	172½ to 175
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	60 to 61
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1225 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	68 to 69
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	200 to —
Murree Brewery	100	160 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	114 to 115
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	110 to 111
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	19 to 20
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	146 to 148
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	91 to 93
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	95 to —
Riverside Press	90	75 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	44 to 45
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	250 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	45 to 46
Strand Bank Press	100	96 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	105 to 106
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	45 to 46
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	335 to —
Do. contributory	100	167½ to —
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	110 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	450 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	90 to —
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	105 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	180 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	53 to 54
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	58 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	54 to —
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	65 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	130 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to 62
Indian Terai	500	550 to 600
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	115 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	75 to 80
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	30 to 35
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	130 to 140
Majagram (Cachar)	100	70 to 72
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	190 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to ..
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 75
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	70 to 75
Singel (Darjiling)	100	85 to 86
Soom (Darjiling)	100	89 to 90
Springside (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	92 to 93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	— to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	160 to —
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—Jan. 28.

Four per cent.	6¾ to 7½ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	1¾ to 1½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	1¾ to 1½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	⅛ to ¾ dis.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	1 to 1⅛ do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	2 to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares	26 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 3⅛-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8¼d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 7-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8¾d.	—	1s. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5⅛-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅝d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8¼d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 13-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d.	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras
Sovereigns ..	—	—	11 14 3
Bar silver ..	—	—	—
Bar gold ..	—	—	—

LONDON.—Feb. 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	103⅛ to 104
4	Do. October 10, 1888	104⅛ to 105
4	India Enfaced Paper	77½ to 78⅛
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	84⅛ to 85⅛
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1382	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	33 to 38pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice.)	33 to 38pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	102 to 102½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 110
6	Mauritius, 1882	103 to 105
6	Do. 1895-96	113 to 115
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	101 to 103
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	112 to 114
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	101 to 103
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	110 to 112
RAILWAYS.		
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	124½ to 125½
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	132 to 134
East Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	— to —
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	127 to 128
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 5 do.	20	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	111 to 113
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	106 to 108
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	104 to 105
TELEGRAPHS.		
Eastern	10	9 to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	101 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12 to 12¼
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	9 to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	105 to 108
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	100 to 102
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	101 to 103
Indo-European	25	24 to 26
BANKS.		
Agra	10	10⅛ to 10¾
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23 to 24
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	23 to 24
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28⅛	37 to 39
Land Mortgage of India ..	2½	1⅛ to 1¾ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	23½ to 24½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Agricultural of Mauritius ..	1	⅞ to 1⅛ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	20	— to —
Do.	10	7 to 4 dis
Do.	5	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	2⅛ to 3½ pm
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	2 to 2½ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2⅛ to 3⅛
Moyar Coffee	5	8½ to 9
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2	1¾ to 1¼ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10½ to 11⅛
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	55 to 57
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1 to 2pm
TEA.		
Assam	20	69 to 72
British Indian	20	5 to 6
Borelli	—	15 to 16
Darjiling	20	25⅝ to 26⅛
Dejoo	—	10 to 10⅛
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	45 to 50
Lebong	10	11½ to 12
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10⅛ to 11⅛
Do. New	10	¼ to ¾ pm
Mungledye	—	9 to 10
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	3¾ to 4

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Madras ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d	1s. 8d.
Mauritius ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.

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Pleiades ...	2,296	W. P. Lapage	Saturday, Feb. 21.
Vega	3,063	C. Smerdon ...	Saturday, Mar. 20.
Orion ...	2,296	J. L. Wadley	Saturday, April 17.
Mira ...	2,606	W. Lee	Saturday, May 15.

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City of Agra.. ..	W. Robertson	Saturday, March 13.
City of Carthage ..	W. Jack ..	Saturday, March 27.
City of Manchester..	W. Miller ..	Saturday, April 10.

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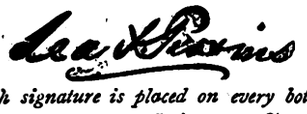
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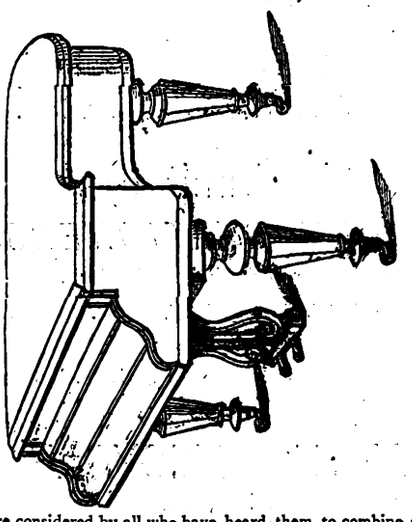
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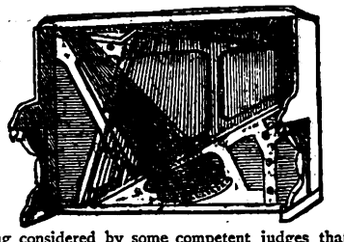


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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Feb. 7; Madras and Allahabad, Feb. 6; Calcutta, Feb. 5.

THE following is the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 27th January, 1880:—Slight rain fell during the week in most of the districts of Madras, Bengal, Assam, Mysore, and Coorg, and also in parts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. These showers have benefited the spring crops, but rain is still wanted in several districts of Upper India. Agricultural prospects and the public health continue good on the whole.

THERE is little news from Cabul, except that Mahomed Jan has opened negotiations by means of Mastaup Habibullah Khan, who has proceeded to Waidak for the purpose. General Bright's Lughman expedition has been unopposed. The 45th Sikhs and the 24th Punjab Native Infantry have been ordered from Lataband to Cabul. The 51st Regiment escorting the 13th Battery, the 9th Brigade of Artillery, and the heavy battery of 40-pounders, will also move on Cabul when the road of the Lataband Pass has been sufficiently improved for them by Col. Blair, who is now, for that purpose, at Seibaba with two companies of Sappers. It is rumoured in the second division that General Roberts will advance on Ghazni about the end of March, meeting General Stewart's division from Kandahar, and, after occupying Ghazni, return to India by the Kuram route. During General Roberts's advance, Cabul, it is also stated, will be held by two strong brigades from the Khyber line under General Bright, who will retire to Jellalabad when General Roberts leaves Ghazni. Over 2,000 mules and ponies have reached Jellalabad from Peshawur. All are said to be in capital condition. The weather in the Khyber line is very severe. Heavy snow has fallen at Jagdalak, telling greatly on the transport animals.

THE telegraphic news from Kandahar and Southern Afghanistan is as follows:—

"All is quiet throughout the Kandahar, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and Zamindawar districts. Yusuf Khan, representative of Ayoob Khan at Farrah, has been endeavouring, but without success, to raise the Zamindawar people against Sirdar Shere Ali and the British. Ayoob Khan, of Kharan, has sent a mission here, requesting to be appointed sirdar, and declaring his allegiance to the Kandahar State. All communication has for the present ceased between Farrah and Herat. There is no special news from Seistan, save that Ibrahim Khan, of Chaknasur, has made friends with Yusuf Khan at Girishk. The weather at Kandahar and in the neighbourhood is very severe, presenting a strong contrast to that of last year. Very heavy snow has fallen on the Khojuck and at Quetta, greatly retarding the movement of the Bombay Corps. No advance of this division is, for the present, in contemplation. On the Khelat-i-Ghilzai side there have been very heavy snowfalls, and all roads are blocked. Accounts from Ghazni represent the defence of that town as of no importance. The harvest prospects here are very good. A large number of labourers are being engaged here for the proposed Kandahar railway in the Peshin Valley, the surveys for which have not yet been completed on this side of Quetta. The 2nd Sikhs marched in here on Friday from Chaman, having there been relieved from outpost duty by the Bombay troops. The Bishop of Lahore has also arrived here. Col. St. John left here for Calcutta on the 16th inst., but will probably return here for a short time. Major Euan Smith has taken the political charge in his place. The health of the troops continues to be very good. An accident occurred on the morning of the 17th inst., on the Kandahar Railway, near Mittri, twelve miles from Sibi. Some wagons blown along the line by a heavy gale came into collision with a train from Jacobabad containing Puna Horse and coolies. Seven coolies were killed and four injured. The Puna Horse escaped. Sir Richard Temple arrived at Karachi on the 17th, and left for Bombay on the 19th."

CALCUTTA telegrams of 22nd inst. state that there is no fresh news of the Naga war, save that the Government has at last yielded to the cry for more troops, and ordered the 10th Native Infantry from Barrackpore to Cachar. Chendriah, the leader of the Rampa insurgents, has been beheaded by his own followers. His head was brought in and identified by his wife and mother, and his lieutenant, Ammalreddi.

A RECENT telegram reports that the only incident from the Kuram Valley is the death of General Tytler, V.C., who at Thull, on the 14th inst., succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. The death of this distinguished officer is a most serious loss to the Indian Army.

IN our issue of Nov. 1, recording the appointment of this distinguished officer to the command of the Zaimukht expedition, we gave a full account of his services. As our readers know, the operations of the force under his command were skilfully and successfully conducted, and doubtless would have earned that honourable recognition which it is now too late to award. To quote the eloquent euthanasy of a leading journal:—

"A long record of hard service has been closed by a death no less honourable than if won on a battlefield. He will be mourned, not merely by the few who knew and loved him well, but by the many who admired his daring gallantry, his earnest perseverance, and the patience with which he bore what most men would have deemed official neglect; for though General Tytler commanded his regiment on three separate campaigns and earned the warmest praises of all the generals under whom he served he never received brevet promotion for his distinguished services in the field. Even his brilliant conduct in the late Afghan war was unrewarded by riband or professional advancement. His death deprives the Queen of the services of one of the best and bravest men who have ever won her Cross, and the Indian Army of a general whose place it will not be easy to fill. He was an officer of the old school, and one of its best and most valued representatives."

COLONEL JAMES J. O'BRYEN, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and late commandant of the 22nd Bengal Native Infantry, died at Sufed Sung, Afghanistan, of pneumonia, on the 22nd ult., in his 58th year. He served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon (wounded), and for his services obtained the medal and two clasps.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram of Feb. 19 Sir G. P. Colley has been appointed Governor and High Commissioner of Natal and commander of the troops in the south eastern district, in succession to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Henry Bulwer. Colonel Brackenbury, at present military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, will succeed Sir George Colley as private secretary to Lord Lytton.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the Maharaja Sing of Munipore to be an Extra Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The prompt and loyal services which have earned this distinction are thus chronicled by the *Calcutta Statesman*:—

"When the Maharaja of Munipore was informed of the outrages committed by the savages who inhabit the greater part of our Eastern frontier, viz., the Nagas, his Highness ordered his brigade to be held in readiness, anticipating he might be called on to render assistance to the Paramount Power. In the meantime Colonel Johnstone, the Political Agent of Munipore, receiving instructions to proceed to the scene of disturbance, asked the Maharaja to furnish him with some troops, and the Maharaja at once placed all his available forces at our disposal. The Munipore brigade under the command of Colonel Johnstone consisted of the following:—The Maharaja's first son, his Brigadier-General Thangal, and another son, with 98 sirdars attending; 2,041 Munipore troops, 1,000 Kookies. Besides these, the actual belligerents, 18 sirdars and 140 men were sent to guard the provisions on their way to the front; 4 sirdars and 61 men to carry daks between the base and the scene of action; 25 officers, headed by the Maharaja's Major-General Balloram Sing, and 432 men, to collect supplies; and 3 sirdars and 44 men to escort Captain Sabie, of Cachar. The number of retainers and coolies employed in the expedition was—271 coolies for the Political Agent, the surgeon, and Captain Sabie; 179 retainers and 1,400 coolies for the two sons of the Maharaja, his brigadier-general, and other sirdars in attendance; 2,872 coolies for carrying supplies

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and baggage for the troops. Of the numbers given above, 2 officers and 332 men have died, and 887 are invalided. The cost incurred by the Maharaja for the transport and supplies of the sirdars, troops, and the coolies, amounts nearly to Rs.15,000. The Munipore contingent went to work with enthusiasm, and had they been allowed after the relief of Kohima to advance in pursuit of the enemy they would no doubt have given a good account of them. This not being required of them they returned to Munipore."

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Andrew Mure, Esq., M.A., to be a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of the colony of Mauritius; Edward Morehead Wood, Esq., to be procureur and advocate general; and William Henry Lionel Cox, Esq., to be substitute procureur and advocate general for the same colony.

THE Raja of Jheend and Mr. H. J. Reynolds, secretary to the Government of Bengal, have been appointed additional members of the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations.

IT is stated that dacoity in the Deccan has been entirely suppressed.

THE Indian papers contain fuller details of the murder of Mr. Blyth and the looting of the Baladhun tea gardens. Great alarm prevailed subsequently in adjacent tea districts, and the coolies in many cases "bolted." Supplies of Martini-Henri rifles and ammunition were sent up by the Government for the use of the managers. It has become evident that the Angami Nagas must be thoroughly subdued.

FROM Bombay Rs.6,000 have been remitted to the Duchess of Marlborough and the same amount to the Lord Mayor of Dublin in aid of the Irish relief fund. The subscriptions include Rs.3,000 from the Baroda Government and £500 from Mr. Ardasseer Hormasjie Wadia, a Parsee merchant. A meeting was held in Colombo on Jan. 27 to organise a collection. There has been up to date of mail no movement in the Punjab or in Bengal, but a Calcutta paper has been offered large subscriptions. In Bombay all classes, Indian and native, are subscribing. Madras has remitted £1,000 to the Lord Mayor's fund, to which all the local subscriptions will be sent. Bangalore has also responded to the appeal.

WE hear from a Cairo correspondent, writing on the 12th inst., that Col. Sir Lewis Pelly had been a few days previously subjected to a gross outrage on the part of some Arabs. Accompanied by Lady Pelly, he was walking up a hill near the citadel, when a crowd of urchins collected, and, joined by some Arabs of larger growth, began pelting them with stones, one stone having struck Lady Pelly on the head. On complaining to the officer of the nearest guardhouse and excise, they both declined to interfere and Sir Lewis and Lady Pelly had to escape as best they could. Col. Pelly at once reported the case to Mr. Borg, the acting consul, who immediately demanded of the prefect of police the proper punishment of the offence. Osman Pacha most summarily took the case in hand, and has imprisoned and dismissed the officers and imprisoned the Arab rascals.

A RECENT *Gazette of India* contains a resolution of the Government of India giving the basis on which promotions in the Engineer Establishment will be carried out. The total sanctioned strength of the engineer staff throughout India is 896—18 chief, 46 superintending, 356 executive, and 476 assistant engineers. Deducting the number in Bombay and Madras, there will thus be—14 chief, 37 superintending, 285 executive, and 381 assistant engineers, or a total of 719 officers directly under the Government of India. Our next issue will contain the full resolution giving the distribution according to provisional scales.

IT has been decided by the military authorities that, whenever there is spare accommodation at the date of the sailing of a troopship, passages will be granted to the wives and families of officers of either service, provided the officer be below the rank of field officer; in case of families travelling unaccompanied by officers, as in the case of those who are accompanied, it is to be distinctly understood that the passage is granted solely on the condition of space being available on the date of the sailing of the troopship, and that the grant is liable to be cancelled if on that date the accommodation allotted as spare is found at the last moment to be required for officers and their families entitled to free passage, and no claim for compensation will be admitted in consequence of any disappointment. The actual cost of messing will be charged for each individual embarked. All applications for passages under the above conditions should be submitted to the office of the Quartermaster General in India, Simla.

UNDER a recent order of the Government of India Civil Engineers are to be removed from the Military Works Branch as soon as the Royal Engineer officers, now on field service, are able to take their places.

Two minutes by the Governor of Bombay have been issued: one relating to the military road-making by the Bombay Brigade in the Bolan Pass, and the other urging the importance of conserving the timber along the railway route in the assigned districts of Southern Afghanistan.

AT the annual dinner of the Calcutta Trades' Association Sir Ashley Eden stated that the financial position of Bengal has never been so good as at present, and the provincial revenue would give interest on one and a-half millions more of capital; but he added:—

"Unfortunately, I am not in a position to spend a penny on new productive works. And the construction of railways, though they are shown by experience to be profitable and successful in Bengal, both directly and indirectly, is practically at a standstill, and we are making no greater progress in opening out the country by railway and canals than we were twenty years ago, though much is being done in the way of making roads. I cannot pretend to say who is responsible for this; it is certainly not the local Government or the Government of India. The policy which is now repressing us is the outcome of the panic caused by the ridiculously exaggerated writings and speeches of men who, though unable to master the first principles of Indian accounts, put themselves forward as experts, and declare India to be impoverished and bankrupt. Certainly at no time has this been less true of Bengal than at the present time, and, though it is not my duty to say so, I believe that the same might be said for the rest of India. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that if it were not for the exceptional expenditure of the Afghan war the financial position of India would be excellent, and with these facts before us I must say that the agitation which has been got up in England with the view of stopping expenditure on public works is mischievous and short-sighted to the last degree."

SOME native gentlemen lately forwarded a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the object of which was to obtain permission for the native gentlemen who have adopted "brimless caps" to wear them on official occasions, respect being shown by uncovering the head. The enforced wearing of *pugris* was described as a cause of moral depression, and a drawback to easy intercourse between European and native gentlemen. Sir Ashley Eden's reply was a crushing refusal. The new fashion was declared to be neither Oriental nor Occidental. So far from being a sign of "culture," he regarded it as slovenly, and read a sharp lecture to the young men of the present day, whose tendency it is to neglect their personal appearance on public occasions.

THE amount of money in the public treasuries, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency banks and their branches on the last day of the month of December, 1879, was Rs.11,57,92,073. The corresponding figures on the same date in 1878 were Rs.10,44,10,910, and in 1877, Rs.10,31,25,200.

THE amount of cash in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on Jan. 29 was Rs.1,74,97,044. In last week's return the amount was Rs.1,47,46,907.

DURING the year 1879 the value of gold imported into India was Rs.1,66,29,422, and of that exported Rs.1,24,44,599, whilst the value of silver imported was

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Rs.10,18,88,874, and of that exported Rs.2,08,36,965. This leaves a balance in favour of imports of Rs.8,52,36,632.

THE *Ceylon Times* of Feb. 4, just received, says that to date the published manifests of cargoes outwards show a total of coffee shipments of 235,161 cwt. as compared with 307,782 cwt. at the corresponding period of last year. Cinnamon has been shipped to the extent of 4,689 bales against 5,503 bales; and cinchona 255,887lb. as compared with 65,939lb. last year.

THE official rate of exchange for the ensuing year has been fixed at 1s. 8½d. per rupee. A typographical error of omission in our last issue not only omitted the half-penny, but made our esteemed contemporary, the *Home News*, responsible for the mistake.

THE special correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs from Thayetmyo as follows :—

"The Chief Commissioner has replied to the Burmese Ambassador that the royal order which has been forwarded does not convey plenary powers, but only authorises the discussion of preliminaries. The Embassy, therefore, appears to have no more authority than before to propose anything likely to be acceptable to the British. A fresh reference to Mandalay might overcome the initial obstacle, and for this the Chief Commissioner would gladly wait. Several of the proposals advanced could not possibly be agreed to—indeed, the Burmese could hardly have any expectation that the British would entertain them. The Ambassador made no allusion to the various points at issue, but has placed them before the Burmese Ministers, and stated that serious dissatisfaction will be caused unless a reasonable hope should be created that substantial overtures will be submitted shortly. The Burmese deny that they know what are the British wishes, and it is reported that they are requesting definite information on the subject."

THE Cologne correspondent of the *Standard* quotes a report from Cairo that the British Resident at Aden has been instructed to send a man of war, with "two hundred men, artillery and engineers," to "Tadchurrah, on the Abyssinian coast," in order to counterbalance Italian influence at Assb Bay. The islands of Mussah or Musheh were ceded to the British crown by the Danarkli Sultan of Tajourah or Tejooreb, in 1840, and formally taken possession of on August 31 of that year. Tejooreh itself, the seaport of the Danarkli tribe, is, according to Captain Dundas Taylor, an *entrepot* of the Abyssinian commerce and the slave trade, about 200 female slaves being exported annually. This must be the place referred to in the Cairo rumour.

THE CABUL EXECUTIONS.

THE Indian Government has issued an abstract statement of the executions at Cabul, from which it appears that the charges against the persons concerned and the number executed and acquitted were as follow :—Dishonouring the bodies of officers of the Embassy—executed, four. Possessing property of the Embasy—executed, four; released, four. Being armed within five miles of the camp—executed, six, released, fifteen. Attacking escorts with the view of releasing prisoners—executed, four. Murdering camp followers, participation in the attack on the Residency, inciting people to rise, treacherously killing wounded soldiers—executed, sixty-nine; released, fifty-seven. Total executed, eighty-seven; released, seventy-six. The instructions issued on Oct. 9 for the guidance of the military commission were :—(1) All prisoners not belonging to the force will be brought before the commission; (2) all natives of the country found armed in the city or within a radius of five miles, and all persons suspected of being soldiers, will be made prisoners; (3) every soldier or civilian who took part in the massacre of the Embassy will be executed; (4) the cases of all other prisoners will be inquired into and referred to General Roberts. Every case was tried by the military commisssion, presided over by a general officer, and no sentence of death was awarded without confirmation by the Lieutenant General commanding. The defence of the accused was fully heard, and remands granted when rebutting evidence was stated to be forthcoming. When reasonable doubt existed the benefit of the doubt was given to the accused. Rewards were offered for the capture of those who fought against us at Charasiab, because it was known that the regiments which attacked the mission took part against us on that occasion. In no instance, however, were soldiers thus brought in executed unless proved to have taken part in the attack on the Residency, or to have committed any other of the crimes enumerated in the proclamation. Rs.400 were paid in rewards, of which 200 were given as compensation to the family of a man killed when arresting an armed band. The result of the disarming order has been that our force has been unmolested by assassins or fanatics. The order was widely circulated and well understood. Few suffered for its non-observance, and all who proved that they were ignorant of it were released. The disarming order was further of service in permitting foraging parties to be accompanied by smaller escorts than would otherwise have been required. The villages close to Sherpur were destroyed for purely military reasons. Compensation was paid and fresh ground assigned to the families thus deprived of their homes.—*Times Telegram.*

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

A REUTER'S telegram from Calcutta states that Sir John Strachey made his financial statement in the Legislative Council on Tuesday. The result he announced to be highly favourable. In the financial year 1878-79 there was a surplus of £2,044,000, and in 1879-80 £119,000. The budget estimate for 1880-81 shows a surplus of £417,000. The foregoing figures are arrived at in each case after paying from the ordinary revenue all charges on account of the famine, the Afghan war, and the frontier railways. The war expenses in 1878-79 amounted to £676,000, in 1879-80 to £3,216,000, and in 1881 are estimated at £2,090,000. After setting off the increased railway and telegraph revenue, the total net war expenditure to the end of 1881 is estimated at £5,750,000. The gross expenditure in frontier railways during the present financial year will be £1,670,000, and next year £2,270,000. The total net expenditure under this head is fixed at £3,500,000. The expenditure on productive works in 1878-79 was £3,381,000; in 1879-80, £3,700,000; and in 1880-81 will be £2,500,000, besides the outlay on the East Indian Railway. During the present financial year the Council bills on India will amount to £15,750,000, and next year to £16,900,000. According to the present intention of the Government no loans will be required during the coming year unless unforeseen events should occur, but full powers are reserved to borrow in case of need. The closing cash balances in India at the end of 1879-80 amounted to £14,193,000, and in 1880-81 are estimated at £11,444,000. The rate of exchange is estimated for next year at 1s. 8d. per rupee. The extension of taxation to the official and professional classes has been abandoned for the present. Sir John Strachey considers fresh taxation undesirable under existing financial circumstances. The license tax therefore remains unaltered, except that all incomes below Rs.500 will be exempted. This exemption is tantamount to a remission of taxation to the extent of £340,000. The export duties on indigo and lac are abandoned, causing a loss to the revenue of £54,000. No export duty now remains except on rice No change is proposed at present in the cotton duties, but the pro longed maintenance of these duties is declared to be impossible. The loss to the revenue next year from the previous remission of cotton duties is estimated at £250,000. Notwithstanding the reduction of the salt tax in the greater part of India, salt shows a large increase, both in consumption and revenue. The principal improvement in 1879-80, compared with the estimates, is shown by the following items ;—Opium, £1,900,000; exchange, £1,010,000; public works savings, £661,000; land revenue, £450,000; salt, £362,000; interest, £389,000. Sir John Strachey announced that the Army Commission recommends important measures for increasing the efficiency of the army, combined with an estimated annual saving of £1,250,000. This amount is not credited in the budget. Sir John Strachey stated that his plans regarding the Famine Insurance Fund had completely succeeded, and that the object of this fund had been thoroughly fulfilled. The restriction of the expenditure on productive public works to £2,500,000 had, however, checked the efforts of the Indian Government to protect the country from famine by the construction of cheap railways and canals. The war estimates had hitherto proved, and were believed to be, ample for all contingencies at present contemplated. A comparison between the present total net ordinary expenditure compared with that of twelve years back shows, apart from the loss by exchange, only a trifling increase either in the civil or military charges. Even including the loss by exchange the total net expenditure shows no increase, owing to the improvement in railways and canals.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

WE understand that a committee is being formed and a fund organised to assist individual efforts under due advice to obtain redress or compensation for the ruin to prospects of the officers of the Indian Medical Services caused by the Orders of the Government of India, published in the *Gazette of India* of Jan. 3, comments on which extracted from the Indian Press have already appeared in our columns. This general order reduces the numbers of deputy surgeons general to less than one-half of the present fixed establishment, and thus precludes the possibility of even 2 per cent. of the present members of the service ever attaining an adequate retiring pension. By abolishing the highest office (surgeon general) and placing the department in each presidency under a surgeon general of the British service,

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the general order quoted is held by those affected to practically convert the Indian Medical Service into a subordinate section of the Army Medical Department. And it is argued that the changes directed in the constitution, organisation, and the sweeping reductions made in the superior grades of the Indian Medical Services, by General Order No. 13, of Jan. 3, 1880, constitute beyond doubt a direct violation of guarantees given by Parliament to the medical officers of the late East India Company's forces in 1858 and 1862. It is obvious that the action of the committee must depend on the results of Dr. Playfair's advocacy in the House of Commons and the reply given to his question. The committee, under the presidency of Mr. James Cowan, M.P., have in tbe meantime established their temporary offices at 8, Northumberland-street, and invite the adhesion of all friends of Indian medical officers, who are themselves precluded by the Army Regulations from "adopting collective action." It is feared that the general order referred to having been published is now irrevocable, but it is confidently hoped that the movement for reparation will result in its modification, as far as causing the surgeon general in each Presidency to be selected on every alternative terms from the Indian services, and in procuring substantial increase to the rates of retiring pensions for all members of the service, in lieu of the special pensions now granted to surgeon general and deputy surgeon general.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE TO INDIA.

ON Wednesday evening Mr. W. P. Andrew read a paper before the Society of Arts on this topic. The chair was occupied by Lord Stathnairn. The lecturer introduced the subject by pointing out the present interests of the Central Asian Question and the importance of preparing to counteract the Russian schemes by a direct and rapid route to our Eastern possessions. The lecturer sketched the ancient history of the Valley of the Euphrates, and described the former fertility of Mesopotamia which could be restored by irrigation and the colonisation attendant on the construction of the Euphrates Valley Railroad. Compared with other routes this possesses the advantage of being the shortest, cheapest, and most defensible. From an engineering and political point of view its superiority had been established before the select committee of the House of Commons which in 1872 investigated the various proposals for connecting the Mediterranean and the Black Sea with the Persian Gulf. The advantages of the proposed undertaking from a military point of view were placed beyond question by the evidence of Gen. Chesney, of Capt. Tyler, R.E., and of those experienced soldiers, Sir Henry Green and Col. Malcolm Green, and more especially by the weighty testimony of Field Marshal Lord Strathnairn; whilst its importance in a political sense was established by many witnesses, including Sir Bartle Frere, the late lamented Sir Donald M'Leod, Mr. Palgrave, Col. Herbert, her Majesty's Consul General at Bagdad, Mr. Eldridge, Consul General at Beyrout, and, pre-eminently, the "Great Elchi," the venerated Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Since that time the French, Italians, and Russians had been extending their lines of steamers with the East, while the Russians, by pushing roads and railways, had their desire to obtain the trade of Central Asia, which would be secured for us by the Euphrates and Indian lines together, making Karachi the European port of India. This would save 1,000 miles, as well as the monsoon divergence, besides avoiding the heat of the Red Sea. Mr. Andrew admitted the importance of a through railway from Constantinople to India, but considered it too vast a project, while his proposed line from Scanderoon to Kowait would naturally form a part of such a future scheme, which would require a port in Northern Syria for its construction although the precise line to be adopted was not insisted on. Mr. Andrew observed that, passing, in the first place, from Alexandretta, the proposed terminus on the Mediterranean, to Aleppo, a great *entrepôt* of trade, the route from that place to the Persian Gulf having much the strongest arguments in its favour, would appear to be that recommended by Captain Felix Jones, keeping on the right bank of the Euphrates for the whole distance, beyond the reach of inundations, and passing by way of Annah, Hit (the Is of Herodotus), the holy cities of Kerbela and Nedjef (or Meshed Ali), Semárwah, and Súk-esh-Sheyukh to Kowait or Grain, on the Persian Gulf. This line would not pass many miles from Bagdad, and would not cross the Euphrates, thus being the shortest and cheapest. The general features of the projected Euphrates Valley Railway were thus briefly summed up:—It would connect the Mediterranean with the head of the Persian Gulf, between which and Karachi and Bombay regular communication is now maintained by a line of powerful steamers subsidised by the Indian Government. Making Karachi the European port of India in place of Bombay, it would save about 1,000 miles in the distance between England and India, and would reduce the time occupied in the journey by several days. It would render it possible to maintain India with a smaller European garrison than is now necessary, and would thus reduce our military expenditure. It would save the Government large sums, in sudden emergencies, by the facilities it would afford—and that at all seasons of the year—for the transport of troops and stores. It would enable troops from England to be landed at Karachi in about fourteen days, and in two or three days more at Lahore, Peshawur, or Delhi. It would subject an enemy advancing towards the north western frontier of India to easy attack in the flank and rear, and would render the invasion of India all but impossible. It would render the resources of England so promptly available in the East that any hostile movement directed against us, whether from within or without our Indian frontier, might thus be effectually checked before it could assume formidable proportions. It would give our extensive military establishments in India a direct influence in support of our power and prestige in Europe. It would give England the first strategical position in the world. It would facilitate the protection of Asia Minor by England. It would relieve Persia from the predominating influence of Russia by giving her access to a port on the Mediterranean. It would be easily defensible by England, both of its termini being on the open sea. It would be protected, on the flank most likely to be assailed, by two formidable rivers, the Euphrates and Tigris. The length of the railway, from Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean, to Grain, on the Persian Gulf, would be about 920 miles. The country is admirably adapted for the construction of a railway, and the cost of the line is estimated at from £8,000 to £10,000 per mile. The capital which would be required would thus be under ten millions. The military and political value of the Euphrates line is a matter of extreme moment, and its decided bearing on the defence, not only of Turkey, but of Persia, and the whole district lying between the Mediterranean, the Caspian, and the Indian Ocean, was shown by reference to the recorded opinions of Baron Von Kuhnenfeldt. Mr. Andrew concluded by saying that "another nation, as Lord Beaconsfield, some years ago, took occasion to remind us, is slowly, but surely, extending her power eastwards, and is gradually establishing a footing in military positions from which she can at once menace our empire in the East and diminish our power and prestige among the nations of Europe; and I would close this paper by urging my conviction that, if we continue to neglect securing the establishment of the Euphrates route under the auspices of Great Britain, we shall speedily find that the shortest, easiest, and safest route to our Eastern possessions has fallen into the hands of our most powerful rival for commercial and political ascendency in the East."

A discussion followed, in which Sir Henry Tyler (president of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada), Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., and other gentlemen took part, and the two gentlemen named cordially acquiesced in the value of the Euphrates Valley Railway.—Commander Cameron, R.N., however, while agreeing with Mr. Andrew as to the vast importance of a railway from the Mediterranea nto the Persian Gulf, urged the advantages which the route of the Tigris presented over the Euphrates Valley route. He suggested a line commencing at Tripoli and extending to Bushire, and ultimately to Karachi, with extensions into Persia.—Mr. Hanbury, M.P., endorsed Commander Cameron's views.—Mr. Scott Russell warmly advocated, in opposition to the Euphrates Valley scheme, a through line of communication from Calais, through Vienna, Belgrade, Constantinople, Mosul, along the Tigris to Bagdad, through Persia, and thence to Karachi. Such a line would, he said, have the warm co-operation of all the European States, and would prove remunerative.—Mr. Andrew briefly replied, pointing out that it had been found utterly impossible to obtain a combination of capitalists sufficiently strong to carry out the scheme advocated by Mr. Scott Russell, which he had himself considered years ago.

THE PROPOSED "INDO-MEDITERRANEAN" RAILWAY.

COMMANDER V. L. CAMERON C.B., R.N., on Friday, in the presence of a very large audience, at the Royal United Service Institution, gave a lecture on the subject of "My Travels in Mesopotamia, especially with reference to the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway." General Sir W. Codrington presided. Commander Cameron reminded his audience that the subject of railway communication between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf had already been discussed, but the difference between his views and those of his predecessors was on the subject of route only, for he agreed in the main idea that it was of the utmost importance to us, as a country, strategically, commercially, and politically, to connect the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea by a line of railway which ultimately might be prolonged so as to join our Indian railway system. Instead of being a rival to the Suez Canal, such a line would prove a most important ally, and would enable us to thwart any attempt on our present lines of communication with India.—Colonel Champain questioned whether the railway, if made, would be of any such service to the army, and he pointed out that the transhipments over this route would cause loss of time which would neutralise the shorter distance travelled.—General Sir John Adye, K.C.B., said he had not been convinced that England should, either from a commercial or military point of

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view, assist in making a railway through Asiatic Turkey. At the present moment our troops and goods for India were taken through the Suez Canal; but, if we had the proposed railway, we should have to throw them on the unhealthy coast of Syria, transport them from the Persian Gulf—not across our own territory, but across that of another country—thus depending upon another nation for the safety of our line of communications. The Suez Canal could not be attacked from the land, and its defence would be a naval question; but, if we had to depend upon the Indo-Mediterranean Railway for our passage to India, we should have to depend upon a route which crossed the very front of Russia. Commercially this proposed line would be foolish, and in a military sense, from a British point of view, it would not only be useless, but dangerous.—Captain Colomb and other speakers followed.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE BURMESE WAR.*

THE readers of Anglo-Burmese history do not make the acquaintance of the author of this well-timed work for the first time. Colonel Laurie is well known to the diminishing number of those who fought in the second Burmese war as one of the old Madras gunners who could write as well as fight. His personal experiences of the second Burmese war have for a long time, in the form of the volumes entitled "Rangoon and Pegu," furnished the standard works of reference on the subject, and the latter, at least, has been for some time out of print. It is not to be wondered at that the events of the last twelve months in Upper Burma have induced him to seek to recall to his countrymen the causes and events of those campaigns which united the fertile and prosperous province of Lower Burma to the Empire of India. As, he says, "people require to be reminded as well as informed," but he has not contented himself merely with a second edition of the former works. The handsome volume before us commences with a sketch of the great Burmese war of 1824, the most expensive and harassing war in which the British had ever been engaged in India. The Burmese arrogance, which regarded the Company as no stronger than it was in the days when a British Governor of Fort St. George "presented a few toys before the footstool of the throne of his Imperial Majesty of Ava, and implored an audience to my servants and a gracious answer to my petition," made the declaration of war a matter of necessity. There is little to be proud of in the ignorance of the conditions and the resources of the country which characterised the plans of Lord Amherst's Government. The two years' war ended indeed in complete victory, the valiant resistance of the Burmese having collapsed after the death of the brave Maha Bandoola, at Donabew. The Burmese showed themselves as enemies not to be depised when posted behind their favourite stockades, and following leaders on whom they could rely. The treaty of Yandaboo placed the Company in possession of Assam and its dependencies and the contiguous petty States of Cachar and Jaintia were excluded from Burman interference. The State of Manipur, whose Raja has just been rewarded with the Star of India for his loyal services in the Naga Hills, was also recognised as independent. The provinces of "Arakan, Yeh, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim" seemed at the time dearly purchased by an outlay of twelve millions sterling, and a loss of 5,000 men, of whom all but two hundred died of disease. Colonel Laurie offers some very sensible reflections on the lessons to be learned from the operations even of this war half-a-century old. He points out that in the event of our having to reassert the superiority of British arms at Mandalay and coerce the young King, if possible, into common sense, Mandalay could be threatened from Assam. "It has been recently ascertained," says our author, "that the route by which the Burmese effected their last invasion of Assam crossed the Pat-Koi Mountains by a depression of the range where its height is only about 2,500 feet above the sea." We presume the Colonel quotes Mr. Peal, who is our only living authority on the Nongyang route over the Pat-Koi Hills. He says, moreover, that "the range is much lower at a short distance to the east, where it is easily seen that passes exist at 2,000 feet, or less, where the old track is reputed to have been by which the Ahoms and the Burmese army entered. The whole range is covered by a dense tree jungle, and the present route is selected because it presents an easy passage, the country to the east being absolutely uninhabited. Trade communications with China, *vid* Burma, were the object of Mr. Peal's "adventurous explorations," but it may be again, as it has been, that war must prepare the way for peace and commerce. This is clearly Colonel Laurie's view. He looks back on the past Burmese war and Burmese treaties, and regards the whole subject of our relations with the Court, whether of Amarapura, Ava, or Mandalay, from the standpoint of one who desires to see the substantial benefits of peaceful trade accruing to our fellow-subjects and our neighbours. If this seems somewhat digressive, we have caught the trick from him, but we trust that our digression, like his, will not be uninstructive. Colonel Laurie refers to the productiveness of wars, and sums up the objects of the first Burmese war as "precaution, defence, and reparation." He proves to the patient and careful reader that the costly war, as it then seemed, has proved reproductive in the end, if we may use the term, when the end is not yet. Future events are likely to strengthen his proof still more. He quotes two interesting facts *àpropos* of the first Burmese war: first, the Maharaja of Burdwan refused, and Scindia advanced a loan to the Company. The present Maharaja of Burdwan is about to visit England, as the seat of his feudatory Sovereign, with very different notions from those of his predecessor. Of Scindia's action, Colonel Laurie most strangely remarks, "We question if any of our feudatories of the present day would do likewise." He has certainly not attended closely to the conduct of the Indian princes during the last twelve months or he would not have done such injustice to the loyalty of the great Indian feudatories. We can venture to prophesy that if a third Burmese war made it needful, not only money, but men, would be forthcoming. The Manipur contingent who relieved Kohima would readily march on Mandalay. A needful war, not for lust of annexation, but to vindicate the honour of the Suzerain, or defend the threatened public peace, would find abundant support volunteered Colonel Laurie introduces the second Burmese war with these words:—"The Treaty of Yandabu guaranteed the security of our merchants and of our commerce. There was to be no oppression of British subjects. The merchants trading at Rangoon were to be liable to no inordinate exactions. On the whole, it seemed as if civilisation had taken a stride, and, from intercourse with our countrymen, that the empire founded by Alompra was in a fair way to gain reason and wisdom." The story of the insults to our Residents, of unjust exaction, and more intolerable insults inflicted on British merchants, of insolence on the part of the Burmese officials, and evasions on the part of the Burmese Court, which resulted "in the determination to enforce satisfaction from the Golden Foot" on the part of the vigorous and brilliant ruler of British India, are well retold by Colonel Laurie. Desirous of peace, but sternly resolute to let them have war with a vengeance if they would, Lord Dalhousie offered terms, but paltered not with the enemies of the Empire. The author's account, vivacious and graphic, of the warlike operations in which he took part, and of those which complete the stirring story of the second Burmese war, well deserves perusal. The last war but one, in which a prominent part was taken by the Indian Navy, to whose share fell so much of the hard work that they deserved more of the laurels of success, added renown to the Madras Army as well as to that of Bengal, nor less to the most recently enrolled troops of the Indian Army, the gallant Sikhs, whose splendid service the author was one of the first to chronicle. The storming of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda and the defence of Pegu are episodes of British warfare that are ever new. In this second as in the first war, the Burmese troops proved themselves no ignoble or despicable foe. The story of the small but difficult campaign against the gallant partisan Myat-H'toon, in the storming of whose stockade Sir Garnet Wolseley, then ensign of her Majesty's 80th Regiment, was wounded whilst leading the assault, forms a most interesting supplement to the history which closes with the annexation of Pegu. The Governor General in his despatch, quoted by Colonel Laurie, said, "By the annexation of Pegu we hold in the easy grasp of our hand the kernel of the Burmese Empire; why should we, by the occupation of Ava, encumber ourselves with an armful of worthless rind? But if, after all, peace cannot be procured by anything short of the conquest of Burma; if the lapse of time and the course of events shall establish a real necessity for advance, then let us advance." Colonel Laurie in the third part of his work summarises the subsequent history of our own province of British Burma, with its marvellous growth of prosperity, and of our relations with the late and the present King. The shrewd and sensible monarch who combined a strong desire to make money by trade with an intense eagerness to secure "merits" against his next transmigration, was fully aware of the danger of quarrelling with his powerful neighbours. The mad and vicious career of his successor, which our readers have had presented to them from time to time in our columns, is admirably described and commented on by Colonel Laurie. His views on the possible outcome of the present unsatisfactory state of things are best stated in his own words. "Ever since the conquest of Pegu we have virtually had the entire Burmese Empire at our disposal, so even to talk of annexing now appears hardly correct. We wish peace, good government, and steady commercial prosperity in Upper Burma, and, if there be not in Upper, there can be neither peace nor a thriving commerce in Lower, Burma or Pegu. The one country, through the course of events, has become a part and parcel of the other, which would seem to put the word 'annexation' entirely out of the question." "We all know our empire is too large for more annexation anywhere. Conservatives and Liberals, as a rule, are now

* "Our Burmese Wars, and Relations with Burma." By Colonel W. F. B. LAURIE. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

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against it, and we know that neither annexation, nor aggression, nor undue interference in the affairs of other States is the policy of the present Government; but in the case of Upper Burma the Lord of Misrule now impels us forward, and, as we are goaded on by the force of circumstances, so is he resolutely bent on his own destruction." Colonel Laurie evidently thinks, like most wise observers of past and present Burmese history, that it was a pity both for Burmese and British interests that Lord Dalhousie did not complete his work, but he very fairly states the difficulty which now hampers the Government of India. We are not going to discuss the policy of masterly inactivity, which some say now prevails towards Burma. We can recommend those who wish to be enabled to form their own opinion to consult the pages of the work before us. A good map and a useful index will help them in their studies of "Our Relations with Burma, Past and Present," while illustrations of Burmese life and manners unite with pleasant reminiscences and allusions drawn from the author's own experiences to lighten the labour of assimilating the geographical, historical, and military information about Burma, abundantly offered to them in these pages.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

THE news from Afghanistan itself has been quite dwarfed in interest by the active preparations made in Bombay for the despatch of troops for Kandahar. Including the Reserves, no less than 15,000 troops are under orders, whilst the despatch of eighty-three guns seems to indicate the speedy commencement of siege operations, and indeed the rumours of an advance from Kandahar are now assuming definite shape. We believe that men have been telegraphed for to take charge of the stores that cannot be carried forward, and that the Bombay troops are to be hurried up with all possible speed. General Stewart will, it is believed, take the Bengal troops on to Ghuzni and upon the Bombay troops under General Phayre will devolve the honourable duty of marching on Herat. In this way the country would simultaneously be overspread; the four leading cities of Cabul, Kandahar, Ghuzni, and Herat be all occupied at the same time; and we should be in an admirable position to dictate terms of peace to the inhabitants of the different districts. The march to Herat would be long, but not difficult, and, so far as the weather is concerned, the troops could probably start for Herat before they could start for Ghuzni. Of course, the difficulties of the political situation would be immensely increased if there was any notion of permanently occupying Herat. But if we merely seized Herat and then gave it over to the Persians, we might undo the effect of much of our late diplomatic blundering. The Persians have had enough of Russia, and if they were assured of our surpport could be turned into warm allies. With an English garrison at Kandahar we might leave the Persians the expensive duty of garrisoning Herat, and yet be able to assist them in the event of a Russian approach. But unless some definite assurance be given that the advance to Herat does not portend anything like permanent occupation, it would be met with strenuous opposition from almost all parties at home. A careful study of the situation itself tells us a good deal. It appears that the Mohmunds are dispersing, but that Ghuzni and Charikar are the headquarsers of many thousands of an unsubdued enemy who are kept in disorderly foment by Mahomed Jan and Meer Butcha, very greatly assisted by the preaching of fanatical mollahs, whilst General Roberts's force is altogether occupied in fortifying the hills which command the Bala Hissar, bridging the Cabul River, constructing roads, and comfortably housing themselves for the winter. We have again and again strongly insisted upon the necessity of augmenting the force at Cabul, and we find that this opinion is universally shared by our contemporaries. If Mahomed Jan could only be driven out of Ghuzni, and his way of escape blocked at Argandeh by a small brigade of all arms from Cabul, one of the most serious of all the recent combinations would be thoroughly broken up. The time is approaching when such a determined blow will be feasible. The Bombay troops are to be hurried to Kandahar as fast as possible, and in six weeks or two months the winter will be nearly over, and then General Stewart, if he be still in command at Kandahar, will be able, at the head of the Bengal troops, to push northward and capture Ghuzni; and, if necessary, effect a junction with the Khyber Valley column headquarters at Cabul. The Government note of Dec. 20 assured us that the Kandahar force could move on Cabul if required. From this we may at least presume that there will be no lack of transport in six weeks or two months. The road to Ghuzni is 230 miles long, and is almost uniformly good throughout, and from the neighbouring country forage and a certain amount of supplies are obtainable. About forty miles, however, from Kandahar near the ruins of the ancient city of Shahr-i-Sofa, the lower or level valley of the Turnak River is covered with snow to a great depth during the winter months. This, however, dissolves about the middle of March, and there is a short defile near Tirandaz. The only serious obstacle, therefore, which presents itself is the snow valley, which, as it cannot, we believe, be turned, will necessitate some further delay, but only such a delay, after all, as will allow the Bombay troops time to start for Herat and give his Excellency Sir Richard Temple the opportunity of being present when they march. A small body of General Stewart's men have recently marched to Khelat-i-Ghilzai, the worst third of the road, in eight days, and might, it is believed, accomplish the whole distance to Ghuzni in from twenty to twenty-four days. And, as a case in point, we may remember that Sir John Keane's force, which left Kandahar on June 27, 1839, reached Ghuzni on the 21st of the next month. The town of Ghuzni, about one mile in circumference, is fortified with walls forty feet high and surrounded by a wet ditch, but we do not believe these ramparts could long resist the fire of our siege guns. Once arrived at Ghuzni, there would be no difficulty in collecting abundant supplies of food and forage, for the surrounding country is largely cultivated. If, however, it should prove that the Government have miscalculated the transport train required to enable General Stewart to advance, it is just possible that a dashing march, like that of Gourko's over the Balkans, without tents, halting for a few days and establishing a depot at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, would surmount all difficulties. From Ghuzni to Cabul, another eighty miles, the road is fairly good, and has nothing tactically significant about it except the Leana-i-Sher (Ghuzni) Pass, which is about two miles long, and the ascent of which, though considerable, is easy. The dispersion, if not utter destruction, of Mahomed Jan's rabble, coupled with the junction of the Kandahar force with that of Cabul, would assuredly tend to strike terror into the hearts of the Kohistanis and the people in the Logar Valley. The total distance from Kandahar to Cabul, 316 miles, is usually traversed by caravans in fifteen days and by horsemen in eight days. Water is abundant, and supplies are procurable at any time of the year. As far as Ghuzni, at all events, the enemy are very unlikely to make a stand, and the only difficulty to be overcome is the snow. But by the time we are really ready to march the worst of the snow will have disappeared, and, while the Bengal men join their comrades at Cabul, the Bombay troops will at last have the opportunity afforded them of playing one of the most important parts in the whole campaign and of bringing the war in Afghanistan to a much-desired conclusion.—*Times of India.*

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

THREE years have scarcely passed over us since the terrible and heartrending accounts of the famine in India elicited substantial response from the land peculiarly known for its hospitality and generosity, of the three small countries of the Far West. Now, though not called upon directly, for Ireland modestly and becomingly appeals to Irishmen in India, it is no less incumbent on us to come forward with the aid which it is our bounden duty to render. The Lord Mayor, who makes this appeal, was the medium through which £13,000 were transmitted to the Indian Famine Relief Fund in its severest stage. The princes, rajas, and maharajas will no doubt heartily answer this call of distress, but it should be obligatory on each citizen of this place to contribute according to his means. Many have been engaged on these famine relief works directly and indirectly, and have witnessed more or less the dire and ghastly spectacles that were at times seen; with the memory of that we trust that no sooner is a subscription list opened in Madras than all will willingly throw in their mite. There is a saying, and not the less true because it is a saying, that the poor help the poor, so poverty need not be scared at the large sums contributed by others. If we do our best it is all that is required, for the best can do no more.—*Madras Native Opinion.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE NORTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY.—The progress of the Northern Punjab State Railway contrasts unfavourably with that of the Kandahar line. It is now clear that the extension to Rawul Pindi will not, as was expected, be opened in May. It is, however, hoped that a temporary line may be ready by July.—*Times Telegram.*

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.—We have received the prospectus of a new business which is being started in the Punjab under the title of the Egerton Woollen Mills Company. The object of this new company is to manufacture, by machinery, not only blankets, but the form of shawl so much in demand from Peshawur to Calcutta, called the lohi. The company also propose to manufacture serges of all kinds. If the figures in the estimates are in any way correct—and we understand they have been thoroughly gone into, down to the smallest matter of detail both here and in England—there is evidently a great future before this new industry—new only as regards India. For hitherto there has been no attempt to manufacture wool by machinery in India, if we except gaol blankets and carpeting and a small manufactory of blankets at Cawnpore. Apart from the manufacture of blankets and lohis, the manufacture ought to receive at the hands of Government every kind of encouragement, for the amount of serge annually consumed by the European and native troops in India must be something very large. We are credibly informed that the cost of

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cloth imported from England to the Army Clothing Agency in Calcutta amounts to halt a million ot money, and the saving of the exchange alone on such a sum ought to afford the Government sufficient reason to encourage this new enterprise, it the company can furnish as good an article as that supplied from England.—*Pioneer.*

THE FOREIGN TRADERS AND THE BURMESE.—According to the *Rangoon Gazette* the British Embassy, which has now been stationed for some months on the frontier, is withdrawn to Mandalay. Trade with the latter place is improving, and everything done by the King and his officials to make British subjects believe that they are far better off without a British political agent residing in the Burmese capital. The Embassy sent was composed of officials of low rank, and the British Government has done wisely in not receiving it. Instead of an apology, the British Government was scolded for the hurried removal of its representative, to which was attributed the damage to the trade of both countries. Men of note were carefully kept from being the bearers of this missive to show the people of Upper Burma that the arrogant Court of Theebaw had had no need to choose particular messengers to send to the ruler of the trading "kalas."—*Englishman.*

THE COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.—A further batch of European invalids from the frontier recently came to Rangoon. Some inquiry should be made as to the diet these unfortunate soldiers have received of late, and if any sickness is to be traced to inferior food supplied by bribing contractors through bribed officials all the heavier punishment should be meted out to those concerned, it found guilty. England cannot afford to thus trifle with the lives of her soldiers, and it is to be feared a good many of these for some years in Thayetmyo and Tounghoo have suffered at the hands of those who received high pay for looking after their supplies.—*Englishman.*

BRITISH BURMA—CIVIL JUSTICE.—The Civil Justice Report of British Burma for the year 1878 made its appearance in January, 1880. We imagined, at first, that 1878 must be a misprint for 1879, but closer inspection shows that the title-page is quite correct. The report of the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, is dated April, 1879. The Chief Commissioner took precisely five months to review it. At this rate composition in the Burma Secretariat must be a deliberate affair, as it proceeded at the rate of two short paragraphs a month. Five months more elapsed before the report penetrated to the wilds of Upper India. The remarks regarding the decrease of litigation in the Arakan Hill Tracts seem very strange. The civil suits have decreased from 119 in 1876 to 49 in 1878. "The decrease is due to the fact that such cases are now as often as possible relegated to chiefs of clans for arbitration." "With litigation of so very simple a character, the advantage of having recourse to arbitration is not very apparent" (a decided difference of opinion on this point between the people and their governors' being plain); "and one probable result would be the increase of cost to suitors, and pressure on the part of the chiefs to induce the people to employ services for which they would receive remuneration; as, in Rangoon, the Burmese are said to be prevented from resorting to the courts by the principal men, who constitute themselves arbitrators, and exact large fees for deciding disputes. It is well known that arbitration in Burma is a most unsatisfactory kind of procedure; and, with the growing popularity of the courts in the province generally, as evidenced by the increase in the number of suits of small value, any retrograde measure in the direction of encouragement of arbitration is to be deprecated."—*Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 25,230 tons. The market closed quiet at London *vid* Canal: rice, £2 2s. 6d.; jute, hides, &c., £2 15s.; tea, £3. *Vid* Cape: Jute and linseed, £2; cotton and hides, £2 2s. 6d. Liverpool *vid* Canal: £2 10s. for dead weight, and £3 5s. to £3 10s. for measurement. *Vid* Cape: Linseed, £2 1s. 3d.; oil, £2 5s.; others nominal.—*Englishman.*

DEATH OF MR. BRADBURY, B.C.S.—We regret to have to record the death at Suri, in Birbhum, of Mr. E. A. Bradbury, joint magistrate of that station, after an illness from fever of some months. The deceased had taken two trips to the Sandheads for the benefit of his health, but without deriving much benefit.—*Englishman.*

FREE PASSAGE.—The Government of India has granted free passages for regimental officers proceeding to join temporary commissariat appointments in the field.—*Ibid.*

HOMICIDE.—Mr. Southern, a tea planter of Karseong, has been charged before the joint magistrate of Darjiling with causing the death of a Pahari by a rash and negligent act.—*Ibid.*

OPIUM SALES.—The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government sale room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Feb. 2, 1880:—Behar, 2,350 chests, 30,61,100 proceeds; Benares, 2,350 chests, 29,31,525 proceeds.—*Englishman.*

THE new chairman of the Calcutta Trades' Association at the annual meeting is Mr. Caithness of the firm of Kelvey and Co., jewellers.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—The B.A. results of the Calcutta University examination of 1880 have been published in the *Gazette of India.* Very few have been passed, only 112 names in all, of which 7, 36, and 69 are found in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes respectively. Of these names, 2, 4, and 13, in the respective classes belong to the Upper Provinces, or 19 in all. Of these graduates the Muir College, Allahabad, passes 5, having 1 in the 1st class; Agra College passes 3, having also one in the 1st class; Canning College, Lucknow, passes 8, mostly in the 3rd class; Lahore College has 2, and Benares College has 1.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MADRAS.

THE TRADE OF MADRAS.—In the month of December the total value of goods imported into Madras was Rs.25,45,106 against Rs.23,56,832, the value of goods imported in December, 1878. In the past month we received cotton twist, grey, valued at Rs.2,86,634 for 463,205lb.; dyed twist valued at Rs.2,02,236 for 162,669lb.; gold thread valued at Rs.1,07,525 for 32,194oz., grain valued at Rs.1,07,525 for 27,678cwt; malt liquors, 8,102 gallons, valued at Rs.22,060; metals wrought Rs.1,74,584 for 1,366 tons; oilman stores Rs.14,441 for 20,362lb.; piece goods, cotton and linen, Rs.8,90,423 for 175,595 pieces; silk valued at Rs.1,49,530 for 29,482lb.; spirits Rs.67,048 for 6,785 gallons; wines and liquors 5,164 gallons valued at Rs.44,144. The export trade for the month was valued at Rs.23,36,958, namely, cotton valued at Rs.1,76,210 for 6,711cwt.; hides and skins, 38,614 corges valued at Rs.10,07,776; indigo, 3,775cwt., valued at Rs.8,63,473; oils valued at Rs.24,348 for 1,641cwt; piece goods, cotton, 458 corges, valued at Rs.38,022; seeds, 3,340cwt., of the value of Rs.17,721; spices Rs.10,866 for 28cwt.; bees wax, Rs.3,495 for 49cwt; drugs valued at Rs.12,273 for 77cwt; grain Rs.25,381 for 5,599cwt. The value of goods exported in December, 1871, was only Rs.13,72,226.—*Madras Standard.*

IRRIGATION CANAL COMPANY.—We learn that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a grant of Rs.75,000 for navigation expenses in connection with this canal, upon the understanding that all gross receipts therefrom are paid into the hands of Government.—*Madras Times.*

SUBADAR MAJOR NARRAIN SAWMY, Madras Sappers and Miners, has been admitted to the first class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur," and Subadar Major Sheik Nuther, 17th Madras Native Infantry, to the second class of the same Order with the title of "Bahadur."

THE Madras papers announce the death at the General Hospital of Captain J. F. W. Kane, of H.M.'s 48th Foot, under orders from Cannanore to Secunderabad. The deceased officer fell a victim to fever. Captain Kane entered the army in 1868.

THE TRAIN SERVICE.—The Madras Chamber of Commerce has addressed the board of directors of the Madras Railway in England against the new train service, pointing out that the interests of the mercantile community have not been consulted; that the time allowed between the arrival of the incoming mail from England and the departure of the outward is insufficient for the purposes of correspondence; and that, after all the sacrifice of the interests of the trading community, the saving effected is only 2½ lakhs.—*Times of India.*

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—The Madras correspondent of a Calcutta paper says:—"It has long been suspected that certain native officials residing in the disaffected districts have been lending aid, and this in more ways than one, to the rebel leaders, and the escape of one of the latter, and one or two rebels of notoriety, from the Rajamundry Gaol a short time since did not lessen the suspicion. It now transpires that the moonsiff of the village of Sundurti has been in league with the celebrated Tamandora, one of Chendriah's lieutenants; he has been detected in giving him food and shelter, and, as a consequence, he has been arrested, and now awaits his trial. Like the majority of natives in Southern India, he was not slow to find a defence. On being questioned as to why he had permitted himself to get entangled in so serious a connection, he alleged that Tamandora had threatened to behead him if he refused the shelter demanded. The argument is no doubt an ingenious one, but it is destroyed by its utter improbability, for it is certain that, with so many of the police and military at hand, he might easily have contrived to warn them of the presence of any rebel leader in the village, to say nothing of his own house, and by this means to have secured the unwelcome visitor's arrest, and the reward set upon the head of every one concerned in the rebellion. A correspondent writes to the *Madras Times* that every endeavour is being made to give a final and decisive blow to the Rampa rebellion. In order to facilitate this object the agent to the Government of Fort St. George has proposed, and his proposal has been since confirmed, that a party consisting of twenty picked hillmen be raised and ordered to serve directly under Mr. Willock, who is at present actively employed in intercepting the movement of Chendriah and Zamman Dora. The object in raising this body of men is to arrest the movements of the rebel chiefs, as the hillmen are believed to know much about the country and the haunts of the enemy. It is said that the feeling and demeanour of the people of the country are considered to be satisfactory and better disposed towards us. The rebels who were threatening the country between Gutem and Gurtern, it is reported, were surprised by Mr. Willock and defeated at Ramanur. It is rumoured that after the defeat Chendriah and Zamman Dora had proceeded in the direction of Koyyur, but this is considered untrustworthy. It is believed that the rebel chiefs and the remnant

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of their followers are concealing themselves near Gurtern. The country around Golconda and Batular is now being closely watched by our troops. The inhabitants at the different stations have been warned to watch and report any movement of the rebels and their chiefs. The men who were laid up with fever are fast recovering from it."—*Times of India.*

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.—At a meeting of the general committee, the following resolutions were adopted :—1. That the, following gentlemen be added to the committee : Col. Sankey, Col. Chamier, R.A., Mr. C. T. Longley, Hon. J. G. Coleman Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, Hon. Mr. Justice Moothoosawmy Aiyar, Mr. P. Strinivasa Row, and Mr. V. Krishnama Chariar. 2. That the secretaries be directed to invite the following gentlemen to join the committee :—The Hon. Meer Humayoon Jah Bahadur, Hon. Gujapati Rao, Hon. V. Ramiengar, Surgeon General Crawford, Capt. Hennessey, Mr. J. G. Ferrand, Mr. R. G. Orr, Mr. H. R. Dawson, Mr. P. S. Ramasawmy Moodelliar, the Hon. Seshia Sastri, Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Saib, Mr. V. Bashiam Iyengar, Mr. T. Rama Rao, Mr. Anantha Charlu, and Mr. Runganadhum Sastri. 3. That a telegram be forwarded to the Lord Mayor, advising the immediate despatch of £1,000, as a first instalment. 4. That Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s offer to remit at a favourable rate be thankfully accepted, and that the treasurer be directed to arrange for the remittance being sent through that firm by next mail. 5. That an excecutive committee be appointed, consisting of the following members of the general committee :—Gen. O'Connell, Col. Chamier, Venerable Archdeacon Drury, Very Rev. J. Colgan, Mr. A. Mackenzie, the Hon. Mr Justice Muthusawmy Aiyar, Mr. R. G. Orr, the Hon. J. G. Coleman, Dr. Furnell, and Dr. Cooper, with the secretaries and treasurer. 6. Mr. Justice Muthusawmy Aiyar having intimated that the proposed separate movement on the part of the native community would probably be abandoned in favour of united action, it is resolved that it be an instruction to the executive committee to make arrangement for the promotion of local committees in the Mofussil in aid of the fund. 7. That the chairman be requested to despatch a telegram to his Grace the Governor, informing him that it is proposed to hold a public meeting of the inhabitants of Madras, in response to the Lord Mayor's message, and asking him whether he will preside, and if so, to name a day.

BOMBAY.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—The Bombay Municipality, in reply to a letter from the Government, urging the introduction of the Contagious Diseases Act, declined to sanction it without further proof of the necessity alleged to exist, and requested the Municipal Commissioner to procure statistics on the subject.—*Bombay Gazette.*

ROBBERY OF TELEGRAPH EMPLOYES ON THE EUPHRATES.—Three gentlemen of the Persian Gulf telegraph, out on a shooting excursion along the banks of the Euphrates, are said to have fallen in with pirates, whom they attempted to resist, but came off second best. These gentlemen have returned to the telegraph station at Fao with less property and spirits than when they set out. The pirates have, as usual, escaped; the authorities profess to be making inquiries, and will doubtless shirk the drogoman who, in the absence of the consul, Mr. Robertson, at Bayhood, has to inquire into the case.—*Pioneer.*

PERSIAN OPIUM.—All Persian opium now finds its way to China through Galle, thus escaping the duty placed on Aden, Karachi, and Bombay, and giving it a better chance of competing with Malwa and other Indian opium.—*Pioneer.*

THE ADEN RELIEFS.—The undermentioned batteries of Royal Artillery have embarked for Aden in the Indian Government steamer *Dalhousie* :—No. 2 Battery 9th Brigade, 3 officers, 70 men, 1 woman, and 5 children, from Deolali, on 6th inst. No. 14 Battery 8th Brigade, 3 officers, 83 men, 6 women, 13 children, from Puna, on 6th inst. No. 9 Battery 8th Brigade, 3 officers, 86 men, 8 women, and 12 children, from Colaba, thus relieving the following Batteries :—1-9th R.A., 15-8th R.A., and 18-8th R.A.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL MEMORIAL FUND.—From the published accounts it appears that the Bombay Army contributed Rs.4,324-15-6 to the Prince Imperial Memorial Fund.—*Times of India.*

ARRIVAL OF H.M.'S "CROCODILE."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Crocodile* arrived in harbour on Feb. 3, from Portsmouth, which she left on Jan. 2, Malta on the 12th; on that day and the following day had very heavy weather; she arrived at Port Said on the 18th and Suez on the 20th January. The *Crocodile* had a fine cool passage down the Red Sea. On Jan. 26, early in the morning, she saw the *Penguin*, which was wrecked in November last, still on shore at Jebel Zukur. Four children died on the voyage. The *Crocodile* has brought 49 officers, 13 ladies, 11 children, 1,095 men, 94 women, and 85 children of the 25th Fusiliers, and drafts. The following are the names of officers and their families :—Brevet Col. and Mrs. J. S. Bigge, 5th Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion. 5th Foot, 2nd Battalion: Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. F. Pocklington, Capt. and Brevet Major P. Fitzroy, Capt. and Brevet Major E. J. Oldfield, Capt. J. J. Robinson, Capt. C. de J. Graeme, Capt. F. R. Carleton, Capt. C. Hackett, Capt. G. W. Hargreave, Lieut. C. G. Heathcote, Lieut. M. W. Biddulph, Lieut. and Mrs. R. Williamson and child, Hon. Lieut. C. Lambton, Lieut. G. L. Orred, Lieut. I. G. L. Herbert Armstrong, 2nd Lieut. W. E. Sturgess, 2nd Lieut. F. C. Carter, 2nd Lieut. W. E. Hill, 2nd Lieut. E. C. F. Hore, 2nd Lieut. D. S. Stewart, 2nd Lieut. J. D. Pilcher, 2nd Lieut. A. A. Etheridge, 2nd Lieut. E. W. Dashwood, 2nd Lieut. J. R. C. Colvin, 2nd Lieut. J. B. Braithwaite, Paymaster and Mrs. W. B. Wade and child, Lieut. and Adjutant H. A. Cherry, Quartermaster and Mrs. M. Downey, two daughters and two children, 2nd Lieut. C. J. Corfield, 25th Foot, 1st Battalion; 2nd Lieut. G. M. Harding, 5th Foot, 1st Battalion; 2nd Lieut. J. W. Whittaker, 5th Foot, 1st Battalion; 2nd Lieut. H. L. Custance, 90th Foot; 2nd Lieut. H. Lysons, 90th Foot; 2nd Lieut. C. G. B. Saunders, 10th Husars; 2nd Lieut. A. Honeywood, 66th Foot; Surgeon Major and Mrs. J. Davies, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major and Mrs. G. Hare and two children, A.M.D.; Surgeon and Mrs. M. D. O'Connell and four children, A.M.D.; Capt. C. A. Morris, 14th Foot, 2nd Battalion; Surgeon J. Maitland, Madras Medical Department; Capt. Hon. F. Robinson (wife of) one daughter and child, Bengal Medical Department; Capt. G. W. F. Claremont, 29th Foot; Capt. O. J. Bradford, 39th Foot; Capt. A. G. W. Mallet, 39th Foot; Lieut. E. G. Bennet, 48th Foot; Capt. and Brevet Major F. G. Jackson, 1-21st Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. W. Pitt, R.E.; 2nd Lieut. E. G. Moulton-Barrett, 73rd Foot; 2nd Lieut. F. W. Dawson, 1-21st Foot; Lieut. H. Pilkington, R.E.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—The *Crocodile* sailed from Bombay for Karachi, on Feb. 6, with 21 officers, two warrant officers, 644 rank and file, and 103 followers of the 2-7th Fusiliers; nine officers, three ladies, and their four children, one warrant officer, 334 rank and file, 14 women, and 24 children of the 2-11th Regiment; also 12 women, 14 children, and 102 followers. The following is the complete list of the names of the officers :—2-7th Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. Col. G. D. Daubeny, Major H. Kerr, Capt. and Brevet Major Beauchamp, Capt. F. Groble, Capt. R. B. Manning, Capt. W. Conolly, Lieut. R. P. B. Radish, Lieut. G. F. Thunder, Lieut. H. Porter, Lieut. G. C. Herbert, Second Lieut. H. H. Wolff, Second Lieut. G. A. C. de Trafford, Second Lieut. G. W. Z. Moss, Second Lieut. F. P. Wood, Second Lieut. E. S. Marsh, Second Lieut. E. M. Bartelott, Adjutant C. D. M. Gall, Paymaster F. Moore, Quartermaster H. Clowes, Surgeon Major B. T. Giraud, and Surgeon Jackson. 2-11th Regiment—Major J. W. Green, Capt. F. F. Gibbons, Capt. R. S. I. O'Brien, Capt. J. W. Andrews, Lieut. W. H. Bishop, Lieut. F. C. Brigga, Lieut. E. T. Stanley, Second Lieut. A. Phayre, Second Lieut. R. H. Light, and Second Lieut. Arthur Honywood, 66th Regiment. The *Chilka* (B.I.S.N.) sailed on Feb. 4 with 94th N.I. The following are the numbers embarked :—20 commissioned officers, 736 rank and file, 61 public followers, and six horses. There was also one commissioned officer of the 66th Regiment on board and 70 public followers belonging to the Commissariat Department. The following are the European officers on board :—Major Birch (commanding), Major Morse, Lieuts. Proudfoot, Godfrey, and Preston, Surgeon Roberts, and Captain M'Math (66th Regiment).

ADEN REPORT.—The Political Agent at Aden reports as follows, under date Jan. 28 :—"The new Governor General of Yemen has arrived at Hodeida, and met with a very hearty reception from the inhabitants, who are as much pleased with him as they were dissatisfied with the retiring Governor General, his predecessor, on account of the oppressive taxes imposed upon them by his order. The new Governor General was formerly at the head of the Turkish Army Corps quartered at Sunea, in which position he gave proofs of his high ability. He is very popular with all classes on account of his kindly disposition. A week before the arrival of the new Governor General at Hodeida a telegram was received from Constantinople ordering the late Governor General to at once release all the Munsuks, Shaiks, and other leading merchants who had been imprisoned at Hodeida for about two years under suspicion of their having indirectly given help, and of keeping up a correspondence with, the Hashed tribe, with whom the Pasha (Governor General) is at war. It is said that the release of these persons was effected through the influence of the new Governor General when he was at Constantinople. It is also reported that a quarantine doctor at Hodeida, who goes on board all buggalows and other vessels to see if there are any cases of disease on board, discovered in one of the buggalows which he visited thirty slaves and gave them in charge of the Motasil (superintendent of police), who, instead of keeping them safe in his charge, privately made them over to an agent of the Daukali slave dealers to be returned to the owners. Some days after this, when the quarantine doctor inquired from the police superintendent about the slaves he (the police officer) looked confused and said they had gone. Thereupon the superintendent and the agent were both imprisoned. All this happened a week before the arrival of the new Governor General, who is now making every endeavour to recover the slaves, and a strict watch is kept on all persons suspected of being connected with the slave trade. The slave dealers are much discouraged by this."—*Times of India.*

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CEYLON.

WE take the following items from the *Ceylon Times* of Jan. 27 :—

WEATHER.—After a week of rainfall we are again having bright hot weather with very little wind, precisely what is most suitable to coffee planters. Estates are everywhere in excellent condition for putting forth a good show of blossom with an abundance of good-bearing wood.

COFFEE CROP.—To date the shipments of coffee amount to 193,012cwts. as compared with 240,431 cwts. at the same period of last year. Cinchona shipments show a marked increase, viz., 233,329lb., against 60,545lb. last year.

THE HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.—We understand that the directors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank intend very shortly opening a branch of their institution in Colombo, not only for exchange operations, but for general banking business.

POSTAL RATES.—The new postal rates to be levied on overland correspondence on and after Feb. 1 will be the same *vid* Brindisi and Marseilles, viz., on letters 20c.; newspapers 6c.; post cards 8c.; registration of letters 12c.

MILITARY NEWS.—Leave of absence is granted to Major W. Cleland, 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, from Feb. 5 to June 15, 1880, to proceed to India on private affairs. Major Phillpotts will assume command of the Royal Artillery in Ceylon. Major Davis, after handing over command, will proceed to Trincomalee to join 13th Battery, R.A. We learn that Major General W. Wilby, C.B., will proceed to Nuwara Eliya early in February.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—H.M.S. *Tyne* disembarked on Jan. 19 a draft consisting of Major H. F. Phillpots, 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file, 7th Brigade, Royal Artillery; 1 woman and 1 child, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, and 233 rank and file, 102nd R.M. Fusiliers; Assistant Commissary General O'Connor, and wife, Commissariat Department. The 102nd R.M.F. now musters some 800 men, Captain Ternan, 3rd Foot, on duty with the draft of 102nd R.M.F. to return to Singapore, and Lieut. Barclay, 27th Foot, on duty with the draft of 102nd R.M.F., to return to China, both by the *Tyne*.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Deslandes proceeded to Europe on leave, on the return of Mr. T. Smith who took up the duties of the department at Galle.

THE "ORION."—This Star liner arrived on Sunday from Liverpool with the following passengers for Ceylon:—Messrs. Edward Webb, George Pryer, E. M. Sangster, George Armitage, W. P. Halliley, and M'Clintock.

THE "STAR" LINE.—The new steamship of this line, the *Vega*, will be due here on Friday morning, and will leave for London in the evening of the same day. She will take the following passengers from Ceylon :—Mrs. Donnan, Mrs. C. Powell Jones, daughter, 3 years, and servant, Messrs. T. L. C. Thomas, A. H. Bisset, and K. Hutchinson.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALFREY—Jan. 11, at Sukkur, the wife of Mr. G. Alfrey, a son.
ANSTRUTHER—Jan. 24, at Stonycliff, Dimbula, Ceylon, the wife of Keith Anstruther, a son.
ARMSTRONG—Jan. 22, at the Fort of Colombo, the wife of Sergeant Major Armstrong, 102nd R.M.F., a daughter.
BARROW—Jan. 30, at Arrah, North Bengal, the wife of F. Hunter Barrow, Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.
BENSON—At Ootacamund, the wife of Ralph Sillery Benson, Madras Civil Service, a son.
BULLOCH—Jan. 31, at Benares, the wife of the Rev. G. M'Callum Bulloch, London Mission, a daughter.
CLARKE—Jan. 31, at Madras, the wife of Charles Clarke, a son.
CROUCH—Jan. 22, at Chittagong, the wife of C. P. Crouch, Esq., a son.
DEANE—Jan. 20, at Coconada, the wife of Mr. A. H. Deene, a daughter.
DEEDES—Jan. 26, at Mercara, the wife of G. F. Deedes, Esq., a daughter.
DREW—Jan. 28, in Ceylon, the wife of Harry Drew, a son.
GOVER—Jan. 29, at Tellicherry, the wife of Alfred G. Gover, Esq., a son.
GRIBBON—Jan. 22, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon Major G. C. Gribbon, Army Medical Department, a son.
GROSE—Jan. 28, at Nellore, the wife of J. Grose, C.S., a son.
KELLY—Feb. 2, at Secunderabad, the wife of Charles H. Kelly, lieutenant and adjutant, Royal Scots Fusiliers, a daughter.
LETHBRIDGE—Jan. 25, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of the Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, chaplain of the Derajat, a son.
LIDDERDALE—Jan. 27, at Darjiling, Rosamond, the wife of Robert Lidderdale, M.D., Bengal Army, a son, stillborn.
MACDONALD—Feb. 1, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Charles Macdonald, a daughter.
PRICE—Jan. 27, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain R. Locke Price, Mysore Revenue Survey, a daughter.
SANDERSON—Jan. 29, at Chuprah, the wife of T. Comber Sanderson, a son.
STARK—Jan. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. P. B. Stark, twins, sons.
TURNER—Jan. 14, at Ramnad, the wife of Edward Turner, C.S., a daughter.
TINLING—Jan. 24, at Dharwar, the wife of Captain J. J. Tinling, 17th N.I., a daughter.
WHITTALL—Jan. 19, at Uplands, Metwall, Ceylon, the wife of James Whittall, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER—STEVENSON.—Jan. 27, at the Cinnamon Gardens Church, Colombo, (Ceylon), by the father of the bride, Raymond, fourth son of the Rev. W. A. Carter, M.A., fellow of Eton College, to Maud Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. R. Stevenson.
DE COURCY—DE COURCY—Jan. 17, at Nazira, Assam, Michael C. De Courcy, of the Morar Tea Company (Limited), Assam, to Emily Frances Anne, daughter of the late William Sinclair De Courcy.
DOGGETT—HAMBLETON—Jan. 26, at Jamalpur, Elizabeth (Lily) Alice Hambleton, daughter of the late Abraham Hambleton, Esq., to Arthur Doggett, son of the late William Doggett, Esq.
FAGAN—SMITH—Feb. 2, at Sultanpur, the Rev. C. C. T. Fagan, chaplain of Fyzabad, to Bertha Annie, daughter of the Rev. C. Felton Smith, M.A.
GRAY—ST. CLAIR WILKINS—Feb. 2, at St. Mary's, Puna, by the Rev. G. H. Lewis, Evelyn Gray, Bombay Civil Service, son of the late Alexander Gray, Bombay Civil Service, to Violet Auriol, eldest daughter of Lieut. General H. St. Clair Wilkins, Royal Engineers.
JACOB—BROWN—Jan. 29, at Ferozepore, Lionel M. Jacob, assistant engineer, Punjab Irrigation, to Marion, daughter of Major General G. Rodney Brown, Royal Artillery.
KEITH—PARKER—Jan. 21, at Colombo, William Keith, Esq., Craigie Lea, Dimbula, to Laura Esther, daughter of the late W. S. Parker, Esq., of London.
LANGFORD—GREEN—Jan. 1, at St. Mary's, Moseley (by the Rev. M. H. Colemore, vicar), Thomas Langford, of Worcester, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Green, of Moseley (England).
MILLER—CHAPMAN—Jan. 31, at Amritsar, Captain J. F. Miller, Staff Corps, to Lydia, daughter of F. Chapman, Esq., of Amritsar.
MOWAT—FALKINER—Jan. 27, at Calcutta, Martin Mowat, M.A., Bengal Educational Department, to Charlotte Mary Falkiner, daughter of the late John Falkiner.
PHILIP—JOHNSTON—Jan. 24, at Kandy, Alexander Philip, son of the Rev. G. Philip, Edinburgh, to Alice, daughter of the late Sir William Johnston, Bart., of Hilton, Aberdeenshire.

DEATHS.

BARRY—Jan. 22, at Julpigoree, the wife and infant daughter of Surgeon D. F. Barry, I.M.D.
COOKE—Jan. 20, at Colombo, Ceylon, Eustace Hamilton, infant son of E. Annesley Cooke, aged seven weeks.
M'CLOUGHLIN—Feb. 6, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. M'Carthy, Nalgaum-road, Dadur, Lieut. P. M'Loughlin, Invalid Establishment, aged 69.
O'BRYEN—Jan. 21, at Sufed Sung, Afghanistan, Col. J. J. O'Bryen, 22nd P.N.I., Bengal Staff Corps, aged 57.
RITHERDON—Jan. 27, at Barrackpore, the wife of George Ritherdon, of Woodlands Tea Garden, Silliguri.
SHANNON—Jan. 3, at Kolhapur, Minnie, the beloved wife of R. J. Shannon, B.A., executive engineer.
VAUGHAN—Jan. 24, at Dhurwar, Lieut. Col. Vaughan, H.M.'s 17th Regiment N.I.
WHITTEN—Jan. 31, at Parel, Eliza Maria, the beloved wife of W. C. Whitten, Bombay Police Force, and only daughter of the late William Zincke, scripture reader, Bombay City Mission, aged 19.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SHARP—Feb. 17, at 63, East Cliffe, Dover, the widow of the late Rev. B. Sharp, chaplain Bengal Presidency, a son.
THOMSON—At East Court, Cosham, the wife of Capt. C. W. Thomson, R.A., a son.

MARRIAGES.

SPRATT—NICHOLSON—Dec. 25, at Pretoria, Transvaal, the Rev. Charles M. Spratt, to Agnes Cecilia, daughter of Major Nicholson, 25th Regt. Bengal N.I.

DEATHS.

BUTCHER—Feb. 12, at Warehame, near Guildford, Henry Butcher, late of Calcutta, son of the late Lieut. Robert Butcher, R.N., aged 57.
GOUGH—Feb. 23, at 84, Cadogan-place, Charles Arnold Sutlej, youngest son of Brigadier General Charles Gough, aged 3 years and 5 months.
KENNEDY—Feb. 24, at Sutton, Surrey, Henrietta, the beloved wife of Sir Michael Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I., deeply regretted.
LITTLE—Feb. 22, at 49, Finborough-road, West Brompton, Major Francis Little, aged 68.
MATSON—Feb. 19, at Cheshunt, Herts, Charles Matson, of H.M.'s Bengal Pilot Service.
NEWSON—Feb. 13, at Brampton, Cumberland, John Newson, formerly of Calcutta, aged 54.
SINGLETON—Feb. 14, on board H.M.S. *Jumna*, off Malta, Loftus Corbet, infant son of Capt. L. C. Singleton, 92nd Highlanders, aged 2½ months.
STEVENS—Feb. 10, at Redhill, Surrey, Joseph Fisher Stevens, late colonel 18th Regt. M.N.I., aged 64.
STURT—Feb. 18, at Wimborne, Margaret, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Robert Ramsay, C.B., and widow of Lieut. Col. W. M. N. Sturt, H.E.I.C.S., aged 65.
TAYLOR—Feb. 20, at Palermo, Sicily, from congestion of the lungs, Henrietta (Henny), wife of General Brook Taylor.
WELLESLEY—Feb. 18, at Malta, on his way home from India, Major Henry Robert E. Wellesley, Madras Cavalry.
YULE—Jan. 8, at Springfield, Dulwich Wood Park, Eliza Margaretta, wife of George Yule, late of Calcutta, aged 47.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1880.

THE CRITICAL STATE OF BURMESE AFFAIRS.

WE are glad to observe an increasing interest in Burmese affairs. For, seriously speaking, only second in importance to what has been styled the avalanche which was set in motion last year by our occupation of Cabul, and which has been rolling rapidly ever since, has been the course of events in Upper Burma since the withdrawal of the British Resident from Mandalay. Only in the case of Burma events have been gently gliding rather than rushing onward. The disposition of the Court of Mandalay to ignore its treaty obligations, and its utter want of conciliation towards the long-suffering and forbearing Government of India, cannot last much longer; and, doubtless, had our hands not been occupied with work in Afghanistan and elsewhere, the provocative insolence and defiance of the Golden Foot would have been brought to account ere this. The latest news from Burma informs us that the Burmese Embassy at Thayetmyo had failed to produce its powers to conclude a treaty, and that our Government, therefore, would not treat with it. Such a failure was predicted by a few persons not unacquainted with Burmese diplomacy, when they read a fortnight before the telegram announcing that the Burmese Government had "empowered the Embassy to negotiate a new treaty with England," and that the Ambassador had "accordingly applied to the Chief Commissioner for liberty to proceed to India." Lord Lytton, we all know, has been most desirous from the first to avoid war, if possible. What will now be done it is difficult to conjecture; but that affairs are in a critical and unsatisfactory condition as regarding our relations with Upper Burma few will venture to deny. Since Lord Dalhousie exposed the value of Burmese treaty obligations there has always been a disposition on the part of the Burmese Court to evade them if such could be done without open rupture. Next to the Treaty of Yandabu, after the first Burmese War in 1826, which was eventually violated in every possible way, came the three successive treaties in our time of 1855, 1862, and 1867. In the first, notwithstanding the persuasive and conciliatory utterances of such an able administrator and Oriental diplomatist as Sir Arthur Phayre, the King would not sign away Pegu, the glorious inheritance of Alompra. However, some mistrust was removed, and what were considered friendly relations and intercourse with the Burmese Court was established, and, notwithstanding the monopolising obstructiveness of the Burmese monarch, in seven years the merchandise exported from Rangoon rose wonderfully, and the tonnage of the vessels became doubled. Such a steady prosperity as this is perhaps unparalleled in the history of British connection with the East, and when we come to think that the value of the export and import trade, excluding treasure, in 1877-78 amounted to Rs.81,920,257, as compared with Rs.21,310,561 in 1858-59, we must also give Sir Arthur Phayre the highest credit for his labours in the interest of commerce, in the face of many difficulties, by the settlement of the Treaty of 1862. Here, again, although a treaty was signed, the King would not agree to the joint English and Burmese Mission, desired by the Indian Government, to explore the trade of South West China; however, the way was paved on this occasion for the well-known mission, under Major Sladen, in 1867, which, notwithstanding the credit attached to all the officers engaged in it, led to few practical results. Possibly King Mengdon was not displeased at our want of success; but, strange enough, provoking, and frequently petty, obstructions have in some way or other surrounded British exertions with regard to commerce in Upper Burma, ever since the latter year; and when Mengdon died at the end of 1878, his eccentric son Theebaw's dissipated and murderous career began, as if to make the chance of sound friendly relations with the British, in the interest of commerce and civilisation, more distant than ever. It seemed as if King Theebaw, like Siva, as described in the Puranas, was walking up and down Mandalay, bent on every evil, probably "sometimes laughing and sometimes crying." If he could not get back Pegu he seemed determined to make us leave Mandalay, and so the coolness and distrust which had existed for some years between the British and Burmese Governments became more apparent than ever. Affairs are now in a critical state. There are only three courses of action open to us. The first is, to let King Theebaw entirely alone, until he comes to his proper senses, or, losing them altogether, he becomes the aggressor; the next is, to depose the insolent and obstructive sovereign, and place the Nyoungyan Prince on the throne, under our own conditions, and to act thus we must be prepared for a brief and inexpensive war; while the third is the summary annexation of Burma to Pegu, to which "act of violence" the Governments of India and England are decidedly opposed. Perhaps the first plan is the best, when we may await patiently the course of events or the "force of circumstances;" but the present state of Burmese affairs cannot be tolerated very long; and the sooner King Theebaw resolves to put his house in order, the better. Such a prosperous trade as that of British Burma is not easily paralysed; but why should

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the future of such a rising province be endangered by the acts of a ruler in Upper Burma devoid of all courtesy and humanity, who has turned his capital into a gambling hell, and seems steadily bent on bringing about the ruin of an interesting, beautiful, and valuable country? We must obtain somehow "the goodwill" both of Upper Burma and China; but we are afraid this will never be effected if, under any circumstances, we are led into making a treaty with such an obstructive, self-willed, and licentious potentate as King Theebaw. The last act of this notorious sovereign is characteristic. It is that Theebaw has adopted a policy of "blackmail," having "made a claim of upwards of £10,000 against a Mr. Darwood, a European British subject at Mandalay," forbidding him to leave the capital without payment. The particulars of this remarkable claim have not reached us; but, in a country whence so much silver has been removed, and where even lead, instead of copper, is fast becoming the currency, his unfortunate subjects helplessly regarding the gathering cloud, no act of the present King of Burma will excite the least surprise after the long list of terrible iniquities he has already committed. The late Political Agent at Mandalay will doubtless be glad of his removal to a sphere of order in Central India after the chaos which he witnessed in Upper Burma. Its condition at present is simply deplorable; and the hand of a forbearing and humane Government like ours could not be better employed than in its amelioration. Such a Government, Lord Dalhousie wrote, in immortal words, must never give "countenance to a doubt of the absolute superiority of its arms and of its continued resolution to assert it." It has been remarked that the present King's youth and want of judgment has brought Upper Burma into its present lamentable condition. This might serve as an excuse in some cases; but we are afraid, judging from what has taken place at Mandalay during the past year, in the case of King Theebaw it is

"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined!"

The condition of affairs in Burma, though not at present alarming, is certainly critical, and deserves serious attention to prevent any sad result from surprise which may come upon us at any moment. The "Shoe question" and the murder of so many sons and daughters of the royal blood may possibly be forgotten in what may yet come. A few people are now beginning to learn that where every corner of the King's palace at Mandalay is considered a sacred shrine of Gautama under the sacred H'tee, to require foreigners to doff their shoes is not a political exaction on the part of the Golden Foot; and, again, that in a land where the King is bound by no rules of primogeniture, and may nominate what successor he pleases, to murder superfluous princes and get rid of intriguing princesses—considering "Burman custom" in general—is not a very extraordinary proceeding after all. They have a right to think in this manner if they please. Still, nineteenth century civilisation and humanity shudder at the wholesale massacres which have taken place, and demand that we should look earnestly and promptly into the state of affairs in Upper Burma. If this be not done we are afraid that King Theebaw, while bringing ruin on himself and his country, will yet raise a minor storm in the political atmosphere of Mandalay which may cause us as much anxiety as Cabul and Herat. The crisis which has arisen in the Valley of the Irrawadi requires "a calm head, a clear eye, and and an iron hand" to ensure its removal.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 31.)

BARTLETT—The services of Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C.S., assistant commissioner in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh.

SMYTH—BRANDRETH—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. C. Lindsay, judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, Mr. J. W. Smyth, officiating judge, to be judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab; Mr. A. Brandreth, commissioner of the Jullundur Division, to officiate as judge of the Chief Court.

LAMERT, the Rev. M., B.A., junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be senior chaplain.

NICOLAS—The services of the Rev. P. Nicolas, M.A., chaplain of Gauhati and Chillong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

YOUNG, Mr. H. G., officiating sub assistant conservator of forests in Assam, is confirmed in his appointment.

FOY, Mr. E. G., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Nusseerabad Division, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Dec. 23.

NUTHALL, Major H. J., S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Peshawur-Jellalabad Railway survey to the Rawul Pindi-Peshawur Railway.

BELL, Mr. J. R., officiating executive engineer, 2nd grade, and superintendent of works, is transferred in the same capacity to the Pindi-Peshawur Railway.

WOODS, Mr. R. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, I.V.S.R., is transferred from the Kanpur to the Larkhana Division.

MAXWELL, Lieut. R. C., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Peshawur-Jellalabad State Railway, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service, was relieved of his duties on this railway on Jan. 3.

CARTER—Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, is posted to the charge of the 2nd Division of the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

VINCENT, Capt. H. A., 1st squadron officer and officiating 2nd squadron commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, commanding at Goona, to officiate as political assistant at Goona.

GRIFFIN, Mr. L. H., C.S., C.S.I., secretary to the Government of the Punjab, has been placed temporarily on special political duty with the British force under Lieut. General Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C.

SEARLE, Lieut. W.L., late I.N., superintendent of Marine, Bombay, and acting at Calcutta, to be superintendent of Marine, Calcutta, from Oct. 7.

CAREW, Lieut. G. O'B., late I.N., marine storekeeper, by dockyard, and acting superintendent of marine, Bombay, to be a superintendent of marine, H.M.'s Indian Marine, from Oct. 7; Lieut. Carew is posted to Bombay vice Lieut. Searle, transferred to Calcutta.

SERGEAUNT, Capt. R. A., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, is appointed revenue assistant, railway branch, Public Works Secretariat, of the Government of India.

LOVE—The services of Lieut. H. D. Love, R.E., assistant examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

MURRAY, Mr. F. C., assistant engineer, to officiate as executive engineer, Jullundur Division Military Works, from Nov. 1.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. R. Wood, inspector of machinery, Bombay Dockyard, to Europe for twelve months.

MEDICAL.

BELLOW—The services of Surgeon Major H. W. Bellow, C.S.I., on special political duty with Lieut. General F. S. Roberts' force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

DUNCAN, Surgeon Major J., M.D. (11th N.I.), to be medical store keeper of the depot at Peshawur.

MILITARY.

SWINTON, Lieut. J. J., R.A., to be a temporary commissary of ordnance, 3rd class.

HARRIS—2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—Lieut. F. A. Harris, 54th Foot, a candidate for the Bl. S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

FITZGIBBON, Second Class Apothecary A., V.C., is struck off the list of the Subordinate Medical Department.

LANGMORE, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. G., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 31.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. P. Turton, S.C., wing commander and 2nd in command, 4th Goorkha Regiment, medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. Col. H. H. Stansfeld, private affairs, for one year; Lieut. Col. G. W. Deane, S.C., squadron officer and adjutant, 13th Bengal Lancers, medical certificate, for one year; Surgeon Major H. B. Purves, medical certificate, for one year; Capt. J. J. S. Chisholme, 9th Lancers, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. T. A. Cooke, 17th Lancers, to England, for six months,

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on urgent private affairs; Lieut. A. C. Hansard, R.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. H. J. Clarke, 72nd Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. C. H. Fergusson, 72nd Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. A. M. Maude, 90th Foot, to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs; Quartermaster W. Shea, 68th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. C. H. Forster, 13th N.I., for three months, on medical certificate; Capt. H. H. Swetenham, S.C., 21st N.I., for four months, on medical certificate; Capt. R. A. Swetenham, 27th N.I., for six months, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major A. Moffit, to England, to appear before a medical board; and Surgeon Major C. Haines, to England, to appear before a medical board.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 22.)

WHISH, Lieut. Col. H. E., Bl.S.C., is posted to Lucknow for general duty.

MACKESY, Lieut. Col. W. H., Bl. S.C., is posted to Umballa, for general duty.

CUMBERLEGE, Major H. O., wing officer, 29th N.I., to revert to his appointment of station staff officer, Benares.

MOORE, Lieut. M. G., 88th Foot, to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

Officers permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

OGDEN—VAN HEYTHUYSEN—14th Foot—Capt. D. A. Ogden, 2nd Battalion, and Capt. G. Van Heythuysen, 1st Battalion.

JONES—HUMFREY—8th Foot—Capt. J. P. Jones, 1st. Battalion, and Capt. T. B. Humfrey, 2nd Battalion.

ADYE, Lieut. C. C., 1-14th Foot, is appointed aide de camp, on the personal staff of Lieut. Gen. Cureton, C.B., commanding Oudh Division, from Nov. 29.

Postings of Veterinary Surgeons ordered:—

Veterinary Surgeons F.F. S. Constant, to Jhelum, for transport duty; F. Garratt, from Lucknow to Jhelum, for transport duty; C. W. Gillard, to Meerut; M. C. Mitchell, to Cabul; R. D. Graham, from Jhelum to Lucknow; G. F. Davis, to do duty D Battery 4th Brigade R.A.; S. W. J. Slattery, to Thull for transport duty; C. W. Goldsmith, to Umballa; and F. W. Forsdyke, to Peshawur.

Orders confirmed:—

MAYNE—Khyber Division—Cabul Field Force O., Jan. 3, appointing Lieut. C. B. Mayne, R.E., in charge of the depot Bengal Sappers and Miners, Peshawur, to be an assistant field engineer, Khyber Division, Cabul Field Force.

GRATTAN — Kuram Station O., Dec. 16, appointing Lieut. O'D. Grattan, 2-8th Foot, station staff officer, vice Lieut. G. W. Deane, 13th Bengal Lancers, proceeded to Rawul Pindi, to appear before a medical board.

HILL—Kasauli Station O., Jan. 5, appointing Capt. R. Hill, 39th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer, vice Capt. S. B. Triphook, placed on the sick list.

DAVIS—Thull Station O., Dec. 3, appointing Major A. T. Davis, 5th N.I., station staff officer, vice Lieut. H. Read, relieved.

TOWNSEND—Attock Garrison O., Jan. 10, appointing Lieut. C. C. Townsend, 12-9th R.A., to officiate as fort adjutant, vice Lieut. A. H. W. Hervey, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

PENNINGTON — RYVES — THOMPSON — GWATKINS — 13th Bengal Lancers—R.O., Dec. 31, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Col. R. C. Low, commanding, to join the Transport Department at Cabul:—Major C. R. Pennington, squadron commander and officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as commander; Major H. E. Ryves, squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Major D. H. Thompson, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Ryves; and Lieut. F. S. Gwatkin, squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Thompson.

INGLIS—ATKINS—BOILEAU—TATE—6th N.I.—R.O., dated Jan. 6, making the following appointments:—Lieut. Colonel R. H. Inglis, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. W. Atkins to officiate as second in command; Lieut. L. M. Boileau, quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. H. R. Tate, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

HAUGHTON—10th N.I.—R.O., dated Dec 29, appointing Lieut. J. Haughton, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. A. M'L. Mills, appointing officiating adjutant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

OLDHAM—ANGELO—12th N.I.—R.O., dated Dec. 25, making the following appointments:—Capt. A. Oldham, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Lieut. J. W. E. Angelo, quartermaster and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

DYCE—21st N.I.—R.O., Dec. 19, appointing Capt. G. H. C. Dyce, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as adjutant, vice Capt. H. H. Swetenham.

M'RAE—22nd N.I.—R.O., Dec. 14, appointing Capt. A. S. M'Rae, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. R. Gordon, proceeded on furlough.

STEEL—ELLIS—25th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 29, making the following appointments:—Capt. J. N. Steel, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. W. V. Ellis, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 24.)

BLAKE—90th Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. G. Blake to be interpreter, dated Jan. 5.

COPLAND—19th N.I.—Major A. Copland, 2nd in command, to be commandant.

GORDON, Capt. W., 68th Foot, to proceed to England to take up the appointment of adjutant of the 1st Administrative Battalion Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers.

GOLDSMITH, Vet. Surg. E. W., to proceed from Umballa to Kandahar, for duty with the A Battery B Brigade R.H.A.

Orders confirmed:—

BRACKENBURY—KENNEY—Cabul Field Force Division—O., Jan. 8, appointing Capt. M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., to be field engineer; and Lieut. A. H. Kenney, R.E., an assistant field engineer, from Dec. 24 and 22.

LLOYD—Kurram District Divisional—O., Jan. 11, appointing Capt. F. E. Lloyd, 25th King's Own Borderers, to be field engineer with the Kuram Valley Field Force.

PENNINGTON—Peshawur District—O., Dec. 28, appointiong Lieut. A. L. Pennington, 39th N.I., to the charge of the depot 22nd N.I.

YOUNG—Agra Brigade—O., Dec. 31, appointing Lieut. C. W. Young 12th N.I., to the charge of the depot 13th N.I.

BIGNELL—Morar Station—O., Jan. 4, appointing Lieut. E. D. F. Bignell, 17th N.I., to the charge of the depot 41st N.I.

BUTSON—9th Lancers—O., Dec. 5, appointing Capt. S. G. Butson (since deceased), to officiate as interpreter.

PAIN—2nd Battalion 2nd Foot—Battalion O., Oct. 19, appointing Lieut. G. W. H. Pain, assistant instructor in musketry.

FORD—65th Foot—R.O., Oct. 3, appointing Lieut. C. W. Ford, as interpreter, vice Capt. M. L. Elliott.

M'RAE—22nd N.I.—R.O., Dec. 14, appointing Capt. A. S. M'Rae, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. R. Gordon, proceeded to England, on medical certificate. Dated Jan. 5, appointing Capt. A. S. M'Rae, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Capt. G. J. Hare, deceased.

FRASER—49th N.I—R.O., Jan. 9, appointing Capt. J. Fraser, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Capt. H. D. Hutchinson, appointed adjutant, Agra and Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

GODFREY, Mr. G., assistant commissioner in Assam, to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector, of the 2nd grade, and is posted to Howrah.

DRUMMOND—The services of Lieut. the Hon. R. C. Drummond, aide de camp on the personal staff of the Lieut. Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

BEADON, Mr. H. S., officiating magistrate and collector, Balasore, to act in the second grade of magistrate and collectors, vice Mr. T. Norman.

DUTT, Mr. R. C., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the Cutwa Division of the Burdwan District, is transferred to Bankoora.

CASPEREZ, Mr. C. P., assistant magistrate and collector, Chittagong, to have charge of the Cutwa Division of the Burdwan District.

SMITH, Mr. T., district and sessions judge, Backergunge, to act in the 1st grade of district and sessions judges, from 5th inst.

HAMILTON, the Rev. W. A., to be chaplain of Howrah.

RAWSON, the Rev. T. J., officiating chaplain of Barrackpore, to be chaplain Dinagepore.

DENNIS, the Rev. G. T., to be chaplain of Barrackpore.

BEHR, the Rev. B. M., to be chaplain of Dacca.

TAYLOR—The services of the Rev. S. B. Taylor, chaplain of St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

NICOLAS, the Rev. Percy, to be chaplain of Bankipore.

ROBARTS, the Rev. A. G. A., to be chaplain of Cuttack.

WOOD, Surg. Major J. J., received charge of his duties as superintendent of vaccination, Ranchee Circle, on Oct. 8.

ROBSON, Mr. S., professor, Presidency College, having passed the high proficiency standard in Bengali, to draw the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. A. M. Nash, professor, Presidency College, special leave for six months; Mr. V. B. Stork, civil medical officer, Tipperah, furlough for one year; Mr. R. H. Wilson, officiating secretary to the Board of Revenue, furlough for twenty months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

HARRISON, Mr. H. A., district and sessions judge, from Mirzapur to Farukhabad.

BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., C.S., assistant magistrate, Gorakhpur, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

BEHR—The services of the Rev. B. M. Behr, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MASON, Mr. A. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Meerut Provincial Division to the Kuman District, Kuman Provincial Division.

HIND—The resignation of Mr. C. G. Hind, executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), and district engineer, Muttra, is accepted from Dec. 15.

L'ESTRANGE—The resignation of Mr. T. F. L'Estrange, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Etah District, Agra Provincial Division, is accepted, from Nov. 6.

CODDINGTON, Mr. J. G. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties on Nov. 18.

CLAXTON, Mr. E., deputy examiner, North West Provinces and Oudh, was relieved of his duties on Oct. 31.

MILLS, Mr. F. T., inspector of police, to officiate as extra assistant commissioner, and be posted to the Sultanpur District during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. E. Cearns.

KENNEDY, Mr. J., joint magistrate, 1st grade, Ghazipur, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Ghazipur, during the absence, on leave of Mr. W. Irvine.

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JACOB, Mr. E., registrar, Fyzabad Division, ceased to officiate as extra assistant commissioner, Fyzabad, from the date on which he was relieved by Mirza Mahmud Beg.

Promotions and reversions :—

With effect from Dec. 5, consequent on the return of Mr. J. De La Touche, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade—Mr. J. B. Thomson, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. F. Giles, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate. With effect from Dec. 9, consequent on the return from leave of Mr. D. T. Roberts, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade—Mr. F. H. Fisher to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. R. Scott, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate. With effect from Dec. 13, consequent on the return from leave of Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, joint magistrate, 1st grade—Mr. A. Macmillan to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; Mr. J. L. Denniston, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. T. R. Wyer, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate. With effect from Dec. 16, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties at Etawah—Mr. R. D. Alexander to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. J. Macpherson, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate. With effect from Dec. 21, the date on which Mr. J. Sladen assumed charge of the office of magistrate and collector, Saharanpur—Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. G. J. Laidman to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. M. Bird, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate. With effect from Dec. 26, the date on which Mr. J. Smith assumed charge of the office of magistrate and collector, Etah—Mr. J. C. Leupolt, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. T. Benson to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. T. W. Holderness, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. F. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, Mirzapur, six months' leave, on urgent private affairs, from April 1; Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, joint magistrate, 1st grade, Mirzapur, eight months' furlough, from April 1; Mr. A. Robinson, joint magistrate, Badaun, to Europe for one year five months and fifteen days, from March 15; Mr. W. Irvine, officiating magistrate and collector, Ghazipur, to Europe for nine months, from Feb. 15, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette.)

MULRAJ, M.A., to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

ROBINSON, Surg. T., 4th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as civil surgeon of Edwardesabad.

LE MESURIER, Mr. H. B., is appointed an officiating assistant district superintendent of police, and posted to the Lahore District.

Orders confirmed :—

GOWAN—RIVAZ—4th Sikh Infantry—R.O., Dec. 29, making the following temporary appointments from 28th idem :—Major B. E. Gowan, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. V. Rivaz, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

RADFORD—DANIELL—4th Punjab Infantry—R.O., Dec. 17, making the temporary appointments consequent on the death of Lieut. Renny, in action, on the 15th idem :—Lieut. O. Radford, to officiate as adjutant, vice Renny; Lieut. A. Daniell to officiate as quartermaster, vice Radford.

SANDILANDS—6th Punjab Infantry—R.O., Jan. 1, making the following temporary appointment :—Capt. A. N. Sandilands, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.

MARTIN—5th Goorkhas—R.O., Dec. 20, consequent on the death, on Dec. 19, of Capt. J. Cook, V.C., wing commander, making the following temporary appointment :—Lieut. A. R. Martin, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

GREENWOOD, Mr. C. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties on Dec. 27.

WATSON, Mr. J. L., executive engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Madhopur workshops, was relieved of his duties on Dec. 24.

IVENS—HEATH—BENTON—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. T. P. S. Crosthwait, executive engineer, 3rd grade, the following officers revert to their substantive appointments from Nov. 25 :—Mr. T. E. Ivens, to executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. L. Heath, to assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. J. Benton, to assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

FURLOUGH.—The Rev. J. A. Stamper, chaplain of Sialkot, to Europe for two years.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 24.)

GRIMWOOD, Mr. F. St. Clair, C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Jorhat, is transferred to the headquarters station of the district of Sibsagar.

DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Sunamganj, is transferred to the headquarters station of the district of Sylhet.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 3.)

GARSTIN, Mr. J. H., C.S.I., to act as secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, during the absence of Mr. C. G. Master on leave.

FARMER, Mr. H. R., to act as Tamil translator to Government, during the absence of Mr. T. Weir on leave.

MORGAN, Mr. W., deputy registrar, to act as registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.

REES, Mr. J. D., assistant collector, Tinnevelly, to act as deputy registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, during Mr. Morgan's tenure of the office of registrar.

DAVIES, Col. A. M., superintendent of police, Malabar, to act as superintendent of police, Coimbatore, during the employment of Major E. K. Guthrie on other duty.

BLAIR, Major H. W., superintendent of police, to act as deputy commissioner of police for the town of Madras during the absence of Capt. D. Heming on leave.

COURT, Major H. S., assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore, to act as superintendent of police, Trichinopoly.

GOODRICH, Mr. W. W., assistant superintendent of police, Madura, to act as assistant superintendent of police, Bellary, during the employment of Major C. J. B. Harris, on other duty.

RICKETTS, Mr. E. G., to be assistant commissioner of salt revenue in the Chingleput District.

PINTO, Mr. A., to be assistant commissioner of salt revenue in the South Arcot District, but to continue on special duty in Chingleput.

BARBER, Mr. J. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is permitted to resign the service of Government with effect from Jan. 3.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—The Hon. J. C. St. Clair, district and sessions judge, Kurnool, to Europe for two years.

MEDICAL.

SHAW, Surgeon-Major H. T., is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st of March 1880, on a pension of £292 per annum.

BREBNER, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., A.M.D., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on Jan. 31, 1880, and report his arrival to the Director-General, A.M.D., London.

MILITARY.

Promotion to the Madras Staff Corps :—

HICKS—To be lieut. colonel, Major Frederick James Hicks, from Feb. 1.

PRENDERGAST, Col. H. N. D., V.C., C.B., Royal (Madras) Engineers, commandant Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, to act as secretary to Government, Military Department, during the absence on leave of Colonel J. Michael, C.S.I.

KENNEDY—BENWELL—SMITH—To be colonels, Lieut. Col. Robert Blair Kennedy, M.I.; Col. James Lamond Benwell, M.S.C.; and Lieut. Col. Charles Bean Lucie Smith, M.S.C.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major H. R. Ogilvie, wing officer, 12th Regiment N.I., for nine months, from Jan. 10; Surgeon Major R. Collins, to England on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon Major J. J. L. Ratton, M.D., Indian Medical Department, zillah surgeon and superintendent of gaol, Chittoor (medical certificate), out of India for one year and eight months; Capt. H. Bowen, 43rd Foot, on medical certificate to England, to appear before a medical board.

(Headquarters, Madras, Jan. 19.)

HALLET, Lieut. C. W. S., 1st Foot, officiating wing officer, 2nd Regt. N.I., having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the S.C., to proceed to Jubbulpore and join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment there stationed.

ATKINSON, Lieut. G. C., wing officer, 31st Regt. L.I., is appointed quartermaster of the regiment, vice Capt. Campbell, with effect from Dec. 30.

NORIE, Lieut. Col. E. M., S.C., is posted to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force as assistant quartermaster general.

Orders confirmed :—

MORROGH—Dec. 31—By the officer commanding Trichinopoly, appointing Major E. G. Morrogh, station staff officer, Trichinopoly, from Jan. 1, vice Major T. R. Byng, 9th Regt. N.I., relieved.

TEMPLER—Jan. 7—By the officer commanding 2-13th Regt. L.I., appointing 2nd Lieut. H. Templer, acting interpreter to the battalion from Dec. 24, vice Lieut. P. E. Hughes.

SARKIES—Jan. 7—By the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Surgeon S. C. Sarkies, will assume medical charge of the 28th Regt. N.I., as a temporary measure.

SWIFTE—Jan. 8—By the commandant 27th Regt. N.I., directing Major J. W. Swifte, wing officer, to assume command of the left wing vice Major A. A. Davidson.

RANDELL—GOLDIE—MONCK-MASON—Jan. 15—By the commandant 20th Regt. N.I., making the following appointments, vice Lieut. Col. F. D. Plowden:—Major G. Randell, to officiate as commandant; Major J. O. Goldie, to officiate as 2nd in command; and Lieut. H. E. Monk-Mason, to officiate as wing commander.

STANDEN, Col. D., assistant adjutant general, British Burma Division, from 2nd in command seconded (7th Regt. N.I., to 2nd in command seconded) 28th Regt. N.I.

Posted on his recent removal to the battalion of his regiment specified :—

VAUGHAN—16th Foot—Second Lieut. Vaughan, 2nd Battalion.

Orders confirmed :—

NORTON—Jan. 6—By the officer commanding British Burma Division, appointing Col. Norton, 22nd Regt. N.I., to assume command of the garrison of Rangoon, during the absence of the major general commanding the division on a tour of inspection to Tounghoo.

CRACROFT—Jan. 11—By the commandant, 3rd Regt. L.C., appointing Capt. H. Cracroft to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, vice Major H. C. Stevens.

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BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 5.)

KING, Lieut. J. S., is to act as second in command of the Savantvadi local corps and ex-officio assistant to the political superintendent of Savantvadi, during the absence of Major W. F. F. Waller, V.C.

WODEHOUSE—PHILLIPS—Major C. Wodehouse and A. M. Phillips revert to their respective appointments of first and second assistant political agent in Kathiawar.

WODEHOUSE—BARTON—Major C. Wodehouse and Col. L. C. Barton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of political agent in Kathiawar.

HUNTER, Capt J. M., to be an assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar.

LECKIE, the Rev. A. C., M.A., acting chaplain of St. Paul's, Puna, to act as chaplain of Kirkee during the absence of the Rev. A. L, Onslow.

YOUNG, Mr. F. B., assistant superintendent Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, is promoted from the fourth to the third grade of assistant superintendent.

Officers placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the State Railway Branch :—

MACARTNEY — TWEMLOW — WHITFORD — FULLER — ROBINSON — DAVIDSON—REBSCH—NEVILLE—HICKSON—Major M. J. Macartney, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade ; Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade ; Lieut. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade ; Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieut. W. W. Robinson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank); Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank) ; Mr. S. Rebsch, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank ; Lieut. J. Neville, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade ; Lieut. S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

Permanent promotion with effect from Feb. 1 :—

OKPEN, Lieut. R. T., R.E., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

Temporary promotions from the same date :—

WALLER—ST. CLAIR—DUNN—STUART—To be assistant engineers, 1st grade, Lieut. E. A. Waller, R.E., vice Whiteford, Lieut. W. A. E. St. Clair, R.E., vice Fuller, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, vice Davidson, Mr. R. H. F. Stuart, vice Rebsch.

RUTHERFORD, Mr. D., is appointed executive engineer, Khandes.

KENNEDY—MOSCARDI—Mr. R. M. Kennedy delivered over and Mr. E. H. Moscardi received charge of the office of assistant collector, Kaira.

WHITWORTH—VIDAL—Messrs. G. C. Whitworth and G. Vidal respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first assistant collector, Ratnagiri.

VIDAL—WILSON—Messrs. G. Vidal and G. H. D. Wilson respectively delivered over and received charge of the collector's office, Ratnagiri.

WHITWORTH—Mr. G. C. Whitworth assumed charge of the office of first assistant collector, Ratnagiri.

WILTSHIRE—HUGHES—Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire delivered over charge of the second assistant collector's office, Dharwar, to Mr. A. W. Hughes, Huzur deputy collector.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The Hon. J. P. Green, judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on medical certificate for one year ; the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, acting chief justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, privilege leave of absence for three months ; Mr. R. H. Vincent, deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, on private affairs for six months ; Capt. T. M. Ward, assistant superintendent revenue survey, Southern Maratha Country, to England for twelve months.

MEDICAL.

LITHGEN, Surgeon Major S. A., M.D., Army Medical Department, is transferred from Puna circle to general duty, Presidency Circle.

EARLE, Surgeon J. H., is transferred from general duty, Presidency Division, to general duty Sind Division.

Medical officers appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Crocodile* on Feb. 12 :—

QUINLAN—CLAPP—O'DWYER—Surg. Majors M. Quinlan, W. H. B. Clapp, and F. F. O'Dwyer.

MACMULLEN, Surg. Major R., A.M.D., appointed to the medical charge of the Lawrence Asylum and Civil Establishment at Mount Abu.

MILITARY.

MACLEAN, Mr. D. K., is permitted to resign his commission as lieutenant in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps.

SWAN—KING—Major H. Swan and Lieut. and Quartermaster F. King, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, having passed the prescribed examinations, are granted commissions.

JARRATT, Sub Lieut., of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

HARDISTY, Lieut. W. F., her Majesty's 29th Regiment, has been appointed an assistant to the executive commandant officer, vice Lieut. Van Cortlandt.

HOGG, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. G. F., S.C., to officiate as quartermaster general, in succession to Brigadier General Burrows, whose period of service on the staff has expired.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major F. Drummond, 7th Regiment Bengal N.I., to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. R. W. Macleod, 29th Punjab N.I., to Europe on medical certificate; Surgeon G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., B.M.E., to Europe on medical certificate ; Major G. C. Sartorius, S.C., wing commander, 29th N.I., to Europe on medical certificate ; Surgeon Major C. T. Richards, to England, to appear before a medical board ; Lieut. R. W. P. Robertson, R.A., doing duty officer, No. 2 Mountain Battery, to Europe for two years on medical certificate ; Lieut. Col. C. L. R. Glasfurd, S.C., officiating commander, Narbada Division, Central Provinces, to Europe for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, Feb. 6.)

MINTER—No. 1 Mountain Battery—Lieut. J. S. Minter, R.A., to be subaltern.

SMITH—No. 2 Mountain Battery—Lieut. W. A. Smith, to officiate as 2nd subaltern, vice Robertson.

EATON—6th N.I.—Surgeon G. B. Eaton, M.B., to officiate in medical charge.

JACOB—WALTER—17th N.I.—Major J. Jacob, wing commander, to be 2nd in command ; and Major H. L. Walter, wing officer, to be wing commander, in succession to Lieut. Colonel Vaughan, deceased.

PRIOR—8th N.I.—Lieut. H. M. Prior, S.C., officiating wing officer and quartermaster, to be wing officer and quartermaster.

Officers recently arrived from England as direct probationers for the Staff Corps posted as follows :—

O'DONNELL—PURSE—Lieut. G. B. O'Donnell, 1st W.I. Regiment, to the 17th N.I. ; Lieut. C. E. Purse, 1st W.I. Regiment, to the 22nd N.I.

Orders confirmed :—

WETHERALL—Belgaum District—O., dated Jan. 17, directing Capt. W. A. Wetherall, 22nd N.I., to act as station staff officer at Belgaum during the absence of the deputy assistant adjutant general, on duty.

OWEN—Kirkee Station O., Feb. 3, directing Lieut. G. P. Owen, R.A., to officiate as station staff officer, vice Capt. Blaksley, resigned.

BRUCE—Surat Station O., Jan. 21, directing Lieut. Col. M. R. Bruce, 23rd N.L.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, vice Lieut. Reilly, 28th N.I.

JACOB — WALTON — LUILING — 17th Regt., N.I.—R.O., Jan. 26, directing Major J. Jacob, wing commander (officiating 2nd in command), to officiate as commandant ; Major H. L. Walton, wing officer, officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command ; and Capt. J. J. Luiling, quartermaster, officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—Orders have been issued for the relief and movements of the garrison batteries of artillery and will be carried out as follows in supersession of previous orders :—

Baty.	Bgde.	From	To	Remarks.
5	8	Bombay	Kandahar	At present at Colaba, Mountain Battery.
9	8	Tonghoo	Aden	
13	8	Deolali	Bombay	
14	8	Secunderabad	Aden	At present at Puna.
15	8	Aden	Govindghur	
17	8	Mhow	Stands fast	
18	8	Aden	Attock	
19	8	Bombay	Meean Meer	
1	9	Aden	Allahabad	
2	9	Allahabad	Aden	At present at Deolali.
10	9	Govindghur	Bombay	
14	9	Ferozepore	Quetta	Do.
15	9	Meean Meer	Karachi	Do.
5	11	Quetta	Kandahar	Transferred to Bombay Presidency from Feb. 1, 1880.
8	11	Bombay	Stands fast	

After the above reliefs have been carried out the distribution of the garrison batterries in this Presidency will be as follows :—

Bombay.	Mhow.	Karachi.	Aden.	Afghanistan
13-8 R.A.	17-8 R.A.	15-9 R.A.	9-8 R.A.	5-8 R.A.
10-9 ,,	—	—	14-8 ,,	14-9 ,,
8-11 ,,	—	—	2-9 ,,	5-11 ,,

INDIA OFFICE.

FEB. 18.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels.—Majors Henry Archibald Mallock, James Sconce, (Brevet Lieut. Col.) William Macdonald, William Price Morland Holroyd, Francis Frederick Rowcroft, Harry de Brett, (Brevet Lieut. Col.) Charles Smith Maclean, Harry Chippindale Plunkett Rice, Henry Loftus Alexander Tottenham.

To be majors.—Capts. Lachlan Foster Jamieson, David Clapham Andrew, Samuel Hunter Cowan, Henry Steven Hutchinson, John Edward Campbell.

To be captain.—Lieut. Ernie Edmund Money.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be majors.—Capts. William Burnet Craigie, Edward Hay, Arthur William Reddie Becher.

INFANTRY.

To be majors.—Capts. James Gawler Macleod, Trevor John Chicheley Plowden, Francis Eddowes Hastings, Richard Henry Salkeld, (Brevet Major) Dawsonne Melancthon Strong, Henry Herbert

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Rankin, Francis Edwin Wiggens, Edward Philipson Mainwaring, William Benjamin Aislabie, and William Hopkinson.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels.—Majors Charles Walker Street, Thomas Obbard, Woulfe Hay, Henry Ibbetson, Lugard, Robert Andrews Cole, Andrew Balmer, James Keating Clubley.

To be major.—Capt. William M'Donnell Robinson.

MADRAS ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be major.—Capt. Henry Attenborow Yates.

INFANTRY.

To be majors.—Capts. Henry Harrison Gordon Hands, James Graham Robert Douglas Macneil.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels.—Majors George Lodwick Warden, George Shepherd Stevens, John Germaine Watts, Thomas Lyons Fraser.

To be majors.—Capts. Augustus Berkeley Portman, Theodore Methven Ward, Francis Corbet Singleton.

BOMBAY ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be major.—Capt. Joseph Fagan.

INFANTRY.

To be majors.—Capts. Frederick Schuler Leacock, Malcolm Hassells Nicolson.

BOMBAY UNATTACHED LIST.

To be major.—Capt. Patrick Murray.

BREVET.

To be lieutenant colonels.—Major Richard Beadon, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieut. Gen. H. Milne, Bengal Infantry, deceased; Major Arthur Dewar Parsons, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Major Gen. G. Sturrock, Madras Infantry, deceased.

To be majors.—Capt. (now Major) Edwin Robert Ives, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut. Gen. Milne; Capt. (now Major) Alfred Thornton Davis, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major Gen. Sturrock.

FEB. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Gen. C. A. Barwell, C.B., S.C., Major R. Atkins, S.C., Capt. R. A. Gilchrist, S.C., Major G. Atkins, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. T. Mander, R.E., Surg. Major W. Nolan, M.D.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. Hunter, Inf., Major T. S. Magan, S.C., Major A. S. Grove, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. Currie, Cav.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. L. Durand, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Major C. E. Fisher, S.C., six months.

FEB. 21.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. D. Swayne, Bengal S.C.; A. Paterson, Bengal S.C.; G. A. Searle, Madras S.C.; Lieut. Col. J. Crawford, Madras S.C.; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. T. C. Graham, Bengal Army; Major W. J. Stewart, Bengal S.C.; Major A. Wingfield, Madras S.C.; Surgeon Major S. B. Partridge, Bengal Army.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to resign the service:—Major D. T. Sampson, Bengal S.C.; Surgeon R. Moody, Bengal Army; Surgeon C. U. Carruthers, Bombay Army.

The undermentioned officer has been transferred to the retired list:—Major E. G. D. Beagin, Madras S.C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be major generals.—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. D. Swayne, Bengal S.C.; A. Paterson, Bengal S.C.; G. A. Searle, Madras S.C.

To be colonel.—Lieut. Col. J. Crawford, Madras S.C.

To be lieutenant colonel.—Major A. Wingfield, Madras S.C.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL, FEB. 20.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Lieut. Colonel A. H. King, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col. W. Stirling, C.B., placed upon half-pay, on appointment to the Staff; Lieut. Col. F. V. Eyre (late Bengal), upon the Seconded List, retires upon a pension with the honorary rank of Colonel; Capt. J. F. Meiklejohn (late Bengal) to be Major, vice T. W. Bridges (late Bengal), deceased. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—C. C. Lindsay, from the Supernumerary List, vice H. H. Crookenden, placed upon the Seconded List; R. H. S. Baker, vice H. D. Dunlop, placed upon the Seconded List; N. J. Nugent, vice J. D. Legard, placed upon the Seconded List; P. W. H. Miles, vice J. F. Meiklejohn (late Bengal), promoted; R. Allsopp, vice F. E. B. Loraine, placed upon the Seconded List. The undermentioned Captains from the Seconded List to be Captains:—W. F. Telson, W. N. Jervis, F. L. Archer, G. F. Wilson, H. Barron, H. B. Hellard. The undermentioned Lieutanants from the Seconded List to be Lieutenants:—F. M. Bland, R. Wynyard. The undermentioned Officers to be placed upon the Seconded List:—Captains R. Bazett (late Bengal), F. R. Twynam (late Madras), J. F. Bally, C. H. Atchison A. J. Nixon, F. O. Barrington Foote; Lieutenants A. H. Whitehorn, L. W. Parsons, L. A. McClintock, W. Tylden, A. B. Purvis, F. Downing. In consequence of the death of Major T. W. Bridges late Bengal), which occurred on Jan. 15, 1880, the promotions of the undermentioned officers are antedated as stated against their names:—Major J. A. S. Colquhoun (late Bengal) to Jan, 16, 1880; Captain G. M. Lloyd to Jan. 16, 1880; Captain E. B. Standbridge to Jan. 17, 1880; Captain E. H. Walher to Jan. 17, 1880. For "Lieut. Edmund Standbridge Baker, from the Seconded List, to be Captain upon the Seconded List, as stated in the *London Gazette* dated Jan. 23, 1880, read "Lieut. Edmund Baker Standbridge, from the Seconded List, to be Captain upon the Seconded List." The retirement of Major M. H. C. B. Steinman, half-pay (late Madras), upon a pension announced in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 23, 1880, is antedated to Nov. 14, 1879.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—Lieut. W. E. Hardy to be Lieutenant of a company of Gentleman Cadets, vice E. G. H. Bingham, promoted.

BREVET.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel B. L. Forster, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel. The date of promotion to the rank of Colonel of Lieut. Colonel C. F. Cockburn, Royal Artillery, should be Jan. 16, 1880, and not Jan. 13, 1880, as stated in the *London Gazette*, dated Jan 23, 1880.

FEB. 24.

7th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. F. J. Murphy, to be Lieutenant, vice C. L. Brooke, promoted.

4th Hussars.—Captain and Brevet Major W. M. N. Kington retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Second Lieut. G. R. Cuninghame, from the 19th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, vice W. P. Wilson-Todd, promoted.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. the Hon. C. G. Lascelles retires on temporary half-pay.

11th Hussars.—Second Lieut. R. Fort to be Lieutenant vice K. Borrowes, promoted.

12th Lancers.—Captain and Brevet Major the Hon. H. J. L. Wood retires on half-pay; Quartermaster H. Denyer retires on temporary half-pay.

14th Hussars.—Sergeant Major J. K. Fraser to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. the Hon. H. G. Gough, promoted.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. G. Gordon, C.B., from the temporary Reserve List, to be Lieutenant Colonel upon the Supernumerary List; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. G. Gordon, C.B., from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice F. E. Pratt, deceased; Major G. E. Grover, from the Seconded List, to be Major upon the Supernumerary List, Major G. E. Grover, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice M. Lambert, deceased; Lieut. M. H. P. Riall Sankey is placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as an Instructor at the Royal Military College, Canada. The following Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Lieutenants:—E. H. Hemming, vice W. E. L. Morgan, promoted; W. M. Hodder, vice C. F. Call, promoted; H. Huleatt, vice J. Clarke, deceased; R. S. Maclagan, vice B. Poulter, deceased; M. A. Boyd, vice A. R. Ancrum, deceased; W. R. Hilliard, vice W. A. H. Hare, promoted; H. G. C. Swayne, vice A. O. Green, promoted.

1st Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major G. G. Stewart, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. W. N. Watts, retired on a pension; Lieut. R. F. K. Money, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major G. G. Stewart; Second Lieut. D. C. Da Costa, to be Lieutenant, vice R. F. K. Money.

3rd Foot.—Second Lieut. C. B. Vyvyan to be Lieutenant, vice G. E. H. Cates, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

4th Foot.—The second Christian name of Second Lieut. G. A. Carleton is "Audouin," and not "Andouin," as hitherto stated.

8th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet R. F. L. Farrer, from the Roya Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice J. M. Longe, resigned.

11th Foot.—Capt. S. Reid retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

12th Foot.—Queen's (India) Cadet F. H. Smalpage, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. T. E. Dowse, promoted.

14th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet R. J. Roberts, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice C. P. Barchard, promoted.

17th Foot.—Lieut. G. J. Buller to be Captain, vice G. H. Turner, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department; Second Lieut. R. L. Sandwith, from the 96th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice J. G. L. Burnett, promoted; Lieut. R. J. G. Creed to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. T. F. H. de Burgh, promoted.

18th Foot.—Captain C. H. Stevenson retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

20th Foot.—Lieut. R. G. Randall (since promoted Captain) to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. W. S. Baker, who has resigned that appointment.

22nd Foot.—Lieut. J. Deering to be Captain, vice M. Fenton, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department. Second Lieut. R. H. Rattray to be Lieutenant, vice J. Deering.

25th Foot.—Second Lieut. S. Kerr, from the 106th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice G. F. Clayton-East, promoted.

29th Foot.—Second Lieut. A. E. Aitken, from the 97th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice W. F. J. Hardisty, promoted.

33rd Foot.—Second Lieut. E. D. Serres, from the 4th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice E. C. H. Price, promoted.

34th Foot.—Captain and Brevet Major A. Hill to be Major, vice J. D. Dyson Laurie, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. E. M. Carter to be Captain, vice Brevet Major A. Hill.

39th Foot.—Captain and Brevet Major F. H. Chambers retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Honorary Queen's (India) Cadet A. S. Montgomery, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice S. S. R. Rogers, promoted.

40th Foot.—Second Lieut. F. J. B. Campbell, from the 108th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice J. A. Moggridge, promoted; Second Lieut. F. A. Adam, from the 94th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice C. S. Foote, promoted; Second Lieut. H. P. Shekleton, from the 16th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice E. F. H. M'Swiney, promoted.

43rd Foot.—Queen's (India) Cadet E. L. Holloway, from the Royal

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Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice G. S. Kerrich, promoted.

60th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet A. D. Pixley, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. S. Cotton, retired.

63rd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet D. J. T. O'Brien, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice L. H. Reid, promoted.

66th Foot.—Second Lieut. F. W. M'Tier Bunny, from the 19th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice C. M. Edwards, promoted.

67th Foot—The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut. J. H. F. H. Connellan, vice J. S. Brereton, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department, is antedated to March 2, 1879; the promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenants M. A. Tuite and E. L. Hight, dated respectively August 18, 1879, and Sept. 13, 1879, are cancelled; Second Lieut. M. A. Tuite to be Lieutenant, vice J. H. F. H. Connellan, promoted; Second Lieut. E. L. Hight to be Lieutenant, vice H. F. S. Ramsden, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

70th Foot.—Lieut. R. B. Burnaby to be Captain, vice W. J. Tibbs, retired on a pension; Gentleman Cadet H. W. Priestly, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice J. G. Hunter, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment.—Second Lieut. S. B. Pemberton, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. C. H. Mackintosh, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

BREVET.

The following Officers to be Colonels:—Lieut. Colonels J. H. White, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, on the Supernumerary List; C. M. Browne, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers; C. H. E. Græme, 104th Foot.

HOME NEWS.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE TO LORD GOUGH.—The ceremony of unveiling the equestrian statue of Lord Gough took place in the Phœnix-park, Dublin, on Saturday. The statue was cast from cannon taken by troops under Lord Gough's command, and granted by Parliament for the purpose. The Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough were received by the committee and conducted to the daïs. The Lord Lieutenant described the statue as the enduring monument of a nation's homage to one of her worthiest and bravest sons. He referred to the characteristics of Lord Gough who, he said, was pre-eminently an Irishman. Five times he was thanked by Parliament, and his Sovereign raised him to the peerage. After alluding to the fitness of the site, his Grace handed over the statue to Sir John Michel, commander of the forces in Dublin, who urged Irishmen to keep it as an everlasting memento of their glory.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received yesterday at the Bank of England for £450,000 in Government Bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £375,800, Bombay, £52,100; and to Madras, £22,100. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7 15-16d. will receive about 51½ per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week this shows a fall of 1-16d. The same amount will be tendered for next Wednesday.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following is a list of candidates who were successful for appointments as surgeons in her Majesty's British Medical Service at the competitive examination held in London on the 9th inst.:—G. H. Sylvester, 1,925 marks; W. J. Macnamara, 1,900; D. O'Sullivan, 1,725; E. O. Milward, 1,710; P. B. Conolly, 1,660; C. R. Woods, 1,600; H. F. Babington, 1,585; W. C. Milward, 1,575; W. H. Bracken, 1,565; M. F. Macnamara, 1,490; J. O. Sandiford, 1,480; R. L. Love, 1,455; H. W. Murray, 1,455; M. W. Kerin, 1,420; A. Peterkin, 1,420; J. Harran, 1,405; W. S. Leckey, 1,395; E. L. Maunsell, 1,375; J. S. Langdon, 1,350; W. F. Heffernan, 1,345; R. W. E. H. Nicholson, 1,345; J. G. W. Crofts, 1,330; W. Dugdale, 1,325; D. L. Irvine, 1,325; J. Ronayne, 1,320; C. H. Clabburn, 1,290; E. R. Cree, 1,275; M. O'C. Drury, 1,260; W. Freeman Deane, 1,245; J. H. Nicholas, 1,200; D. F. Franklin, 1,175; J. L. Curtin, 1,160; H. Saunders, 1,155; J. Battersby, 1,150; A. V. Lane, 1,135 marks.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on Feb. 9 and following days. Fifty-two candidates competed for twenty-three appointments. Of these, forty-eight were reported qualified:—1. J. Simpson, 2,470 marks; 2. R.R. H. Whitwell, 2,395; 3. C. P. Lukis, 2,385; 4. L. A. Waddell, 2,250; 5. H. P. Dimmock, 2,172; 6. G. Shewin, 2,060; 7. C. B. Maitland and C. C. Vaid, 2,040; 9. J. R. Macdonald, 1,981; 10. J. Clarke, 1,980; 11. D. B. Spencer, 1,975; 12. P. D. Pank, 1,965; 13. T. R. Mulroney, 1,950; 14. W. B. Browning, 1,945; 15. F. R. Divecha, 1,920; 16. R. H. Canna, 1,907; 17. C. Henderson, 1,905; 18. D. F. Dymott, 1,900; 19. C. M. Thompson, 1,870; 20. A. P. Adams, 1,865; 21. J. W. Evans, 1,845; 22. J. Leonard, 1,810; 23. C. S. Rundle, 1,785 marks.

THE Royal Commission on the Defence of British Possessions and Commerce Abroad met on Feb. 19 and 20. There were present—The Earl of Carnarvon (in the chair), the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Sir Henry Holland, M.P., K.C.M.G., Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., General Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., Mr. R. G. C. Hamilton, and Capt. Herbert Jekyll, R.E., secretary.

ARMY ESTIMATES.—The sum taken in aid of army estimates to meet the expenditure for raising and training the recruits, and for the non-effective services of the European army serving in India, amounts to £1,100,000, for which a separate estimate is presented. The sum includes £310,000 as the probable amount incurred in raising and training recruits for drafts to regiments on Indian service; £38,000 for pay of general officers; £100,000 for retired pay; £20,000 for widows' pensions; £390,000 for out-pensions. The extra receipts from the Indian Government to meet these charges are estimated at £1,100,000.—*Broad Arrow.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "JUMNA."—The Indian troopship *Jumna*, Capt. Parsons, which left Bombay on Jan. 27, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday morning, although not due until Thursday, having gained time all through the voyage. Only one death, that of a child, occurred during the passage. She brought the 8th Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, for Devonport, consisting of Major Wharton, Lieut. Helyar, 81 men, and 43 women; the D Battery, 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, for Weedon, consisting of Major Murray, Lieuts. Holland and Boteler, 109 men, 7 women, and 7 children; the F Battery of the same Brigade, for Athlone, consisting of Major Buckle, Lieuts. Dawson and Higginson, 127 men, 10 women, 8 children, 551 invalids, and time-expired men, and invalids belonging to sundry corps, for Netley and Woolwich; 60 men and 149 children; and the following individual officers:—Lieut. Van Cortland, 3rd Hussars; Paymaster Roberts, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Carden, 11th Foot; Capt. M'Cann and Lieut. Craster, 16th Foot; Lieuts. Gavin and Boisragon, 18th Foot. Capt. Smyth, 17th Foot; Lieut. Abercrombie, 21st Foot; Lieut. Lodwick, 28th Foot; Lieut. Anstice, 29th Foot; Capt. Durrant, 33rd Foot; Capt. Berkeley and Quartermaster Jobberns, 39th Foot; Lieut. Grimes, 40th Foot; Capt. Sawyer, 43rd Foot; Capt. Maturin, 70th Foot; Lieut. Bernard, 44th Foot; Capt Sapertas, 63rd Foot; Major Cardew, 67th Foot; Capt. Tibbs, 70th Foot; Capts. Wyndham and Davonport, 83rd Foot; Capt. Cave, 89th Foot; Major Brown, 8th Foot; Major Morrison, 9th Foot; Veterinary Surg. Crow, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieuts. Hansard, Eardley-Wilmot, Peel, and Robertson, and Ridingmaster Virr, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Creswell, R.E.; Surgeons Major Comyn, M'Grath, Hawes, Moffett, Ray, Creagh, and Grose, of the Army Medical Department; Surgeon Malins, of the Indian Medical Department; and Lieuts. Deane and Pollock, of the Bengal Staff. The F. Battery 6th Brigade will be quartered at Anglesea Barracks until Thursday, when they will proceed to Dublin on board the ordinary steamer.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER TROOPSHIP.—The Indian troopship *Euphrates*, Captain Brownrigg, which left Bombay on Jan. 31, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday afternoon. She brings five invalids and 285 time-expired men for Netley, 38 men to join depôts, 56 women, and 141 children. The following officers were also granted passages:—Capt. Russell, R.A.; Lieut. Schreiber, 16th Foot; Capts. Poole and White, 67th Foot; Majors Wellesley and Begin, Staff Corps; Capt. Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Hepburne, Royal Horse Artillery; Major Collins, R.E.; Lieut. Whittingdale, 5th Foot; Lieut. Taylor, 25th Foot; Capt. Clarke, 60th Rifles; Lieut. Campbell, 72nd Foot; Capts. Mathews and Lindoe, 81st Foot; Lieuts. Williams and M'Leod, Staff Corps; Surgeons-Major Cumming, Brebner, Collins, Wright, Jones, O'Sullivan, and O'Brien, and Surgeons Thomsett and Davidson, Army Medical Department; Col. Cochrane and Capt. Bowen, 43rd Foot; Second Lieut. Burn, 8th Hussars; Capts. Chapman and Burt, R.A.; Major Davidson, 22nd Foot; Capt. Sartorius, 59th Foot; Capt. Studdy and Lieut. Tenison, 63rd Foot; Quartermaster Shea, 68th Foot; Capt. Walpole and Lieut. Pemberton, 4th Rifle Brigade.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP "EUPHRATES."—After a long deliberation as to the expediency of incurring the expense of a voyage of the *Euphrates* to India and back for the sake of providing passage accommodation for officers, it has been decided by the India-office that she shall leave as originally settled on March 16. We understand that no troops will be carried either on the outward or homeward voyage. It will be relief to officers who have families to take out to learn that the troopship is going, as the prospect of having to pay for their passages even at contract rates was a very serious one.—*Broad Arrow.*

DISASTER AT SEA.—The ship *Twigg*, Captain Byce, which put into Plymouth on Tuesday, while on a voyage from Calcutta to London, with wheat, jute, &c., reports having experienced heavy weather, during which two of the crew were lost overboard and two others died from exposure. The *Twigg* left Calcutta on Nov. 29, and experienced fair weather up to the 13th inst., when a gale sprang up. On the following day a native was washed overboard and drowned, and another native died from exposure. The gale gradually increased in violence, and on Wednesday it blew a hurricane. During the afternoon of that day a heavy sea broke over the vessel, and Robert Michell, the mate, of Greenock, who was working at the pumps, was carried overboard and drowned. On this day, also, another native died from exposure. The seas continued to break over the vessel, filling the deck cabins with

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water to a depth of 3ft. The water was, however, with difficulty pumped out. Soon after the gale moderated, and fine weather was met with to Plymouth.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, FEB. 19.

COL. MACGREGOR'S MEMORANDUM.

Mr. GRANT-DUFF having asked for some information from the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to a plan for sending British and Indian troops from India to Armenia, supposed to have been drawn up by Lieut. Col. Macgregor, assistant quartermaster general, before the Constantinople Conference, and published in the *Statesman* newspaper,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he had never heard of the document before, but the Under Secretary for India would state what was known about it. Thereupon,

Mr. E. STANHOPE explained that it was a note received from Lieut. Col. Macgregor of his return journey to Asia, through Western Asia and Beluchistan, but it was entirely unofficial, and had never been recorded in any department, nor was he aware how it came to be printed in the *Statesman;* as it was of a confidential character it was not intended to publish it.

Mr. GRANT-DUFF repeated a part of his question which had not been answered—whether any document more hostile to us than this was to Russia had been discovered at Cabul, and, if so, whether the Government would publish it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declined to enter into any discussion on this point.

THE TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. GOURLEY asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he would inform the House if the whole of the troops engaged in the Afghan campaign had been provided with proper winter camp equipments, including fur coats, caps, and mittens; if it was correc that large numbers of transport animals when forwarded from depott were either to old, too weedy, or too sore, so as to be totally un-s fitted for working purposes; whether it was also true that large numbers of valuable elephants, horses, and bullocks were lost for want of food and proper drivers; and whether he could state why General Gough's supplies at Jugdulluk, when ordered to relieve General Roberts, had been reduced to six days' food and forage.

Mr. STANHOPE said the troops on the 16th January last were fully supplied. In all campaigns certain transport animals were rendered unfit for service, but there was no reason to suppose that in this case the number of horses, elephants, and bullocks that had died was large. General Gough was not ordered to advance to the relief of General Roberts, but the fact remained that he did advance, and that he had sufficient supplies.

THE EXECUTIONS AT CABUL.

Sir C. DILKE asked the Under Secretary for India whether the report expected from India on this subject would contain a complete list of the names of the Afghans executed, together with full statement of the offences with which they were charged, and th ndings of the courts or commission which tried them.

Mr. E. STANHOPE said that what the Government of India stated that they are sending home was a complete and tabular statement.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON AFGHANISTAN.

The Duke of ARGYLL attacked the policy of her Majesty's Government in reference to the kingdom of Afghanistan. He conceived the Ministerial reasons for that policy to be—first, the danger of Russian advance; secondly, the growing hostility of the late Ameer; and, thirdly, the policy of the late Government. He took issue with the Ministers on those propositions. The great advances of Russia were made between the years 1864 and 1869; and there was not a shadow of truth in the allegation that any change as to Russian advances had occurred between the time when Lord Mayo made his promises to the Ameer and that at which Lord Northbrook was Viceroy under the late Administration. He then proceeded to argue, on the authority of papers printed in the Blue-book, that the late Government had promised quite as much to Shere Ali as the present Government had to Yakoob Khan; but what Shere Ali had always striven for was that this country should give him an unconditional guarantee. He acquitted Lord Cranbrook of any intentional unfairness; but the noble viscount drew up a most misleading despatch, on which Ministerial candidates all over the country had been making perfectly unfounded charges against the late Government in representing that they had offered nothing to Shere Ali. He attributed this to the circumstance that, on assuming the office of Secretary for India, Lord Cranbrook found himself in the hands of a body of Russophobists. If the Ameer had been thrown into the hands of Russia it was by the conduct of her Majesty's Government. He believed that had they treated him kindly he would have come round to us. He characterised as "twaddle" the reported words of Yakoob Khan, when sitting, with a rope round his neck, in the camp of General Roberts, of his father's hostility towards this country having existed since 1873. In reference to one of Lord Lyton's despatches, accusing Shere Ali of coquetting with Russia, the noble duke quoted the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour," and he declared that Sir Louis Cavagnari was a victim of the wilful ignorance and of the policy of her Majesty's Government. Amid cheers, he concluded an animated speech, which occupied two hours and twenty minutes in its delivery, by asserting that we had elements of permanent strength in India if we only reverted to the policy of forty years ago, and reversed that of the present Ministry, which had cast a lasting stain on the honour of the British Crown. Before sitting down he moved for the Russian correspondence found at Cabul.

Lord CRANBROOK considered that the history of the noble duke was opposed to the facts. He seemed to argue that a policy forty years old was still to be adhered to. The account given by himself in his despatch was accurate and complete. The papers moved for would not be produced, and the Duke of Argyll knew that the *Pioneer* was not a Government organ, and that the Secretary was not answerable for Sir H. Rawlinson's statements. With regard to the condition of Afghanistan, the Government would not be turned aside from their policy by a great calamity such as the murder of the envoy. Lord Cranbrook referred to communications between Lord Northbrook and the then Government and Shere Ali to show that the Viceroy had been prepared to give the desired assurances to the Ameer, but had been checked, and the matter had been postponed. It seemed clear that at the time of the Umballa conferences the Ameer would have admitted English envoys to some of the cities if he could have obtained the desired concessions. The events of 1877 had been already fully discussed and were long and irrelevant. As to the ridicule thrown by the noble duke on the idea of Russian advances, Lord Cranbrook argued that the Russian messages and missions to Shere Ali could leave no doubt on any man's mind that Russia had put her hand on Afghanistan with the view of making it her base of operations against us in India; but, notwithstanding that, Lord Lytton did everything possible to bring about a satisfactory arrangement with the Ameer without recourse to hostilities. Lord Cranbrook pointed out that we had, in the first instance, abstained from advancing on Cabul in order not to break up Afghanistan, which, however, had only of recent years become a united kingdom. After the murder of the Envoy our troops had been compelled to occupy Cabul, and General Roberts had kept up subordination and invited the sirdars to co-operate with him. Her Majesty's Government believed they could hand Afghanistan over to those who would be able to hold their own. Recurring to the details of the sudden attack on the Embassy, Lord Cranbrook said that the Envoy was sent at the request of the Ameer, and the escort fixed by the Envoy himself, who had every reason to trust the Ameer. The bravery and intelligence of Lieut. Hamilton were briefly eulogised by Lord Cranbrook, who then characterised the attack of the Duke of Argyll on Lord Lytton as unbecoming, and concluded by warmly asserting that her Majesty's Government had broken no pledges and had made no promises which they were not prepared to carry out, and that they would hold the advantages already obtained.

Lord NORTHBROOK insisted that, when Viceroy, he acted wisely in using no compulsion to make Shere Ali receive European agents, and contended that since his Viceroyalty compulsion had been used with that end. He condemned the policy of the late war, while he gave our troops, both British and native, the highest credit for the manner in which they performed their duty. He did not think the position of Persia was such as to render it desirable that we should undertake any liabilities on her account. He therefore hoped there would be no arrangement with her to occupy Herat; while at the same time we should continue in the resolution that Herat must never be occupied by Russia.

Lord HAMMOND pointed out that if Persia occupied Herat Russia would have a treaty right to establish a consulate there.—Lord STRATHNAIRN pointed out the difficulties of a military occupation of Afghanistan.—Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA expressed a hope that we should not withdraw from Afghanistan until we had a safe neighbour there.

The LORD CHANCELLOR twitted the Opposition with the "unreality" of the debate. Every one of the quotations cited by the Duke of Argyll that evening were used before their lordships during a debate in the session of 1878, when one of the largest majorities known in that House for many years decided against the views of the noble duke, which on the present occasion were brought forward for the fourth time. He held that the Government and the late Lord Lawrence were of accord as to the end to be attained with respect to Afghanistan. They differed as to the means, and he asserted with confidence that the means adopted by the Government were less dangerous than those advocated by Lord Lawrence. He regretted that the questions discussed that evening had not been brought forward on a motion which would have tested the opinion of the House.

Lord GRANVILLE upheld the position taken by the Duke of Argyll, whose speech, he said, was full of facts. He concurred with the noble duke in charging that Lord Lytton had used threats, and by them had driven the Ameer into the hands of Russia. He said her Majesty's Ministers contradicted one another every month, and he was stupid enough not to know even at that moment what their policy was. As the Government had stated that they could not produce the papers moved for by his noble friend, the

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noble duke was not going to press his motion. If his noble friend did he could not support him; but he thought that the Government and their supporters had not always shown themselves anxious to prevent the publication of what might create ill feeling between this country and Russia.

Lord BEACONSFIELD observed that the thing which the Duke of Argyll and those who supported him carefully did not do was, take the opinion of the House on the charges which they brought against her Majesty's Government upon a subject of the very highest importance to the Empire. He did not blame Russia for looking to Central Asia at a time when war between her and England was regarded as imminent, and when, consequently, she had to look to every means of embarrassing this country. But then it became the duty of her Majesty's Government to secure possession of the gates of our great empire of India. That object had been achieved, and he believed we should hold those gates for ever. The Government never had deviated from their policy in this matter. They had acted with consistency arising from a clear conviction of the object to be attained; and he believed that the opinion of the House now remained what an overwhelming majority declared it to be in 1878.

The motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

INDIA STOCK.

Mr. FRESHFIELD asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to a letter in the *Times* of Jan. 12 regarding powers of attorney granted by holders of India Five per Cent. Stock for the receipt of dividends thereon; and whether any steps were in contemplation to render such powers applicable to the Four per Cent. Stock offered by the Secretary of State in Council in exchange.—Mr. E. STANHOPE took the opportunity of informing the holders of the Five per Cent. Stock that this point had been considered, and that a bill was now being prepared to render their powers of attorney applicable to the Four per Cent. Stock offered in exchange, and he hoped shortly to introduce it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 18. Afghan (s) and Discoverer (s), Calcutta; Ceres (s), Bangkok; Hakon Adelsteen, Yloilo; Suzanne, Samarang.—19. Lombardian, Singapore; Culzean, Karachi; Gitana, Calcutta; Antenor (s), China; Peshawur (s), Bombay; British Sovereign, Bassein.—20. Mandalay (s), Chittagong; Indian Empire and Trafalgar, Calcutta.—21. Ben Lawers, Caldera.—21. Traveller, Chittagong.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 28. Mahratta (s), Rangoon; Kilwa (s), Singapore.—29. Compton (s), Sunderland; Almora (s), London; Knight Commander, port not mentioned.—30. Devonshire (s), Liverpool; Sirdhana (s), Bombay; Grecian, Liverpool; President Thiers, Melbourne.—31. Mongolia (s), Southampton; Orion (s), Liverpool; Sherborne (s), Aden; Jeanie Landels, London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 18.—Manora (s), London.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 30. Umballa (s), Bussorah.—31. Chilka (s), Calcutta; Lady Elizabeth, North Shields; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Shanghai; Shakespeare, Liverpool.—Feb. 1. I.G. Tenasserim (s) and I.G. Czarewitch, Karachi; Anglia (s), Glasgow; Manilla (s), London.—2. Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Athens (s), Liverpool; Arrow (s), Mandvee.—3. Burmah (s), Zanzibar; Vingorla (s), Karachi.—4. Travancore (s), Suez; Circassia (s), West Hartlepool; Calypso (s), Trieste; Lumley Castle (s), Jeddah; Waterloo, London; H.M.S. Beacon, Muscat; Europa, Shields.—5. Eugen, Bushire; Altmore (s), Liverpool; Agnes Oswald and North Britain (s), Cardiff.—6. Rajootana (s), Calcutta; Culna (s), Karachi; Wild Rose, Shields.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 20.—Louisa H., Cardiff.—21. Britannia (s), Glasgow and Liverpool.—23. Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool.—22. Sowerby (s), Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 17. Arethusa (s), Aden; Valley Forge, Hong Kong; Columbia (s) and Silkhurst, Bombay; Macmillan, Shanghai.—18, Swaledale (s), Bombay; Duke of Devonshire (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Rochdale, Karachi; Sunbeam (s), Hong Kong; Princess Marie (s), Batavia.—19. Galley of Lorne (s), Penang; Cathay (s), Calcutta; Arethusa (s), Aden.—21. Pleiades, Calcutta; Royal Minstrel, Karachi; Martaban (s), Rangoon.—22. Wistow Hall (s), Rangoon.—23. Amoor (s), Calcutta; Marlborough (s), Karachi.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 28. Malda (s), Scindia (s), Shah Jehan (s), and Shahjehan.—29. Sir John Lawrence (s), Maharani (s), Philomene, Flying Venus, Brechin Castle, and Arundel.—30. Tantallon (s), Benmore, Bengal, and Malabar.—31. Macleod.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 31. County of Cardigan, Elephant Point; Africa, Mauritius; Mathilde, Zanzibar; Petersburg (s), London *via* Cochin; Surat (s), Venice; Cyenus (s), Akyab; H.M.S. Euphrates, England; Clan Alpine (s), Pondicherry; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; Tanjore (s), Melbourne, &c.; Maharaja (s) and Punjab (s), Calcutta.—Feb. 1. Sumatra (s), Aden, Genoa, &c.—2. Ettore (s), Singapore; Castalia (s), Marseilles; Scio (s), Venice, Trieste, &c.—3. Friends, Chittagong; Erik (s), Akyab.—4. Arrow (s), Coast and Kutch; Overdale, Akyab; Umballa, Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Chilka (s), Karachi.—5. Chindwara (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—6. I.G. Tenasserim (s), I.G. Czarewitch, and H.M.S. Crocodile, Karachi; St. Aignan, False Point; Josephine, Elephant Point; Calder (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 19.—Duke of Lancaster, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Australia*. Feb. 14.—From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and children, and Col. Williams. From Madras: Surg. Forrester. From Galle: Miss Justice and Mr. Jagoe. From Shanghai: Dr. J. Jennings. From Aden: Mr. Gilbert. From Southampton: Mr. Merriet and Mr. J. L. Taylor. From Suez: Mr. Measor, Miss Mackinnon, and Mrs. and Miss Wills. From Malta: Surgeon General Watts.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Zambesi*, Feb. 9.—From Bombay: Major and Mrs. Brooke and two children, Major and Mrs. Farrer, Mrs. Nicholetts, Capt. Longbourne, Mr. A. Hills, Mr. C. W. Moore, Mr. Ormeston, Mr. Albertstone, and Mr. Dennis. At Venice: Mr. Robinson. From Alexandria: Col. Warren, Capt. Swaine, Mr. Meaghier, Mr. and Miss Donahue, and Miss Fritch. At Venice: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Arnold, and Mr. Leversage.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Pera*, Feb. 15.—From Singapore: Dr. Bentley. From Galle: Mr. M'Candlish and Mr. and Mrs. D. Reid and child. At Venice: Mr. Nenns, Dr. E. Williams, Mr. T. Kingsley, Mr. Swaine, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. C. Sharpe, and Mr. Edgar. From Alexandria: Mrs. Davenport, Mr. Grosch, Mr. Houston, Duke of Sutherland, Viscount Tarbat, Major General Sir H. Green, Mr. Mackinnon, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrade. At Venice: Mrs. Moore and Miss Hall.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Travancore*, Feb. 4.—From Southampton: Mr. D. Rutherford and Mr. and Mrs. Bamber. From Venice: Major and Mrs. C. Grant, Mr. C. H. Wilks, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. W. L. Hudson. From Brindisi: Mr. E. J. Webster, Major and Mrs. Movern, Mr. H. A. Mallock, Mrs. E. M. Playfair, Mr. A. H. Spry, Major Colledge, Mr. A. Hunter, and Col. and Mrs. F. P. Barthlomew. From Aden: Surgeon Hughes, Conductor Harley, wife, and four children, one native officer, thirty-two men, eight women, and seventeen children, N.L.I., and Major Bushman, 9th Lancers.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Almora*, Jan. 29.—From London: Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Lloyd, Capt. Starrat, Mr. Raynbird, Miss M'Hardy, Miss Thom, Mr. Bywater, Mr. Havel, Mr. Hedges, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mrs. G. Woolsey, Mr. Le Mesurier, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Dunbar, and Mr. Hancock.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Mongolia*, Jan. 31.—From Southampton: Capt. Murray, Mrs. Prestages, two daughters, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. R. Potter, Mr. W. Berringer, Mr. A. Mool, Mr. P. A. Ames, Mr. J. W. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, two peons, and native servant, P. Sita Row and native, Dr. Murdoch, Baron Henry Westenloz, Mr. Guslow Biss, Mr. Gibson, native servant, and three natives.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Orion*, Jan. 31.—From Liverpool: Mr. Geo. Dick, Mr. H. A. Webb, Mr. W. W. Perie, Miss Margaret Milne, Mrs. Kurwhs and two children, Miss Minn Muller, and one native ayah.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Surat*, Feb. 22.—From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. Maclean, Mr. W. Pigat, the Hon. and Mrs. Justice Green, Mr. G. Newell, Capt. H. W. King, Mr. W. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Capt. W. Morgan, Dr. Young, Mr. D. M'Laren, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. J. Murdock, Mr. P. J. Nicolas, Mr. H. M'Innes, Mr. J. Henderson, Miss Grant, and Mr. J. J. Bollornd. From Alexandria: Mr. E. Blamo, Mr. A. Graham, Miss C. Long, Mr. A. H. Lee, and Mr. M'Queen.

AT VENICE.—Per *Surat*, Feb. 25.—From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, two Misses Stewart, Mr. H. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Master Collins, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Glaver. For Alexandria: Mr. E. and Miss Field and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Gengale and servant, and Mr. and Mrs. Grey.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Kashgar*, Feb. 12.—For Bombay: Major Seton, Lieut. Ternan, Mrs. R. V. Malden, and Mrs. H. B. Ternan. For Suez: Mr. D. and Miss Jeffery, and Sir W. Milner. For Malta: Rev. W. Bedford, Miss Bedford, Commander Selby, Mr. Selby, and Capt. Campbell. For Gibraltar: Col. and Mrs. and Miss Walker and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Crozier, Col. Thynne, Col. Wellesley, and Surgeon Major Fuller.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Zambesi*, Feb. 20.—For Bombay from Brindisi: Major Peacock, Mr. West, Mr. Bowden, Col. Butler, Mr. Paleologus, Mr. Fortescue, Capt. Slade, Mr. Steward, Mr. and Miss Tytler, and Miss Garstin. For Alexandria: Miss Hindley. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. D. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray, Miss Murray, and Mr. and Mrs. Cruise and child.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Khiva*, Feb. 7.—For Southampton: Mrs. H. H. Murray, two children, and infant, Major R. C. Smith, Rev. J. A. Stamper, Mr. H. S. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Mulville and child, and Mr. and Mrs. O. V. Morgan. For Brindisi: Mr. J. P. and Mr. John Thomas, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. James Murdoch, Capt. W. Vaughan Morgan, Mr. P. J. Nicolas, Mr. T. Bolland, Mr. and Mrs. T. Norman, Mr. H. R. M'Innes, Dr. Young, Mr. D. M'Laren, jun., Mr. J. J. Guise, Miss Grant, Capt. H. W. King, and Mr. James Henderson. For Suez: Mr. Charles E. Pitman. For Aden: Surgeon B. L. Dutt and Mr. Jilet. For Malta: Col. and Mrs. H. K. Burne. For Venice: Mr. Newton Pratt, Mr. T. D. Skelly, Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Glover and Miss G. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Miss M., Miss N., and Mr. R. Stewart, jun., and Master Collins. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Jan. 31:—For Southampton: Mr. D. Jones. For Brindisi: Mr. Swan and Mr. J. N. Edgar.

The Royal Minstrel (s), from Cardiff to Karachi, put back to Newport on the 13th inst. with loss of three boats, cabins flooded, and other damage; her carpenter was washed overboard and drowned.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 93¼
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	101⅜
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ,, ,, ...	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118½

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	680
Bank of Bengal	500	725
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China ..	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	240
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¼	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	300

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,975	960
Frere	150	115
Mazagon	2,000	350
Port Canning	1,4 0	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	985
Apollo (small shares)	2,700	640
Bellary	1.000	463
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	425
New Indian	350	95
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	38
Carwar	1.500	20
Colaba	1,880	387½
Dhollera Ginning	300	250
East India	1,000	980
Fort	8,500	950
French	500	445
Sind	750	435
Mofussil	400	220
Prince of Wales	1,100	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1120
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	990
Anglo-Indian	100	50
Alfred Manufacturing	500	390
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,280
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	780
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	495
Central India S. W. and M	500	575
Coorla Mills	1,000	475
D. Spinning	2,000	220
Hindustan	1,000	865
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	575
Khandeish	1,000	890
Madras	1,250	375 nomi.
Madras United	1,000	1,285
Manchester Spinning	50	10 nomi.
Mazagon Spinning	500	75
National Spinning	1.000	675 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	825
Oriental	625	580
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,750	84
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	800
Sholapore Mills	1,000	730
Victoria Mills	1,000	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	305
Do New £20 Shares	120-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	90
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	103
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,735 xd.
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	200	350 xd.
Treacher and Co.	500	715
Thacker and Co.	100	117

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%					
	Promissory Notes	Rs.	93 1	to	93 2
4¾	of 1870 (1885)		99 0	to	99 4
4½	of 1871 (1881)		95 8	to	96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)		101 2	to	101 4
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..		101 2	to	101 4
	Debentures of 1867		101 0	to	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.	105 0	to	105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)		1 5 8	to	106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)		106 0	to	106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)		106 8	to	107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)		107 0	to	108 8
6	of 1872 (1892)		108 8	to	109 8
6	of 1878 (1908)		102 0	to	102 4

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.		Price.		
Agra	£10	120	to	121
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—
Allahabad	100	165	to	—
Alliance of Simla	100	100	to	101
Bank of Bengal	500	727½	to	730
Do. of Upper India	100	125	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	165	to	—
Himalaya	100	110	to	—
Mussoorie	100	106	to	—
National of India	£12½	105	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88	to	90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20	to	25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100	to	102
Barnagore Jute	£12	50	to	52
Bengal Coal	1000	1560	to	—
Bengal Ironworks	100	7	to	8
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20	to	—
Bengal Mills	£100	1050	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	300	to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	44	to	45
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	72	to	73
Burrakur Coal	100	69	to	—
Calcutta Docking	700	190	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	120	to	121
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	40	to	42
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	130	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	101	to	102
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30		par	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	66	to	68
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295	to	300
East Indian Railway	£20	300	to	302
Equitable Coal	250	295	to	297½
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	37	to	38
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	220	to	—
Gouripore	100	62	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel	250	172½	to	175
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	110
Howrah Mills	100	64	to	—
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1235	to	1237½
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8	to	10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	63	to	—
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	200	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	165	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	95	114	to	115
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410	to	—
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	109	to	110
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	17	to	18
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	146	to	148
Rajmahal Stone	100	102	to	105
Ramkistopore Press	100	85	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	95	to	—
Riverside Press	90	75	to	—
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	44	to	45
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	210	to	—
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	250	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	35	to	—
Strand Bank Press	100	96	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	104	to	105

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	100	to	—
Amicable (Assam)	100	100	to	—
Amluckie	100	90	to	—
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175	to	180
Assam	£20	700	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	75	to	—
Baree (Kangra)	100	90	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47	to	48
Do. contributory	80	35	to	36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	330	to	—
Do. contributory	100	160	to	—
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160	to	165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85	to	—
Central Cachar	200	110	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	450	to	—
Chota Nagpore	100	90	to	—
Cinnatolliah	100		par.	
Colonial (Assam)	100	100	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100	to	—
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110	to	112
Darjiling	100	180	to	—
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	53	to	54
Dehra Doon	100	75	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	100	to	—
Durrung (Assam)	100	55	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	96	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	52	to	—
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60	to	—
Grob (Assam)	500	380	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	200	65	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	140	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	65	to	—
Indian Terai	500	500	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59	to	60
Jokai (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	75	to	80
Kangra Valley	100		par.	
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70	to	75
Do. contributory	200	55	to	60
Kurseong and Terai	100	30	to	35
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500	to	13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60	to	61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100	to	105
Loobah	100	115	to	120
Lower Assam	£6½	30	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120	to	130
Majagram Cachar)	100	70	to	72
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57	to	58
Do. contributory ..	90	47	to	48
Moran (Assam)	80	30	pm.	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	100	to	—
Do. contributory	90	90	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	—		—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120	to	..
Do contributory	125	60	to	65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	80	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100	to	—
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180	to	200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70	to	75
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	87	to	88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62	to	63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104	to	105
Sapakat	100	120	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20	pm.	—
Seemah	100		par.	
Singbullia and Murmah	100	70	to	75
Singe'l (Darjiling)	100	85	to	85
Soom (Darjiling)	100	85	to	86
Springside (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	92	to	93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	—		—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70		par.	
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	160	to	—
Upper Assam	£10	45	to	—

MADRAS.—Feb. 4.

Four per cent.	6¾ to 7 % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	1⅝ to 1⅝ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	1⅝ to 1¼ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	⅛ to ¾ dis.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	1 to 1⅛ do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 2 do.
Bank of Madras Shares	26 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8¼d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8¾d.	—	1s. 8 7-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5⅛-16d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅜d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8½d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight	—	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 11-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8½d.	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras
Sovereigns ..	—	—	11 14 0
Bar silver ..	—	—	—
Bar gold ..	—	—	—

LONDON.—Feb. 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.		
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	103⅛	to	104
4	Do. October 10, 1888	104¾	to	105¼
4	India Enfaced Paper	78½	to	79⅛
4½	Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1893	85	to	86
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	—	to	—
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 {Redeem. on 12}	33	to	38pm
4	Do. under £1,000 {months notice}	33	to	38pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16'84, £1,000 & £500	102	to	102½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104	to	107
4½	Do.	107	to	110
6	Mauritius, 1882	104	to	108
6	Do. 1895-96	111	to	113
4½	Do.	105	to	107
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	99½	to	100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	101	to	103
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	113	to	115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	101	to	103
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	102	to	104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	111	to	113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	124	to	125
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	132	to	134
East Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	—	to	—
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	126	to	127
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	118½	to	119½
Do. do. 5 do.	20	—	to	—
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	111	to	113
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	106	to	108
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122	to	123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	118½	to	119½
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	—	to	—
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	119	to	120
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	—	to	—
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	104	to	105

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8⅞	to	9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103	to	106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	101	to	103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12	to	12¼
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	8⅞	to	9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	105	to	108
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	100	to	102
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	101	to	103
Indo-European	25	24	to	26

BANKS.

Agra	10	10½	to	11
Delhi and London	25	—	to	—
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23	to	24
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	23	to	24
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28⅜	37	to	39
Land Mortgage of India ..	2¾	1⅜	to	1⅝ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	23½	to	24½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius ..	1	⅞	to	1⅛ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5	to	7
Ceylon Company	20	—	to	—
Do.	10	7	to	4 dis
Do.	5	—	to	—
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	3	to	4 pm
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	2	to	2½pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2⅛	to	3⅛
Moyar Coffee	5	7¾	to	8¼
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2	1¾	to	1⅛ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10⅛	to	11⅛
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	54	to	56
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1	to	2pm

TEA.

Assam	20	68	to	71
British Indian	20	5	to	6
Borelli	—	15	to	16
Darjiling	20	25½	to	26½
Dejoo	—	10	to	10¾
Eastern Assam	10	2	to	3
Jorehaut	20	45	to	50
Lebong	10	11	to	12
Lower Assam	—	—	to	—
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10¼	to	11½
Do. New	10	⅛	to	¾ pm
Mungledye	—	9	to	10
Tiphook	—	—	to	—
Upper Assam	10	3¾	to	4

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta ..	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Madras ..	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Bombay ..	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Colombo ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Mauritius ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Surg. Maj. R. T., 2 years, from April 11, '78, B.
Adams, Vet. Surg. W. S., M.
Alexander, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 18 mo., fm. Sept. 12, '79, Bo.
Alexander, Col. F., S.C., B.
Anderson, Lt. Col. C. J., S.C., 23 mos., fm. Sept. 1, '78, Bo.
Anderson, Col. G. G., Inf., 1 yr. 84d., from March 15, '79, B.
Anderson, Major J. W. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl. 7, '79, Bo.
Anderson, Capt. H. S., Inf., B.
Apperley, Capt. C. O. W., Cav., 2 y., from May 30, '79. B.
Armstrong, Lt. Col. E. F. H., S.C., 2y., from May 18, '78, M.
Ashburner, Col. John, S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Asher, Surg. Maj. J. G., 2 years, from April 2, '78, Bo.
Atkins, Major G., S.C., B.
Atkins, Major R., S.C., B.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 24, '79, M.

Babington, Capt. S., S.C., 15 mo., from Dec. 2, '78, Bo.
Babington, Col. R. C., S.C., 27 mo., from Jan. 17, 1879, M.
Babington, Capt. C. W., Inf., B.
Bagot, Lieut. C. H., R.E., 16 mo., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Baird, Col. A. F., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 11, '78, B.
Balmer, Major A., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 14, '79, M.
Bannerman, Lt. Col. P. W., S.C., 20 mo., from Nov. 18. '78, Bo.
Bardin, Col. G. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, M.
Banks, Surg. Maj. S. H., O'B., 18 mo., f. May 30, '79, Bo.
Barlow, Lt. C. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., from June 17, '78, B.
Barnes, Major O., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Barrow, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs. from May 10, '79, B.
Barwell, Lieut. Gen. C. A., C.B., S.C., B.
Battersby, Surg. W. E., 18 mo., from Feb. 12, '79, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 18, '79, B.
Bateman, Surg. Major, D. F., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
Battye, Capt. L. R., S.C., from Nov. 22, 1878, B.
Beach, Surg. Major H. J., 2 y., from April 25, '79 M.
Becher, Major H. G., S.C., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Beatty, Lieut. Col. J., R.E. 2 years, from July 13, '78, M.
Beauchamp, Lieut. Col. G. E. H., Inf., 2y., fm. Apl. 28, '79, M.
Begbie, Capt. A. G., R.E., 15 mo., from March 19, '79, B.
Bell, Lieut. A. W. C., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 29, '78, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. Col. C. J. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '79, M.
Beville, Col. H., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, Bo.
Bigg-Wither, Capt. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Birch, Major R. G., Cav., 3 years, from July 11, '77, B.
Bird, Surg. Maj. R., 18 mo., from May 3, '79, B.
Blair, Major C. S., S.C., 2 years, from April 14, '79, M.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2 y., from Oct. 20, '79, M.
Boddam, Col. H. M., S C., 2 years, from Sept 5, 1879, B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March, 7, '79, B.
Bolton, Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from March 20, '79, M.
Bolton, Lt. Col. J. S. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 6, '78 Bo.
Bonavia, Surg. Major E., M.D., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Boyd, Vet. Surg. W., B.
Boydon, Capt. W., S.C., 2 years, from June 22, '78, B.
Bloomfield, Major A., S.C., 16 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Bradshaw, Major O., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 28, 1878, M
Broadfoot, Capt. W., R.E., 2 years, from Nov. 25, '78, B.
Brine, Col. F., R.E., 2 years, from May 6, '78, B.
Browne, Lieut. L. J., S.C., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Browne, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 18 mo., from Oct. 28, '79, Bo.
Browne, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., from April 25, '79, B.
Browne, Lt. Col. C. M., R.E., 18 mos., from April 29, '78, Bo
Browne, Lieut. Col. J., C.S.I., R.E., B.
Browne, Lieut. A. G. F., S.C., B.
Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., B.
Bruce, Col. A. A., S.C., 15 months, from Nov. 20, '79, B.
Bruce, Major J. F., S.C., from Aug. 8, 1879, B.
Bullock, Major R., S.C., 14½ mo., from April 14, '79, M.
Bushby, Major C. M., S.C., 2 years, from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Busteed, Surg. Major W. J., M.D., 2 y., fm. July 11, '79, M.
Butler, Surg., W. J., 2½ years, from August 25, '77, M.

Cahusac, Col. W. L., S.C., 1 year, from April 16, '77 Bo.
Caldwell, Surg. Major W. S., 18 mos., from Feb. 21, '79, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 2 years, from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Carnegie, Maj. D. C. S. I., Cav., 24½ mo., f. Aug. 23, '78, B.
Carter, Capt. S., S.C., 3 years, from May 7, '77, Bo.
Carter, Major T. T., R.E., B.
Case, Major C., S.C., B.
Cates, Surg. Major W. E., 2 y., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Chalmers, Col. S., Inf., 2 years, from April 8, '78, B.
Chester, Major H. D. E. W., S.C., 2 y., fm. Apl 21, '79, B.
Chitty, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, Bo.
Christie, Lieut. C. H. P., R.E., 2 yrs. fr. Mar. 15, '78, B.
Churchill, Capt. G. F., S.C., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Clerk, Capt. R. M., Inf., 2 years from June 21, '78, M.
Clive, Major H. S., R.E., 1 year, from Sept. 1, '78, B.
Coles, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 27 mo., from Dec. 29, '77, B.
Condon, Surg. Major J. H., 1 yr. 243 d., fr. April 7, '79, B.
Conolly, Major E. R., S.C., B.
Connor, Capt., A. S. W., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 22, '79, Bo.
Cockburn, Col. H. A. Inf., 2 y., from March 13, '78, B.
Constant, Surg. Major, F. G., B.
Cooke, Capt. C. S., S.C., 2 y., from Nov, 29, '79, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Couchman, Col. R. S., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 23, '78, M.
Cowie, Surg. Major A. J., 2 years, from Feb. 3, '79, B.
Cowie, Capt. D., S.C., 20 mo., from June 26, 1879, M.
Cox, Major H. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 25, '79, M.
Craigie, Capt. W., B. Cav., 2½ y., from Dec. 17, '77, B.
Crawford, Major R. I., S.C., 1 yr., from June 22, '79, Bo.
Creak, Major H. C., Cav., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Cripps, Col. J. M., S. C., 2 y., from April, 8, '78, B.
Cullimore, Surg. D. H., 26 mos., from April 8, '78, M.
Cunliffe, Col. G. G, S.C., 1 y. 213d., from April 21, '79, B.
Cunningham, Capt. C., R.E., 2 y., from July 3, '78, B.
Currie, Surg. Major G. V., 18 mo., from Nov. 27, '79, B.
Currie, Lieut. Col. A. A., C.B., S.C., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Curtis, Major A. F., Cav., 3 y., from Sept. 7, '77, M.

Dakeyne, Lieut. Col. H. F., S.C., 20 mo., fm. Mar. 25, '79, M
Davidson, Col. R., S.C., 2 y., from April 14, '79, B.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., 1 y., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
Davidson, Col. E., R.E., 15 months, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Davis, Col. A. P., S.C., 2 years, from March 24, '79, Bo.
Davis, Surg. G. M'B., 2 years, from April 14, '79, B.
Davis, Capt. A. T., Inf., 18 mo., from Aug. 31, 1879, B.
Day, Lieut. J. G., R.E., from April 7, '79, B.
Des Vœux, Lieut. C. H., S.C., from May 17, '79, B.
Dobson, Surg. A. F., 2 y. 6 mo., from March 28, '78, M.
Dickson, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 23, '78, Bo.
Duncan, Lieut. Col. H. T., C.S.I., S.C., 2y. f. May 1, '78, M.
Drew, Col. H. R., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Dunsford, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 23, '78, B.
Durand, Major C. J., S.C., from April 7, '79, B
Durand, Capt. E. L., S.C., B.
Dyneley, Col. H. E., Cav., 2 y., from Oct. 22, '77, M.

Echalaz, Capt. C. G., Inf., 2 years, from May 1, '78, Bo.
Ekins, Lieut. Col. C. C., S.C., 1 year, from April -, '79, B.
Elder, Col. J. I., S.C., 14 mo., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Eliot, Lieut. G. L., S.C., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
Elliot, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 y., from April 22, '79. M.
Elton, Major H. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 3, '79, M.
Ewart, Major C. H., S.C., 13 mos, from April 21, '79, B.
Eyre, Major F. V., R.A., 1 year, from Feb. 1, '79, B.

Faber, Maj. H. R., R.E., 18 ms. 3dys., from Oct. 21, '78, M.
Fanshawe, Capt. E. C., R.E., 1 y., from April 13, '79, B.
Farewell, Col. W. T. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl 8, '79, M.
Fenton, Lieut. L. L., S.C., 15 mo., from Apl. 16, '79, Bo.
Fenwick, Maj. J. B., S.C., 3 yrs., from Sept. 8, '76, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 18 mo., from May 17, '79, Bo.
Firth, Col. H. H., S.C., 20 mo., from April 25, '79, M.
Fischer, Major B., S.C., 2 years, from May 10, '78, M.
Fisher, Major C. E., S.C., 23 mos., from Oct. 28, '78, Bo.
Fletcher, Lieut. Col. C. W., S.C., 2y., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Forbes, Major W. E., S.C., 1 yr. 49 d., from March 20, '79, B.
Forbes, Col. H., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Fordyce, Lt. A. L. D., S.C., 20 mos., from Mar. 4, '79, Bo.
Forteath, Lt. Col. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs, from Apl. 16, '79, Bo.
Forth, Lieut. Col. A. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 25, '78, M.
Fraser, Capt. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., from May 7, '79, M.
Fraser, Major J. L., S.C., 6 mo., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Fuller, Maj. Gen. J. A., R.E., 20 m., from Nov. 18, '78, Bo.

Garden, Surg. Maj. A. M., 2½ years, from Nov. 1, '77, B.
Gibbs, Major G. R., S.C., 14½ mos., from May 10, '79, B.
Gilchrist, Capt. R. A., S.C., B.
Gillilan, Col. T., S.C., 2 years, from April 16, '77, M.
Goldie, Capt. B. J., R.E., 34 mo., from May 20, '78, B.
Goodfellow, Col. W. W., C.B., R.E., 2y., from Dec. 17, '79, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. R., S.C., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Govan, Surg Major G. M., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, B.
Graham, Lieut Col. J., S.C., 27 mo., from Aug. 8, '77, B.
Graham, Major O. M., S.C., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Grant, Lieut. Col. A. D., Inf., 2 years, from Sept. 20, '78, M.
Grant, Col. J. M., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 8, '78, M.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 15 mo., from April 21, '79, Bo.
Gray, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 20 m. 8 d., fr. Jan. 28, '78' M.
Greenstreet, Capt. W. L., R.E., B.
Grey, Maj. L. J. De, C.S.I., S.I., 20 mo., f. May 8, '79, B.
Grove, Major A. S., S.C., 2 years, from April, '78, M.
Grove, Col. H. L., S.C., M.
Gubbins, Lieut. C. E., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Gurdon, Lieut. Col. E. P., S.C., 18 mos., from May 1, '79, B.

Haig, Col. M. R., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 20, 1879, Bo.
Halpin, Surg. J. N., 2 years, from March 19, 1879, B.
Hands, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 5, '79, M.
Hancock, Col. H. F., R.E., 1 year, from Aug. 4, '79, Bo
Harris, Major H. W., S.C., 26 mos., from March 23, '78, Bo.
Harris, Lieut. Col., J. T., S C., 20 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Harris, Surg. Major W. H., 1 y., from July 11, 1879, M.
Harris, Major H. T., S.C., M.
Hasted, Lieut. Col. J. O., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. April 8, '79, M.
Hartshorne, Capt. A. G., Inf., 1 y. 243 d., from April 21, '79, B.
Hawes, Lieut. Col. W. H., 2½ y., from March 21, '78, B.
Hawkes, Col T. S., S.C., from Dec. 8, '79, M.
Hay, Lieut. H., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, Bo.
Hayne, Lieut. A. G. de, S.C., 2y., from Jan. 20, '79, M.
Heffernan, Surg. Major, J. J., 2 yrs., from Mar. 25, '78, M.
Heming, Capt. D., Inf., 2 years, from June 1, '78, M.
Henslowe, Lieut. Col. P. J. F., Inf., 18 mo., f. Apl. 30, '79, Bo.
Heysham, Lt. Col. S. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 9, '78, M.
Hight, Col. C., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 28, '78, M.
Hill, Surg. H. W., 18 mos., from July 18, 1879, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. A., R.E., 26 mos., from April, 7, '78, B.
Hildebrand, Col. C. P., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 22, '79, B.
Hindle, Major J. W., S.C., 2 years, from July 13, '78, M.
Hobday, Lieut. J. R., S.C., B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 20 mo., from May 5, '79 M.
Hogg, Lieut. H. C., S.C., 2 years, from July 31, '79, Bo.
Holdsworth, Lt. Col. G. W., Inf, 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 17, '78, B.
Holloway, Major G. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl., '79, M.
Hooper, Lieut. Col. G. S., Cav., from May 30, 1879, M.
Horsford, Capt. E. C. O'B., Inf., 2 y., fr. May 20, '78, B.
Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 19, '79, Bo.
Howell, Capt. H., S.C., 18 mo., from March 10, 1879, B.
Huddleston, Major R. H., S.C., 3 y., fr. Mar. 21, '77, B.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. J. N., R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 12, '79, M

Inglis, Major A. D. C., 18 mo., from July 22, 1878, B.
Innes, Col. J. J. M'L., V.C., R.E., 18mo., fm. April 21, '79, B.

Jackson, Col. C., Inf., 2 y., from Aug. 16, 1877, B.
Jackson, Major G. D'A., Cav., B.
Jacob, Major H. B., S.C., 1 y. 3 d., from May 17, '79, Bo.
James, Capt. C., R.E., B.
Jamieson, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 2 y., from March 5, '79, B.
Jamieson, Major L. F., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 28, '79. B.
Jones, Col. L. B., S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 10, 1877, B.
Johnstone, Col. G. N., S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 5, 1878, M.
Jopp, Major K. A., R.E., 9 mos. from March 22, '79, Bo.
Joseph, Capt. F. W., S.C., 16 mo., from March 24, '79, Bo.
Justice, Lieut. Col, H. A., S.C., 1 y. 10d., fm. June 6, '79, M.

Keatinge, Col. R. H., V.C., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., fr. June 30, '78, Bo.
Ketchen, Capt. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 23, '78, Bo.
Keyes, Col. C. P., C.B., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 25, 1878, M
Kiernander, Surg. W. C., 18 mo., from Jan. 13, '79, Bo.
Kincaid, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 20, '78, M.
King, Surg. W., G., 18 mo., from March 25, '79, M.
Kilgour, Major F., S.C., 20 mo., from Apl. 13, '79, M.
Killkelly, Surg. Major C. E., 2½ y., from April 29, 1878, B.
Knapp, Surg. Maj. W. F., 18 mo., from May 5, '79, Bo.
Knyvett, Major W. L. N., S.C., 18 mo., from Apl. 21, '79, M.

Lamb, Col. T., S.C., 1 y., from Oct. 31, '79, B.
Lambe, Capt. A. F., S.C., 22 mo., from Nov. 18, 1878, B.
Lambert, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., from July 22, '79, Bo.
Lambert, Lieut. Col. E. A. C., S.C., 9mo., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Lane, Major C. T., S.C., 16 mo., from May 5, '79, B.
Laughton, Major D. W., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 1, '79, M.
Laugharne, Lieut. M., R.E., 18 mo., from April 16, '79 B.
Leggatt, Col. E. O., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 10, '79, M.
Lindsay, Lt. Col. A. W. C., S.C., 1 yr. 39d., fm. Feb. 25, '79 M.
Lindsay, Lieut. C. C., R.A., from July 11 1879, B.
Lindsay, Major A. F., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 4, '79, B.
Lowther, Col. W. H., Inf., 2 years, from April 1, '79, B.
Lucas, Lieut. H. C. E., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 24, '79, Bo.
Ludlow, Maj. E. S., S.C., 21 mos., from Dec. 19, '78, M.
Luckhardt, Lieut-Col. W., S.C., 13 m., fm Oct. 13, '79, Bo.
Lumsden, Col. Sir P. S., K.C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., f. Dec. 8, '79 B.
Lyons, Surg. Major R. T., 18 mo., from July 1, '79, B.

Macintyre, Lieut. Col. D., S.C., 1 y. 182 d., fm. June 27, '79, B.
Mackenzie, Maj. G., S.C., 1 y. 187 ds., fm. Nov. 16, '73, Bo.
Mackertich, Surg. S., 2 y., from March 6, '79, B.
Maclean, Col. J. N., S.C., from Dec. 15, '79, M.
Macleod, Lt. Col. C. D., Inf., 1 y., from Apl. 14, '79, Bo.
Mackay, Capt. J. L. A., S.C., 15 mo., from Jan. 20, '79, B.
Macausland, Lt. R. C. S., S.C., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
M'Donnell, Surg. J. O'M., 16 mo., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
M'Dougall, Surg. Major H. R. L., 16 mo., fm Jan. 25, '79, Bo.
MacGillivray, Maj. S. F., S.C., 2 y., from May 31, '78, Bo.
McIver, Capt. S. W., Inf., 2 years, from Oct. 14, '78, M.
M'Kenzie, Col. A., S.C., 2½ y., from Oct. 8, '77, B.
M'Mahon, Col. C. A., S.C., 21 mo., from Jan. 20, '79, M
M'Nair, Lieut. Col. H. A., Inf., 1 y. 182 d., fm. June 6, '79, B.
M'Neale, Capt. J. A., Inf., 16 mo., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
Mander, Major A. T., R.E., Bo.
Manderson, Maj. T. C., R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 2, '78, B.
Matthew, Maj. B. H., R.E., 2 y., from May 31, '78, Bo.
Marriott, Capt. E. M. L., Inf., 1 y., from April 15, 1879, B.
Marquis, Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 17, '79, B.
Marshall, Vet. Surg. M. J., 1 year, from Sept. 14, '78, B.
Martin, Lieut. Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 1, '79, B
Mathias, Lieut. Col. H. V., S.C., 2 y., fm Mar. 16, '79, B.
Mayhew, Capt. A. H., S.C., 15 m., from March 3, '79, Bo.
Mayne, Major R. G., Cav., 2 y., from Feb. 1, '79, Bo.
Maxwell, Lt. Col. H., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 22, '77 B.
Michell, Lieut. St. J. F., S.C., 2 y., from June 30, '78, B.
Mignon, Col. F. P., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 9, '79, Bo.
Miller, Col. H. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, Bo.
Minto, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 25, '79, B.
Mockler, Capt. E., Inf., 18 mo., from May 10, 1879, Bo.
Moncrieff, Major C. C. S., C.S.I., R.E., 17mo., f. Aug. 22, '79, B.
Montresor, Lieut. E. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 12, '79, B.
Montresor, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 18 mo., fm. June 6, '79, B.
Moore, Capt. M. J., Cav., 16 mo., from July 25, 1879, B.
Money, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 1, 1879. B.
Morris, Capt. W. C., Inf., 1 year, from April 15, '79, Bo.
Morris, Capt. R. F., R.E., 2 years, from April 8, 1879, M.
Mylne, Col. W. C. R., 1 y. 243 d., from May 19, 1879, B.

Napier, Major the Hon. G. C., C.I.E., Inf., B.
Neave, Capt. E. S., S.C., from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Neill, Capt. G. F. E. S., S.C., 15 mo., fm. Aug. 21, '79, M.
Newbery, Major F. M., Inf., 16 mo. 20 dy., fm. Apl. 23, '79, B.
Newmarch, Lt. Col. G., R.E., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '78, B.
Newill, Capt. J. H., S.C., 2 yr., from Aug. 2, '78, M.
Nolan, Surg. Major W., M.D., Bo.
North, Surg. J., 2 y., from July 13, '78, M.
Norton, Col. B. W. D., S.C., 2 y., from May 26, '79, B.

Ogilvie, Surg. Major, C. F., 18 mo., from March 6, '79, Bo.
Ollivant, Major A., S.C., 19 mo., from April 14, '79, B.
Orchard, Col. J. W., S.C., 2 yr., from March 17, '79, B.
Ostrehan, Major E. S., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 6, 1879, Bo.

Palmer, Col. C. O'B., Inf., 2 years, from Dec. 17, '77, B.
Palmer, Lieut. Col. W. H. G., S.C., 18mo., fm. Mar. 20, '79, M.
Palmer, Surg. Major W. J., 15 mos., from April 5, 1879, B.
Parsons, Surg. Maj. F., 18 mo., from May 16, '79, B.
Pearse, Col. J. L., S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 11, '79. M.
Peile, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 20, '78, Bo.
Peile, Col. F. W., R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Penny, Surg. Major J. C., 18 mo., from April 11, '79, B.
Penny, Lt. Col. C. B. F., R.E., 2 y., fm. April 1, '78, Bo.
Philips, Major J., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 1, 1879, Bo.
Phelps, Capt. A. D., S.C., 2 years, from June 9, '78, M.
Phelps, Maj. P., R.E., 2 y., from Feb. 2, 1879, Bo.
Picton-Warlow, Major J., S.C., 2½ y., fm. Feb. 16, '78, M
Plomer, Col. A. G., S.C., 22 mo , from April 30, '79, Bo.
Pogson, Col. W. Q., Inf., 32 mo. 2 d., from April 16, '77, B
Pond, Col. A., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 4, 1879, B.
Porter, Lieut. A. R., S.C., from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Porter, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 18 mo., from May 12, '79, B.
Potter, Surg. Maj. H., 2 years, from Nov. 12, '78, B.
Powis, Capt. F. T., Inf., 2 years, from Oct. 2, '78, M.
Prendergast, Lieut. Col. G. A., S.C., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Price, Capt. T., S.C., 2 years, from July 3, '78, M.
Price, Col. R. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24. '79, B.
Prideaux, Capt. R. A., Inf., 2 years, from Dec. 30. '78, Bo.
Pringle, Col. G., S.C., 2 years, from March 25, '78, M.

Radcliffe, Lt. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, 1878, Bo
Raikes, Lieut. F. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 8, '79, Bo.
Ranking, Surg. G. S. A., 14 mo., from April 23, '79, B.
Reid, Lieut. Col. A. T., S.C., 18 mos, from Feb. 10, '79, B
Reilly, Lieut. E. G., S.C., 2 y., from May 22, '79, Bo.
Remmington, Capt. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fm. May 17, '79, B
Ridgway, Capt. J. W., Inf., 18 mo. 7 d., from April 29, '78, B
Ritherdon, Col. A. W., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 10, '77, M
Robb, Surg J., 2 y., from April 5, '79, Bo.
Roberts, Col. G. R., S.C., from May 19, '79, B.
Roberts, Major A. W., Cav., 2 yrs., from May 12, '78, B.
Roberts, Major R. S., S.C., 2 y., M.
Robinson, Surg. M., 18 mos., from Nov. 26, 1878, M.
Robinson, Lieut. Col. J. I., Cav, 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B
Rothney, Col. O. E., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 13, '78, B

Salkeld, Capt. R. H., Inf., 20 months, from April 8, '79, B.
Salmon, Major W. A., S.C., 9 mo, from June 27, '79, Bo.
Sargeaunt, Major C. C., S.C., 21 mo., from Dec. 2, '78, M
Sartorious, Major G. C., S.C., Bo.
Senior, Major H. W. J., S C., from Jan. 20, '79, B.
Shaw, Surg. Major F. C., 2 years, from June 30, '78, B
Shelley, Capt. H. R, Inf., 20 mo., from Jan. 27, '79, M.
Sherlock, Surg. Major T. T. 3 y., from Feb. 13, '77, B
Shoubridge, Capt. H. W., S.C., 18m., from April 15, '79, B
Sibley, Col. T. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 12, '79, B.
Simpson, Major G. B., S.C., 2 years, from May 5, '78, Bo.
Sladen, Lieut. Col. E. B., S.C., 2 years, fm. Oct. 7, '78, M
Smalley, Major H., R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 2, '79, M.
Smart, Lieut. A. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 13, '79, M.
Smith, Capt. C. M., R.A., 2 years, from April 12, '79, M.
Smith, Capt. W. G., Inf., 2 y., from April 21, '79, B.
Smith, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., from June 5, '79, Bo.
Smith, Lieut. Col. M. G., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 15, '79, B.
Smith, Surg. Maj., H. S., 20 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Smyth, Capt. E. W., Inf., B.
Spence, Lieut. M. R., S.C., 1 y. 91d., from June 17, 1879, B.
Spence, Surg. Major J. A. W., 8 mo., from Nov. 17, '79, M.
Spry, Surg. Major H. W., B.
Stack, Lieut. Col. C. E., Cav., 2 y., from April 28, '79, Bo.
Stevens, Capt. G. B., S.C., 15 mo. 9 d., from Aug. 17, '78, B.
Stewart, Major C. E., S.C., 2 y., from May 10, '78, B.
Stoddart, Capt. C. H., S.C., 2 years, from April 7, '79 B.
Stoddart Major W., S.C., M.
Street, Major C. W., S.C., 2 y., from June 13, '79, M.
Sutherland, Surg. Major P. W., from Dec. 8, '79, B.
Swiney, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 14 mos., from July 25, '79, M.

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Taylor, Capt. R. F., Inf., 2y., from July 18, '79 M.
Temple, Lieut. H. M., S.C., 22 mo., from June 14, 1878, B.
Ternan, Lieut. A. G. B., S.C., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Thatcher, Lieut. J. F. C., S.C., 7 mo., fm. May 31, '79, Bo.
Thomas, Capt. C. F., Inf., B.
Thomas, Major G., S.C., from Dec. 16, '79, M.
Thompson, Col. C., S.C., 22 mos., from July 11, 1878, Bo.
Thompson, Capt. W. O., S.C., from Dec. 6, '79, B.
Thuillier, Major H. R., R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 17, '79, B.
Thorold, Major R. G., R.E., 15 mo., from Aug. 16, '78, B.
Torrie, Lieut. L. J., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 10, '79, M.
Touch, Col. J. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 9, 1878, M.
Trevor, Major W. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 18, 1878, Bo.
Trevor, Lieut. Col., S.T., R.E., 2 yrs., from Feb. 22, '79, B.
Trotter, Capt. J. M., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 11, 1879, B.
Trotter, Lieut. R. F., S.C., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Turner, Capt. S. C. R.E., 15 mo., from Mar. 31, '79, B.

Unwin, Major W. H., S.C., from March 17, 1879, B.
Upperton, Major J., S.C., 1 year, from July 11, 1879, B.
Van Someren, Capt. G. J., Inf., 2 y., fm. June, 13, '79, M.
Veale, Surg. Major T. S., 18 mo., from March 30, '78, B.
Vertue, Major W., S.C., 2 years, from March 14, 1879, M.
Vyvyan, Capt. B. G., Inf., 2 years, from May 1, 1878, B.

Waddington, Col. T., S.C., 18 mo., from Dec. 2, '78, Bo.
Walcott, Lt. Col. E. Y., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 1, '78, B.
Wall, Surg. A. J., 14 mo., from Feb. 26, 1879, B.
Wall, Surg. R. M., 2 years, from March 4, 1878, Bo.
Waller, Lieut. Col. H. E., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 23, '79
Walter, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 7, '79, Bo.
Walter, Capt. C. J., S.C., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Walker, Major A., R.A., 2 years, from August, '78, B.
Walsh, Lieut. Col T. P. B., S.C., Bo.
Ward, Major T. M., S.C., Bo.
Waterhouse, Major J., S.C., 15 mo., from Dec. 13, '79, B.
Werge, Lieut. E., S.C., 27 mo., from May, 1878, Bo.
Western, Capt. J. H., R.E., 1 yr. 113 d., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
White, Col. W. E., S.C., 9 mo. 8 d., from April 8, '79, M.
White, Surg. Major J. B., B.
Whishaw, Surg. J. C., 1 year, from May 19, 79, B.
Williams, Lt. Col. E. C. S., C.S.I., E., R.E., 22 mo., July 12, '78, B.
Wilkinson, Capt. A. F., Inf., 19 mo., from Oct. 30, 1878, M.
Wilson, Capt. R., Inf., 2 y., from Feb. 10, '79, M.
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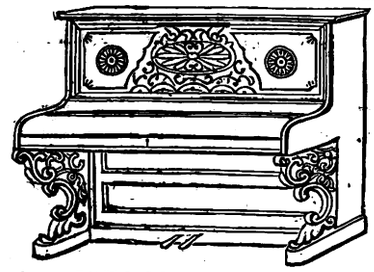
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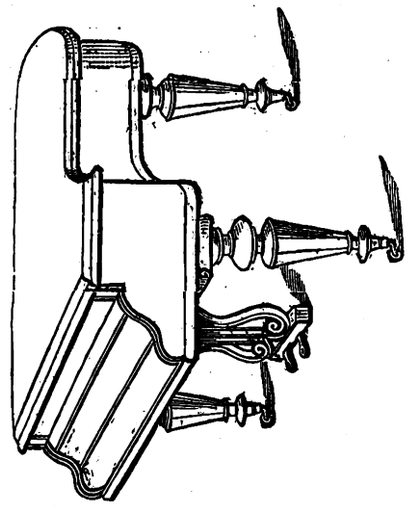
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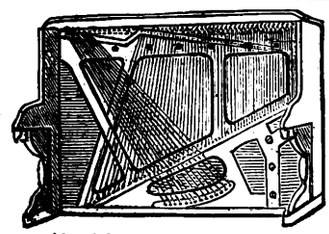


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BY

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Feb. 14; Madras and Allahabad, Feb. 13; Calcutta, Feb. 12.

THE following is the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Feb. 3, 1880:—Slight rain fell in the Madras Presidency and in parts of Sind and the Punjab. The want of rain is felt in parts of Madras, Bengal, and Upper India. The general prospects of the spring crops remain good. Madras: General prospects good. Bombay: Crop prospects continue good; fever in Kanara, Nasik, and Karachi Districts; six deaths from cholera in Puna. Bengal: General prospects continue favourable; rice still being reaped in Pooree; elsewhere harvest over, outturn on the whole a good average one; rabi crops generally promising, but still want rain in places in Behar and Chota Nagpore; early rabi ripening, and being reaped generally with good outturn; spring rice doing well, land being ploughed for early rice; general health good, but small-pox and cholera in places and fever still prevails in Poree. North-West Provinces and Oudh: No rain during the week; health good and rabi prospects fair; rain is wanted for unirrigated land, especially in Allahabad and Partabgarh; cattle disease has appeared in Agra. Punjab: Prospects and health generally good, and prices of food grains falling in most districts. Central Provinces: Clear and cool; kharif threshing continues in some districts; rabi generally good; prices stationary. British Burma: Small-pox still prevalent, otherwise general health of province satisfactory. Bangalore: Standing crops in good condition; prospects generally favourable; fever prevalent in parts, otherwise health good; prices stationary. Hyderabad: Agricultural prospects still unfavourable; weather fair; no disease. Indore: Health and prospects good. Ajmere: Clouds still about; prospects good.

THE negotiations with Mahomed Jan are reported to have proved abortive; but there has been no activity on the part of the hostile Afghans. The advance on Ghazni is expected to take place after the 20th. The reports of the fighting at Herat are confirmed by later intelligence.

THE special correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Monday that a Ghazi had shot Surgeon M'Cartie, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, through the shoulder. The injury was not serious. A Ghazi boy also slightly wounded Graves, of the Artillery.

FROM the Kuram Valley it is reported that Lieut. Humsden, 13th Bengal Cavalry, was murdered by robbers on the night of Feb. 19 while asleep in his tent. No such name, however, is to be found in the "India List." Lieut. Lumsden, late 70th Regiment, probationer Staff Corps, is noted as serving with the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Eastern Afghanistan Force.

COL. H. C. WILKINSON, lately commanding the 16th Lancers, has been selected to succeed Col. R. Preston, C.B., as military secretary to the Commander in Chief in India.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, of Kilkerran, Ayrshire, has been appointed Governor of Bombay, in the room of Sir Richard Temple. Sir James was Under Secretary for India in 1866-67, afterwards acted for a short time as Under Secretary for the Home Department, and served successively as Governor of South Australia and Governor of New Zealand from 1868 to 1874.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Mr. Nicholas Gustave Bestel, barrister-at-law formerly senior puisne judge, and lately acting chief judge, of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius.

THE Cabul correspondent of the *Times* says that it will probably not create surprise in England to learn that Sir Frederick Haines has removed General Massy from the command of the cavalry with this force. This unusual act of energy is attributed, and probably with justice, to the wholesome influence of the new adjutant general. The extraordinary apathy in consequence of which the Afghans were enabled to withdraw unmolested on the night of the 8th of October from their position on the Cabul heights has always been the subject of severe comment, and still greater disapproval has been generally expressed at the want of prudence and military ability displayed by the cavalry commander on the unfortunate 11th of December.

THE *Standard* understands that the Government of India have decided to undertake, with as little delay as possible, the construction of a bridge across the Indus at Attock. A second bridge at Sukkur is also contemplated.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* has reason to believe that Lieut. and Adjutant M'Innis and Lieut. Trower, 9th Lancers, will be recommended to her Majesty for the Victoria Cross, in recognition of their conspicuous bravery inaction before Cabul. All accounts from General Roberts's headquarters testify to the intrepidity displayed by these young officers, who set an example of soldierly devotion of which the officers and men of the regiment are justly proud, admirable though the behaviour was of all ranks on the occasion of what has not heen inaptly termed "a second Balaclava charge."

THE services of the medical officers in the Afghan campaigns have received well-deserved praise from the Secretary for War, who paid a special tribute to the late Surgeon General Porter. Col. Stanley said:—

"In Afghanistan the generals in command have spoken in the highest terms of the efficiency, zeal, and self-devotion of all ranks of officers, and I am afraid that in this respect there is even melancholy evidence in the large numbers who have succumbed to hard work, especially among the Indian forces. I must refer to the loss which the medical service and the medical world in general have sustained by the death at Sherpur of Deputy Surgeon General Porter, an officer whose arrangements for all the medical duties of the campaign left nothing to be desired. He leaves, both among the medical world and those who are his countrymen, a reputation to which his friends may look back with satisfaction, and a memory which will be dear to all those who knew him."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has returned to Bombay. Before leaving Karachi he delivered a public address in which he dwelt at length on the great future before that place, and anticipated the time when the completion of new railways would make it the port of Kandahar and Herat.

ACCORDING to a telegram received by the owners, the names of the officers lost in the wreck of the steamer *Vingorla* are:—Sturt (captain), Conry (chief officer), Mowbray (clerk), Byrne, Wilden, and Knight (engineers). The steamer is supposed to have struck on a sunken bagalow. A later telegram has been received from Calcutta stating that the Anchor Line steamer *Britannia* had landed at Karachi Mr. Conry, chief officer of the *Vingorla*, and two natives. The *Chilka* saved one native and remained on the spot eight hours.

IT will interest deputy surgeons general of the Indian service to know that under G.G.O. No. 13 of 1880 they are not entitled to retire on the full pension to which they would be entitled on the completion of their tour in the grade of deputy surgeon general, but only on the pension to which their length of service at the time of their retirement entitles them, plus the extra pension of a deputy surgeon—£250 per annum. This is the ruling of the Military Department on the point.

A CALCUTTA paper hears that Lord Cranbrook has recently expressed his opinion that the provincial and district officers of the country concerned are mainly responsible

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for the Rampa disturbances; for, argues his lordship, if those officers had duly acquainted themselves with the feelings and requirements of the people with whom they were brought into contact, the disturbances would probably not have arisen.

THE retirements of Deputy Surgeon General Irving and Captain C. H. Jackson are gazetted.

THE *Madras Mail* announces the death of a distinguished native astronomer, Chintamanay Ragoonath Charry, F.R.A.S. Mr. Chintamanay, who had been seventeen years attached as a head assistant in the Madras Observatory, was the only native of India who has yet entered the lists as a discoverer of new celestial objects, having detected two new variable stars, viz., R. Reticuli in 1867, and V. Cephei in 1878. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in Jan., 1872, upon the joint recommendations of his immediate chief, the Government astronomer, and Mr. E. B. Powell, C.S.I., then director of public instruction.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the measures taken by the Government of India, in connection with the assumption of authority over their States by the Raja of Rutlam and the Chief of Dewas. In connection with the subject Lord Cranbrook remarks that the results exhibited in the papers "testify to the remarkable ability with which, during the minority of the chiefs, the States in question have been administered by the native gentlemen to whom the conduct of their affairs was entrusted, and to the judicious supervision which has been exercised" by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India. The record of the administration of Rutlam is regarded as most gratifying and as thoroughly justifying the various marks of commendation which the superintendent, Mir Shahamat Ali, has, from time to time, received from the Government of India. The grant of titles and honours recommended by Sir H. Daly for the four native gentlemen connected with the administration has been approved by the Secretary of State.

A TELEGRAM states that a committee has been appointed in Calcutta to collect funds for the relief of Irish distress. A large sum has already been subscribed. At a meeting at Hyderabad over Rs.50,000 were subscribed, of which the Nizam gave Rs.20,000. About Rs.2,000 have been collected at Kandahar.

DURING the week preceding our mail dates the Bombay committee remitted another sum of Rs.6,000 to the Duchess of Marlborough's fund, and a like amount to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who telegraphed his thanks for the contributions of Bombay. A successful municipal public meeting was held at Madras, from which city £1,000 had been remitted, the fund having reached Rs.18,000. A meeting was also held at Colombo on Feb. 5, and a committee, headed by the Lord Chief Justice, appointed to collect subscriptions. Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, B.C.S., has published an appeal to "Hindu and Musulman charity" in the *Hindu Patriot*. He writes that the Duchess of Marlborough's attempt in England to raise a fund has been the reverse of a success, and warns "the readers against any attempt by the English press to minimise the calamity." A North West paper says that province is treating the appeal from Ireland with supreme indifference, while the Punjab has subscribed less than Rs.300. Among the contributions from other parts of India are mentioned one of Rs.2,000 from H.E. the Ameer-i-Kulri, of Hyderabad, and Rs.500 from each of his two sons; Rs.2,000 from Sir Salar Jung, and Rs1,000 from Rai Dhunpur Singh Bahadur of Azim Gunge.

THE *Pioneer* regrets "to hear of rumoured difficulties in the administration of the Marine Survey Department. Differences of opinion between two of the senior officers of the department have most unfortunately been allowed to come to a head, the result being, we fear, the loss to India of the services of the senior of the Royal Navy officers attached to the survey, and one who is, moreover, probably one of the ablest and most accomplished marine surveyors of the present day, Lieutenant Jarrad. It appears that Lieutenant Jarrad entertained some professional objection—the etiquette of the Royal Navy being very precise in such matters—to the arrangement by which he became liable, in the absence of Commander Taylor, to receive orders from Mr. Carrington, the deputy superintendent of the Marine Survey Department, but not a naval officer. This led to a reference to Government, and a decision against Lieutenant Jarrad, which has the effect of replacing his services at the disposal of the Admiralty. A little tact on the part of the authorities, and a little private pressure brought by them to bear on the parties concerned, would have prevented the present *contretemps*."

THE balance of deposits at credit of the accounts in the Government district savings banks at the close of the past financial year was, we see, Rs.32,87,537, as compared with Rs.28,43,462 at the close of 1877-78, while in the Presidency savings banks the balance was Rs.1,38,70,933, as compared with Rs.1,44,43,435, and in the regimental banks Rs.22,20,752, as compared with Rs.2,274,678. The decrease in the case of the regimental banks is attributed to some of the regiments having left India; that in the Presidency banks partly to a more strict observance of the rule regarding the limits of deposits, and partly to the extension of the district savings bank system to the Mofussil treasuries. The increase in the rate of interest lately allowed, together with the additional facilities offered, will probably lead to a large increase of deposits during the current year.

THE amount of cash in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on Feb. 5 was Rs.1,47,16,376, the return for the previous week having been Rs.1,74,97,044, thus showing a decrease of Rs.27,80,668.

THE applications for passages to England for families of officers proceeding on service being more numerous than the accommodation on board the troopships, priority will be given to the wives of subalterns and captains on service. The claims of widows and orphans will next be attended to, and after them those of the wives of field and general officers.

OUR Bombay friends have been occupied in pressing for the Friday evening departure of the homeward mail. Meanwhile we hear grave complaints of the inconvenience of the present Thursday arrival, and we call the attention of the authorities to the excessive time now consumed in the transit from Brindisi to London.

LORD LYTTON ON INDIAN FINANCE.

AT Tuesday's sitting of the Legislative Council at Calcutta the bill amending the License Acts passed without opposition. The chief feature of the measure is the exemption of poor traders from taxation. General satisfaction was expressed by all the speakers at the condition of the finances, but some objected to charging the war expenses upon the revenues of India, and advocated a loan and the abolition of the famine taxation. Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and others made speeches strongly urging that it was a grave mistake to reduce the expenditure for the railway and irrigation works.

The Viceroy then reviewed the whole financial policy of the Indian Government, referring to the success of the measures adopted, which, he said, had largely increased the consumption of salt, and the revenue from that source, notwithstanding the reduction of the duty over the greater part of India. His Excellency indicated a hope that a further reduction might be effected, and pointed out the good result arising from the recent reductions in the expenditure, urging continued effort in the same direction and immediate attention to the recommendations of the Army Commission. The Viceroy expressed his confidence in the ultimate total abolition of the cotton duties. The Viceroy then made allusions to errors in the recent speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster, comparing the expenditure of the last four years with a corresponding period under the governorship of Lord Northbrook, and he showed that, excluding the famine relief expenditure and the loss of exchange—circumstances which were not under the control of the Government—there had been practically no increase in the actual expenditure incurred, while the average net revenue in 1878-79 and in 1879-80 exceeded that of 1868-69 and 1869-70 by more than £6,500,000, resulting from improved procedure and the natural growth of revenue. Notwithstanding the reduced taxation, the annual actual charge for interest on the debt had

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only been increased by £2,500,000 during the last forty years in spite of the addition to the Empire of five provinces with forty-two millions of people, and the cost of six wars, besides the suppression of the mutiny, and several great famines. The Viceroy, all the members of the Executive Council, and Sir Ashley Eden strongly opposed the proposal to throw any portion of the Afghan war charges upon England.

Lord Lytton denied Mr. Gladstone's allegation that the receipts from the taxes for the relief of the famine had been devoted to any other purpose. He asserted that the financial object for which this taxation was proposed had been completely accomplished. Lord Lytton expressed astonishment at the charge which had been brought against the Government of concealing the real cost of the war. His Excellency showed that, far so from this being the case, the Indian Government had included in the war charges the cost of the frontier railways, permanent telegraphs, and other similar expenditure. The Viceroy shared the regret expressed by Sir Ashley Eden and others at the reduced expenditure for productive works, and expressed a hope that it would only be temporary. He vindicated the character and conduct of Sir Frederick Roberts in regard to the attacks recently made upon him, and declared that no Afghan had been executed for rebellion or for taking up arms to repel invasion, or on any charge not punishable with death by the ordinary practice of war. Lord Lytton absolutely denied the truth of the statements recently made by the Duke of Argyll. He and the members of the Executive Council declared that there was complete unanimity in the Councils of the Indian Government, and that they were in entire concurrence with her Majesty's Government in regard to the policy of the war, which they desired to bring to the speediest possible conclusion compatible with the attainment of the purely defensive objects aimed at.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

H.H. MAHARAJA OF DARBANGAH'S BALL.

THE ball given on Feb. 5 to their Excellencies at the Town-hall of Calcutta by H.H. the Maharaja is declared by a correspondent to have surpassed in magnificence all previous balls, and to have been the best ever given. We quote a description of the internal decoration of the Town-hall. Lady Lytton's drawing-room was furnished most elegantly, the furniture being ebony and gold, upholstered with the richest Roman satin (gold) procurable. Beautiful oil paintings adorned the walls, and elegant *articles de luxe* aided in assisting in the generally beautiful *tout ensemble.* The usual supper-room was furnished as a withdrawing-room, with richly carved mahogany chairs, settees, and couches, cushioned with red rep and velvet. Next to this drawing-room was a marvel in the shape of a dense forest, which looked so really like a wood that we could hardly believe it the work of man. Then the great hall. At the east end was a bell-shaped tent, which reached from the floor up to the ceiling, made of crimson cloth, beautifully embroidered in gold. It was luxuriously furnished with an immense mirror and gold and silver thrones for the use of the distinguished guests of the evening. On each side of this were tastefully arranged bowers, made up with every conceivable tree, plant, and creeper procurable in Bengal. At the western end of the hall was an exquisite little Swiss cottage with trellis work all round, up which grew creepers and flowers in abundance, making one for the moment forget his exile, and fancy himself once more in some quiet country place at home. In the centre of this cottage was a Vandyked oval, behind which were huge blocks of ice with his Highness's initial D and crest (a dolphin) frozen in; on each side of it were pretty fountains playing, giving a generally cool aspect to the scene.

NAGA RAID ON THE BALADHUN TEA GARDENS.

BALADHUN is at the extreme north east corner of the Cachar district, and is distant about thirty miles by road from Silchar, the headquarters station. The nearest gardens to it are Lydia Cherra and Dicksia. About ten miles west, along the foot of the hills, is the large Koombrigram group of gardens, while to the south of Koombrigram is Scotpore. Between Scotpore and Lydia Cherra, to the east, are Dewan and Bortoll, and south of these Lallong and Labak. Due south of Baladhun, at a distance of about seven miles, is Jeerighat, astride the Munipore-road. The police and postal station is eight miles west of Jeerighat on the same road; eighteen or twenty miles south by east of Lukhipore is the other police station of Mynadhur. At Silchar there are the headquarters of the 34th N.I. The whole country between Silchar and Lukhipore, to the south, and the hills to the north, is dotted with gardens. These represent a very large amount of capital as well as a very large coolie population.

THE NORTHBROOK INDIAN CLUB.

THE reading-room in connection with the National Indian Association has been opened at 6, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C., under the name of the Northbrook Indian Club, and several English and Indian members have already joined it. It is supplied with the best Indian and other newspapers, books from Mudie's, &c., and consists of a reading-room and smoking-room. A third room is occupied by the office. The club is open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; the annual subscription is one guinea. As affording a permanent address for members, and as a convenient place of meeting, it will probably become a successful and appreciated institution.

CASUALTIES IN AFGHANISTAN.

A PARLIAMENTARY return has just been issued showing "the numbers killed or dead of disease or invalided in each of the three armies operating beyond the Indus in the late campaign in Afghanistan, from the date of the advance beyond the Indian frontier up to the return across the Indus of the regiments ordered back at the close of operations in the field." By this it appears that of British troops 1 officer and 11 men were killed in action or died of wounds, 12 officers and 349 men died of disease, and 19 officers and 925 men were invalided—total, 32 officers and 1,285 men. Of the native troops there died in action or from wounds 1 native officer, 3 Europeans, and 49 men; 7 European and 14 native officers and 794 men died of disease; while 14 European and 17 native officers and 960 men were invalided. Of the British troops the loss in action was confined exclusively, and the loss from disease chiefly, to the Peshawur Valley Forces, which also suffered the most severely in respect of its native troops. The Kuram force shows the smallest list of casualties in all respects. Not a single European belonging to it died or was invalided, and only 82 deaths and 102 men invalided are reported from its native contingent.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

A RETURN, moved for by Mr. Baxter in July, 1879, has been recently issued, showing in detail the expenditure of the Ecclesiastical Department of the Government of India for the year 1876-77, including the name, official style and designation, ecclesiastical connection salary, and allowances, of each chaplain or minister in the service of the Government, with the average attendance of the civil and military servants of the Queen at the religious services conducted by them. Two sets of returns have been furnished. The expenditure returns relate to 1876-77, while the clergy and attendance returns furnish information for 1879. This is owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the local authorities, which necessitated a second reference, with blank forms, the results of which were not received till last August. Since 1876-77 reductions have been made, and more are hoped to be effected. From the first return it appears that in 1876-77 the total net expenditure was Rs.19,87,646, as Rs.10,095 accrued as fees for baptisms and burials, Rs.9,913 of which appear under the head Church of England, which Church received Rs.12,96,271 for salaries; Rs.3,09,566 for church establishment, &c.; and Rs.1,49,638 for burial-ground charges. The accounts under these heads apportioned to the Church of Scotland were Rs.1,10,018, Rs.22,180, and Rs.381. To the Roman Catholic Church Rs.67,690, Rs.41,416, and Rs.583. The second return gives a total of chaplains and ministers amounting to 283, apportioned as follows:—Church of England, 201; Church of Scotland, 21; Roman Catholic, 61. The services of the Church of England were ordinarily attended by 23,842 military and 3,191 European and Eurasian servants of Government, exclusive of their wives and families. The Church of Scotland numbered 2,782 soldiers and 479 officials; and the Roman Catholic Church averaged 10,586 military and 621 civilian worshippers. In the year 1876-77 the average attendance of British soldiers was 50,880—the difference is accounted for by the war. The uselessness of the attendance return is shown by the fact that the total number of Christians in India (European and Eurasian) is 179,680, and is strongly insisted on by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who writes that the directions have been so variously interpreted that no confidence can be placed upon the returns. His lordship further shows that the chaplains are bound to minister to the families of Government servants, and that there is a considerable population "indirectly connected with Government employment." In fact, it appeared in 1873 that in Bengal the average number of Europeans under charge of a chaplain amounted to 700.

TRADE OF BRITISH BURMA.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *British Burma Gazette* contains a report on the inland trade of British Burma for the official year 1878-79. The total value of the year's trade is shown to have been £4,061,739 as compared with £3,552,623 for the previous year. There is no doubt that this trade would assume very large proportions were it not for the restrictions placed upon it by the King of Burma and the corrupt and obstructive behaviour of the Burmese officials on the frontier who levy black mail upon traders. At the beginning of the official year in question the late King of Burma held monopolies of jaggery, tobacco, gram and pulse, wheat, pickled tea and petroleum. He bought the entire produce of the year at his own price, and resold it through brokers at arbitrary rates, and in this way, although there was in some cases an actual decrease in the quantities imported into British Burma, the value was higher than in the previous year. The most elementary principles of political economy are not understood,

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evidently, by those who have the control of Burmese policy, as many monopolies besides those already named are assumed under the royal prerogative; and even when an import duty is the only drawback to the freedom of trade the Burmese customs officials aggravate the matter by a peculiar process of their own. For instance, if the price of unrefined sugar is Rs.12-8-0 per 100 viss, it is reckoned as being Rs.25, and duty is levied on this value, or at the rate of 10 instead of 5 per cent. A boatman will declare his cargo to be, say, 10,000 viss. This the customs officer estimates at 13,000 viss, and asks the boatman if he will pay duty on the latter quantity. If he refuses, the cargo is ordered to be weighed; but, as this causes expense and delay, the duty demanded is usually paid. After this is done a demand is made by the preventive officers, or searchers, of one rupee from each small boat and two rupees from each large one. Should the boatmen refuse to pay what they demand the cargo is ordered to be landed on suspicion. The same process is adopted in the case of boats coming down the river.

P.W.D. ENGINEER STAFF.

THE following is the distribution according to provisional scales :—

PROVINCE.	Chief Engineers, I. II. and III.	Superintending Engineers.	Executive Engineers.				Assistant Engineers.		
			1	2	3	4	1	2 and 3	
Bengal	2	6	7	9	9	11	16	32	92
North Western Provinces and Oudh	2	4	9	11	11	13	20	39	109
Punjab	2	5	7	10	10	12	18	35	99
Local administrations ...	2	5	9	9	10	16	19	38	108
Military works	1	5	5	6	7	8	12	23	67
Railways	5	12	18	24	24	30	43	86	242
	14	37	55	69	71	90	128	253	717

The provincial and irrigation branches under the respective local Governments have been treated as one, and it was intended originally that the executive and assistant engineers under local administrations should be brought on one list for promotion on April 1 next. In dealing practically with the reduced establishment, it was, however, found necessary to anticipate this arrangement. The strength of the establishment actually on the permanent list, compared with the provisionally sanctioned scale, is eighty-nine officers in excess of requirements, who will be borne on the several lists as supernumeraries. The promotions, therefore, on the whole, will be as follow :—

Superintending engineer to chief engineer, III. 2*
2nd grade to 1st grade superintending engineer 2
3rd grade to 2nd grade superintending engineer 6
Executive engineer to superintending engineer, 3rd grade... ... 9†
Assistant engineer, 1st to 4th grade executive ... ... 41‡

* 14 — 12 = 2 (A).
† 37 — 30 + 2 (A) = 0 (B).
‡ 285 — 253 + 9 (B) = 41.

But before these promotions are made some transfers are necessary, and all Civil Engineers in the Military Works Branch will be replaced by military officers. As, however, so many Royal Engineer officers of the Military Works Branch are absent on field service, the Civil Engineers will remain temporarily attached to the branch until the inspector general is able to dispense with their services. The transfers are to have effect from the 31st of December last, and the promotions to existing vacancies from last New Year's Day. In making the promotions from the rank of executive to superintending engineer the recommendations of the local authorities have been accepted, but further advancement in the class and promotion to the position of chief engineer (the salary of which appointment in future will be irrespective of the post on which an officer is employed) will be regulated by the Government of India "on general considerations." The subject of temporary promotions from grade to grade has been under the consideration of the Governor General in Council, and his Excellency has decided that there shall be no further promotions of the kind. Temporary promotions from class to class are, however, to be continued under existing rules. No province administration or branch of the department is to be allowed any margin over strength of staff required to fill sanctioned appointments on account of absentees on furlough, and, where the total number of officers on any list exceeds provisionally sanctioned scale, those in excess are to be entered as supernumeraries, beginning at the junior officer in the lowest grade.—*Times of India.*

THE FRENCH INDIES.

THE financial statement of the French possessions in India has been already published in the *Moniteur* at Pondicherry, from which we see that the "budget estimate for last year was 1,702,042fr., while the actual receipts were 2,299,177fr. This excess of receipts over expenditure was due to a munificent legacy left to the Government by Souprayapoulle, a member of a distinguished family in Pondicherry. The budget estimates for the year is estimated at 1,872,432fr., towards which Pondicherry will contribute 1,145,138fr.; Karikal, 429,241fr.; Chandernagur, 201,223fr.; Mahé, 54,162fr.; Yanaon, 42,667fr. The expenditure is given as follows:—Pondicherry, 1,321,459fr.; Karikal, 315,240fr.; Chandernagur, 140,843; Mahé, 49,988fr.; and Yanaon, 42,907. The direct taxes (*contributions directes*) for the year yield 518,297fr.; the indirect taxes, 1,103,805fr.; the miscellaneous receipts amount to 262,690fr. The house tax is levied only in Mahé, which brings in a small sum of 790fr., the land tax (*impôt foncier*) for the whole of French India brings in 518,297fr. Of the indirect contributions, stamp duties, &c., brings in 69,057fr.; port duties, 21,396fr.; the duties on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, 412,186fr.; and the sale of salt, tobacco, and betel yields 490,802fr.; post office receipts amount to 17,991fr.; miscellaneous indirect duties, 92,372fr. On the expenditure side we read that 6,654fr. will be be paid on account of pensions. The *personnel* of the Government and the establishment of the *Directeur de l'Intérieur* cost 225,296fr.; public instruction, 145,000fr.; gaols and workhouses, 44,220fr.; police department, 118,298fr. A certain sum of money is set apart by the Government for orphans. The upkeep of the public library at Pondicherry, which contains about 10,000 volumes, costs the Government 5,480fr. The French monetary system is in vogue in Pondicherry for official purposes. The legal rate of the rupee is fixed at 2fr. 40c., but this rate varies considerably in commercial transactions, and sometimes falls so low as 1fr. 97c."

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY.

THE following observations by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are dated Fort William, Feb. 6, 1880:—The Government of India has viewed with great satisfaction the remarkable progress that has been made in the prosecution of this important work. Platelaying was commenced at Rukh, the junction of the Sukkur-Quetta State Railway with the Indus Valley State Railway, on Oct. 5, 1879, and the line was brought into Sibi on Jan. 14, 1880—a length of 133½ miles having been laid in 101 days. This rate of progress is unprecedented in the annals of Indian railways, and when it is considered that at the time the work was commenced there was little permanent way material in Sind, that all the rest had to be drawn from the various broad-gauge lines in India, and that most of this material had to be carried through about 100 miles of country devoid of water, there are perhaps few, if any, other instances in the world where rail-laying has been pushed along with such rapidity against such impediments.

Resolution.—The thanks of the Governor General in Council are due to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, but for whose personal supervision, cordial and influential co-operation, as well as warm interest in the work, the officers charged with this undertaking could not possibly have accomplished their task in so short a time.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires also to record his high appreciation of the excellent services rendered by Lieut. Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., engineer in chief; Mr. J. R. Bell, superintendent of works; and Messrs. Monk, Peel, Tait, Baxter, Moyle, and Roberts, the engineers employed under their orders. In consideration of the severe labour and hardships undergone by these officers in the discharge of their duties, the Government of India sanctions the grant to them of three months' special leave on full pay, to be taken between the months of June and October, when their services can be spared. The only restriction on this leave is that it cannot be taken into continuation of other leave, or *vice versâ*. Should the leave, however, not be desired, the immediate grant of a bonus of one month's pay in lieu thereof is hereby sanctioned. These privileges are also to be extended to three upper subordinates to be named by the engineer in chief of the line.

THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH, P.W.D.

THE following resolution of the Government of India, dated Feb. 5, has been published :—The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the necessity of determining a provisional scale of establishment for the superior officers of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, and, in accordance with the principle laid down for the Engineer Establishment in the resolution now read, has been pleased to sanction the following :—Examiners—Class I., grade I., 3; grade II., 2; grade III., 2. Class II., grade I., 5; grade II., 5; grade III., 6. Deputy examiners—Grade I., 18; grade II., 9. Assistant examiners—Grade I., 5; grade II. and apprentices, 7. But, as the rank of examiner of public works accounts in at least one province is now under consideration, the number in the two higher grades of examiners will be for the present respectively two and three instead of three and two. Promotions in accordance with the sanctioned scale will be published in notifications Nos. 42 and 43 of this date. The general rules laid down in Public Works Department Notification No. 303 G., dated Jan. 30, are applicable to the accounts branch of the department.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A NEW GUIDE TO CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS.* WE have received the first monthly number of a dictionary of Continental Railways and other means of travel, which is the newest success of Charles Dickens. The plan of the work is fairly described as extremely simple. "About thirty-five important continental towns have been selected which have been treated as centres of travel. From each of these centres are shown the routes to the localities most frequented by the travelling public, the average of radial towns being about forty to each centre." Thus the traveller, whatever be his motive, business or pleasure, can most easily find out the route he prefers, the time taken, the hour of arrival and departure, &c. There are numerous rough but clear sketch maps interspersed; other interleaves also occur, one of which we protest against, in the form of a most objectionably vulgar pictorial advertisement. One feature is worthy of notice: the trains *a.m.* and *p.m.* are distinguished by a marked difference of type, which is a useful guide to the eye. The cheap and handy volume thoroughly deserves its name of an easy guide: easy to understand, easy to carry, easy to follow, it will dispel the perplexities and smooth the way of many travellers.

* "Dickens's Dictionary of Continental Railways," &c. Published Monthly. No. 1, March. London: Charles Dickens, 26, Wellington-street.

INDIAN NOTES.*

THIS unpretending volume contains a very large collection of facts, interspersed with good advice and sound maxims, for travellers and residents in India. Some of the papers are reprints from English and Indian medical journals; and we must say that, while the author was about it, he might as well have completed his reprints, and not referred his readers for information about Mean Meer and Mooltan to that very accessible publication, the *Indian Medical Gazette*. He would also have made his work a much more agreeable one had he expanded his very stenographic style, and not adhered so closely to the pages of his note-book. His minute and accurate observations are so presented as to remind us of compressed vegetables. But if the inquirer after the conditions of existence in the principal stations of Upper India and "the Hills" is not repelled by the brusque and jerky style, and will contribute mentally some auxiliary verbs, pronouns, and other parts of speech, he will derive a very sufficient supply of information on the social, sanitary, and general surroundings among which his lot, or the lot of his friends, may be cast. We leave to our medical readers the recommendation of Mooltan as a resort for "rich young plethorical persons from Europe." The chapter on "Herbs and Simples" goes far to show that the proposed Ayur Veda would be a superfluous institution, and that Indo-European medical science has succeeded to all the real treasures of the old Hindu pharmacopœia.

* "Indian Notes." By F. R. HOGG, M.D., Surgeon Major. London: J. and A. Churchill, New Burlington-street.

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—(MARCH).

WE are not surprised to find that the unmeasured attack on the education, manners, and habits of the "Modern Parsee Girl" has called forth able and gallant defenders of their countrywomen. Messrs. Khory and Davar make a very good case for the defence; the latter especially says that English education has rescued Parsee women from the abyss of ignorance and superstition. "Life in India," and a short paper entitled "Brethren or Niggers," deal with the surroundings of life in Calcutta and the existence of amiable and charitable qualities in the natives, which should call forth more sympathy from "the young men who go to India impressed with a sense of their own enlightenment and importance, and who unduly despise all who differ from them in habits, language, and colour." We think that too much is made of this view taken by "young men;" public schoolboys at home look down upon the "cads;" undergraduates entertain supercilious contempt for shopkeepers, and the "British snob" everywhere despises what he is unused to. The man-and-brother theory is too fine a weapon to prune these youthful excrescences with. The influence and advice of superior and older officials will have more effect than the study of the mutual kindliness of natives. The recent reply of Sir Ashley Eden, and his scathing criticisms on "Young India," may be read with advantage by many who are prone to throw upon "Young England" all the blame for occasional friction between officials and natives. The pages of the Journal might, we fancy, be put to a worse use than reproducing and preserving the minute referred to. We are glad to see the start of the reading room under its new name of the Northbrook Club. The scheme deserves success and support from all interested in the true and sensible development of our Indian fellow-subjects.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE CHARITIES OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. THERE are 248 charitable institutions supported by Government, such as dispensaries, poor-houses, rest-houses for travellers, &c., in which 5,660 persons are aided daily at a yearly cost to Government of Rs.2,37,179. Besides these there are 1,859 charitable institutions supported by the public, at which upwards of 21,000 persons are aided daily. The Government does not contribute Rs.10,000 a year towards the upkeep of these places, but the public gives more than three lakhs yearly, while other three lakhs appear to be derived from certain lands. If we take the figures in another way we find that Government keeps up 220 places in which indoor relief is afforded, and the general public maintain 1,473 such places. The Government also maintains fifteen institutions for outdoor relief, and the public 136. Of institutions partly supported by the public and partly by the Government, there are fifty-six, which afford daily aid to 2,060 persons, and to which Government contribute Rs.43,370 yearly, while the income from other sources is about 2½ lakhs. The Government also contribute more than a lakh of rupees a year to institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation, such as those for the cure of sickness, for the relief of paupers, and for travellers, &c. Throughout the Presidency there are altogether 2,494 charitable institutions, at which 32,495 persons are aided daily, and to which Government contributes Rs.456,830 yearly, while the income from other sources is upwards of nine lakhs of rupees, in addition to four-and-a-half lakhs subscribed by the public. Of course these are very small sums when we remember that in this country there is no poor rate; and they prove clearly that the public will not, without compulsion, provide adequately for the necessitous sick and poor. The cost of the maintenance of the civil dispensaries has been very wisely transferred to the shoulders of the ratepayers, and in due course the various local municipalities and local fund boards will, no doubt, be entrusted with the duty of administering to all local wants and have complete control over the funds they are empowered to raise, provided they employ them according to certain general principles laid down in clear and distinct language by Government. Luckily, the social conditions under which the vast majority of the people of this Presidency live render unnecessary the introduction of a general poor law, but there is still room for much to be done in the way of alleviation of the very destitute.—*Madras Times*.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS.

A CALCUTTA paper mentions a rumour, said to be circulating at home, to the effect that a Government bill is likely to be introduced into Parliament this session for the reconstitution of the Indian Councils here and at St. James's-park. In all probability the popular impression that some such bill is needed has more to do with the report than definite information. India bills have often brought Ministries to grief, and the present Government is unlikely to court embarassments it can avoid at a time when it will not want to give any handles to the enemy that can possibly be kept out of reach. If the election should terminate in favour of the Conservatives, who would thus be ensured another long tenure of power, the constitution of the Councils might very properly come up for consideration. Meanwhile, it is easier to see that serious friction has been felt of late than to sketch out the rules and regulations that would prevent its recurrence. The Governor General's Council is not a Cabinet, and yet its members would be unworthy of the position if they were content to be mere heads of departments. The theory, of course, is that members of Council are to be independent thinkers on public questions till such time as the Government collectively has come to a decision. Then they are to throw all their previous ideas overboard and work with enthusiasm for the realisation of the collective idea. The principle is not calculated to work well when the people who have to make the sacrifice are a majority, and yet, of course, the viceregal supremacy must be maintained; sometimes a majority must make up its mind to give way. The solution of the deadlock, perhaps, may be that, necessary as a viceregal prerogative is, its exercise at any time must be regarded as so tremendous a measure that the disintegration and reconstitution of the Council should always follow, as a matter of course, on any occasion when it had been found necessary to bring the exceptional force into play. No doubt the internal embarrassments of the present Government have all begun from the state of feeling engendered by the affair of the cotton duties. The war, even, failed to prove a sufficiently powerful bond of union between unsympathetic elements of the administration. Eventually we see the disintegration of the Council actually beginning. If the established rule were such that the break up would beforehand have been recognised as the inevitable result of the *lit de justice* held in reference to the cotton duty affair, perhaps that unfortunate incident would never have transpired. Another direction in which a change in the present constitution of the Council might avert some disagreeable complications, in certain con-

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tingencies, would be this. Among the criticisms now falling fast and furious on the head of the Commander in Chief there is one which is partly unjust. The unfortunate arrangement by which the Commander in Chief is burdened with a seat on the Viceroy's Council is inevitably calculated to put him in a dilemma in time of war. If he devotes himself to his duty as councillor he must necessarily do this at the sacrifice of his efficiency as a Commander in Chief. And, *vice versa*, he cannot play that part in a war which a Commander in Chief is expected to play if he has to be attending political councils at a distance from the scene of warlike operations. Without any very formal India Bill this anomaly could be rectified, and there is some reason to anticipate that such a change may be made, because the Army Commission is supposed to have embodied a recommendation to that effect in its as yet mysterious report. The small and unpretending amendment bill which would suffice to carry out that recommendation would not excite party strife, and might thus be introduced by the Government at home on the mere humble and prosaic principle that it was wanted. If there is a military member of Council to play the part of War Minister it is manifest on the face of things that the presence of the Commander in Chief as well is an anomaly.—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.—At a general meeting of the Brahmo Somaj of India, held at Calcutta, a resolution was passed offering the greetings of the society to "all theists and liberal thinkers in Europe and America, and to all philanthropists and reformers who are engaged in advancing the cause of truth." Connected with the resolution was the name of Professor Max Müller, "whose works on comparative theology had so much benefited the liberal cause both in Europe and in India." The conference also gratefully recognised the work done by the British Goverment in the country, and declared its "stanch loyalty to Empress Victoria, whose reign has conferred such signal benefits on the land she governs." In a report submitted to the meeting it is stated that "in founding new churches, new congregations, and a new order of self-devoted missionaries, in uniting new communities and races, such as the Punjabis, Mahrattas, Billavars, Telugus, Guzeratis, Hindustanis, Sindhis, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Germans, Americans, &c., and permeating these races with its own spirit and ideas of universal brotherhood, the Brahmo Somaj of India has, during the last decade and a-half, sufficiently vindicated its existence as a separate, wide, militant church."—*Times of India.*

THE BENGAL STATE RAILWAY REPORT.—From a resolution of the local Government on the State Railway revenue report for the year 1878-79 we see that the capital outlay during the year was Rs.66,41,043, bringing the total to March 31 last up to Rs.2,75,91,838. The amount of interest payable to the Imperial Treasury on this sum being Rs.10,92,210, and that of the net receipts Rs.3,96,666, the balance for which the provincial resources were liable was Rs.6,95,544. The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs.18,11,043 against Rs.7,56,183 in the year 1877-78, and the working expenses to Rs.14,14,377 against Rs.5,87,942, thus leaving a net balance of Rs.3.96,666, as above, against Rs.1,68,241. This is a considerable improvement; but the working expenses seem disproportionately heavy, especially on the Northern Bengal line, where they amounted to Rs.9,15,451, against Rs.1,65,411 in 1877-78. This increase is in a great measure due to the opening of the line throughout its entire length, but the Lieutenant Governor regards it as unduly heavy, and steps have been taken, the resolution says, to obtain a better result in future. The percentage of working expenses to earnings were 79·72 per cent. on the Northern Bengal; 75·22 per cent. on the Tirhut; 73·96 per cent. on the Calcutta and South Eastern, and 77·45 per cent. on the Nalhati branch line. The receipts increased from Rs.1,83,784 to Rs.11,48,284 on the Northern Bengal, and from Rs.3,47,865 to Rs.4,53,641 on the Tirhut Railway.—*Englishman.*

COOLIES.—Owing to the large percentage of deaths, the Chief Commissioner of Assam has forbidden the importation of coolies from the North West Provinces, Oudh, and Behar for the Scotpur and Kumbirgram tea gardens in Kachar.—*Englishman.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Calcutta Jute Manufacturing Company held Jan. 29, the following resolution, passed on Jan. 20, was confirmed:—"That the rate of interest on the whole three lakhs of rupees already sanctioned to be raised by the issue of debentures be increased from 8 to 9 per cent., and that such increased rate of interest on the amount of debentures already issued commence from the date of the confirmation of this resolution."—At the general meeting of Watson's Patent Press Company, held Feb. 2, the report and accounts were passed.—At the general meeting of the Seebpore Jute Manufacturing Company, held Feb. 3, the report and accounts were passed.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.—At the general meeting, held Jan. 30, the Hon. Maharaja Narendra Krishna was re-elected president, and Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar was elected vice-president. The following gentlemen were elected members of the council for the current year:—Messrs. J. E. Maclachlan, J. Hechee, C. T. Davis, C. C. Robinson, J. Hart, Peary Chand Mittra, Babu Judronath Ghose, Babu Govin Chunder Dutt, Babu Amerendra Nath Chatterjea, and Babu Goecsh Chunder Ghose. Messrs. H. H. Blechynden and David Waldie were appointed auditors. The president stated that the circulation of books in the past year had exceeded that of previous years.—*Englishman.*

DR. RAJENDRA LALA MITRA.—We hear that the Government of Bengal has recommended the Government of India to grant a special pension to Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra, in consideration of his meritorious services as director of the Wards' Institution, Calcutta. With a view to inquire into the working of that institution, the former Government has appointed a committee, composed of the Hon. H. L. Dampier as president, the Hon. Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore, the Hon. Rai Kristo Das Pal, Bahadur; the Hon. R. G. Reynolds, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Lyall, as members, with Mr. A. W. Croft as member and secretary.—*Englishman.*

SIKKIM.—With regard to the late disturbances in Sikkim, the *Darjiling News* tells us that the Sikkim Raja sent for the Pemiongchi Llamas for the purpose of confronting them with the Padong Llama, who has been for some time with the Raja at Toomlong, to ascertain which party was to blame for causing the late disturbances at Rhenok, and thereafter to deal with the culprits according to law. The Pemiongchi Llamas, however, have not shown any sign of their readiness to wait upon the Sikkim Raja in obedience to his wishes. The Pemiongchi Llamas have petitioned the deputy commissioner of Darjiling, and his Honour the Lieut. Governor in connection with the recent doings at Rhenok and other places, and nearly twelve villages have joined in the petition, the exact nature of which is yet unknown. The Sikkim Raja, we further learn, intends making Yang Gong Gamba his permanent place of residence.—*Pioneer.*

A PUNKAH PULLING MACHINE.—His Excellency Lord Lytton recently inspected the new machinery for pulling punkahs invented by the Hon. R. C. Parsons, mechanical engineer, set up in the Dalhousie Barracks in Fort William. The invention is a very simple one, and is far from being expensive. The punkahs have been put up in the fourth floor of the barracks in three aisles, the motive power being supplied by the pressure of air pumped into gas pipes, communicating from the ground floor, where the apparatus is set up. There is a weight attached on either side which, through the pressure of the pumped air, causes a counter balance to spring up on the opposite side, and this motion keeps the punkah swinging to and fro. The regulating levers when screwed down, stop the motion, and when open, the punkahs are in full swing. Lord Lytton remained some time looking at the experiment with great interest, and the *modus operandi* was explained to his lordship, who went over the ground and examined the whole apparatus, and seemed apparently satisfied with its success. His Excellency the Commander in Chief had inspected the machinery during the day, and had also expressed his entire satisfaction. The machinery had been put up by Messrs. Burn and Co.—*Englishman.*

KHEDDAH OPERATIONS.—Private letters from Mymensing mention the serious illness of Capt. Hennessy while elephant catching in the Natai Hills. It appears that Mr. Sanderson parted from Capt. Hennessy going to the Natai Valley—Capt. Hennessy with one party of 308 men, or sixty-two short of the established complement of 370, proceeding up the Sommaisooree Valley, where he erected three stockades, and, our correspondent says, got bowled over by jungly fever on January 12, became delirious, lost consciousness on the 17th, and was carried into Doorgapore in that state, from Hussunghiri in the Sommaisooree Valley, whence he was taken to Mymensing, where, by last accounts, he was in an exceedingly debilitated condition. We learn that he had succeeded in driving a herd of sixty elephants into stockade on the 8th, but the animals managed to escape, leaving only three of their number behind, which were kept back with much difficulty and at great risk, Capt. Hennessy standing astride the gateway and firing bullet after bullet into the faces of the desperate brutes, as they attempted to escape, driven frantic by fear and rage. The gate, being secured by beams and supports, remained immovable, but, on an attempt being made to haul the elephants by a rope or hawser, it parted, causing confusion. Capt. Hennessy has since, however, captured twenty-one large elephants.—*Bengal Times.*

THE SIMLA EXODUS.—The committee which sat last year at Simla to decide upon the allowances to be granted to officers of the different departments under the Government of India who annually proceed to Simla has sent in its report, the recommendations in which are said to have been sanctioned as follows:—All allowances hitherto granted for travelling to the hills to officers and their families will continue to be given only for the ensuing season. Those who desire to settle down with their families at Simla will be allowed this one opportunity of doing so. Henceforward, that is, after March and April next, wives and children will not get their expenses paid to Simla. If they return to Calcutta in November, 1880, or desire to go up again in 1881, their husbands and fathers must provide the expenditure. For the purpose of reckoning travelling allowances to officers only, up or down, they are placed in two classes—viz., the first including all civil as well as military on the staff of the Government of India, covenanted or uncovenanted, drawing salaries down to and not less than Rs.400 a month; the second, all below that salary. The first class will be limited to

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bare travelling allowance at the rate of three annas by rail and eight annas by road; the second to 1½ annas by rail and four annas by road, nothing more. All Simla allowances to the uncovenanted are to be abolished, except one-third of salary; provided that, in the case of men provided with quarters, it does not exceed Rs.50; or, in the case of those unprovided with quarters, Rs.75 a month. Under these circumstances many of the poorer class of officials will have just cause to dread the Simla exodus—*Englishman.*

BENGALEE CLOTHES PHILOSOPHY.—The *Indian Mirror*, speaking for the Bengalees, says:—"We have adopted European trousers almost in their entirety, and find them quite comfortable." The same paper is very indignant with Sir Ashley Eden for his recent order on the *puggree* question. The *Mirror* says the Lieutenant Governor is greatly mistaken in imagining that the turban or *puggree* is the natural headdress of the people of Bengal, and says this fact is known to the most superficial observer. Our contemporary denies emphatically that a native gentleman when he wears a "brimless cap" imagines he is imitating European customs. "On the contrary, those of our educated countrymen who wear caps do so in order to avoid imitating European customs. Most of them are convinced that the hat is the best possible headdress, more especially in a tropical climate like this. If, with this conviction, they abstain from wearing *sola topis*, it is only because it would lead to their being confounded with Goanese cooks."—*Times of India.*

COURT MARTIAL.—For striking an armourer sergeant, being drunk, and violently resisting the escort ordered to confine him, Private Edward Roxby, of the 2nd Battalion 6th Foot, has been sentenced by a court martial sitting at Cawnpore to five years' penal servitude.—*Ibid.*

MR. JUSTICE LINDSAY.—The public entertainment given at Lahore to Mr. Justice Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay, on their approaching departure from India, was held on Feb. 6 in the Lawrence Hall. Between ninety and a hundred people, including the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and Lady Egerton, sat down to dinner, the arrangements for which are described as having been thoroughly successful.—*Ibid.*

A FATAL KICK.—At Calcutta the coroner's inquiry into the death of the lad, Shaik Mungloo, who, it is alleged, died from the effects of the kick given him by Mr. Charles Berry Fergus, has been concluded, and the following verdict was recorded:—"Found by a majority of four that the deceased died from the effects of a kick dealt by the accused, C. B. Fergus, and that the said C. B. Fergus is guilty of having caused the death by a rash and negligent act, and also of having caused hurt."—*Times of India.*

THE death is announced of the well-known Maharaja Baroda Kaunt Roy, Bahadur of Jessore, which took place on Feb. 4.

SERIOUS DACOITIES NEAR LUCKNOW.—No less than three dacoities occurred during the night of Feb. 5. The Sitapur mail van between that place and Lucknow was attacked by a band of dacoits alleged to have numbered twenty-five men. The travellers were seriously maltreated, and, in addition to many letters destroyed on the spot, the remaining letters and postal packages were carried off. A traveller by the van reports that the gharrie was overturned by the dacoits, the horses maimed and hurled into a neighbouring ravine, and the passengers threatened with immediate death unless they remained passive spectators of the outrage. The camel dak plying between Sitapur and Lucknow was waylaid and looted by the same band, and a bullock cart conveying a Thakoor and his family to Lucknow was also "bailed up" by this band, with the result that all were clean stripped of their property and the Thakoor killed. The objective aim of the dacoits was understood to be a rich prize of some Rs.30,000, said to be in possession of the Raja of Khaireeghur, who, fortunately for himself and his treasure, instead of starting for Lucknow on Thursday night, left the same morning, thus avoiding the undesirable attention of the dacoits, who have such a splendid field of operations between Sitapur and the capital.—*Lucknow Times.*

ZENANA MISSIONS.—The Calcutta Missionary Conference lately addressed the Bengal Government on the subject of Zenana missions. In his annual report the director of public instruction (Mr. Croft) made certain complaints about the inefficiency of the instruction imparted by the Zenana teachers, who, he declared, were frequently unfit for their work; and he further asserted that, owing to the keen competition which the several missionary agencies were in for the approval of the home societies, the work had to be extended at all costs, and that thus there was much connected with it that was not real and genuine. Mr. Croft declared that of the teachers employed only a few were Europeans, and of these again few were so familiar with the vernacular that they could dispense with interpreters in their intercourse with the pupils. In their memorial the members of the conference contest most of the statements made by the Director of Public Instruction, and state that for some years past they have observed with growing concern various indications that the confidence of Government which their work formerly enjoyed had been withdrawn. In his reply, written on behalf of Government, Mr. Croft admits that the European teachers employed in Zenana work are not now open as a general rule to the charge of ignorance of the language of those whom they are engaged to teach, and assures the memorialists that Government in the Educational Department is by no means indifferent to the value of the educational work which the missionary societies have undertaken. It is, he says, "fully aware of the great opportunities which their organisation gives them for advancing the cause of female progress in India; and that, in its comments on that work, the Government has been actuated by the sole desire of improving its character and increasing its efficiency."—*Times of India.*

FIRE AT SIMLA.—A great fire broke out at Simla on the evening of Feb. 5 in a row of new shops in the upper bazaar. The old Municipal-office, so far as the first wind shaft, or break in the row, was completely destroyed.—*Pioneer.*

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION.—The directors' report of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, cannot help but be most satisfactory to the shareholders. We notice that "during the past year fifty-seven proposals for guarantee of sums amounting to Rs.2,20,600 have been made to the association and considered by the directors. Fifty-one new bonds, guaranteeing Rs.2,06,400, have been issued, producing in new annual premiums Rs.3,132-8." The eighth report shows that the year's income from premiums and interest was Rs.10,657-7, and the claims *nil.* The total charges were Rs.4,743-14-3, leaving an insurance balance of Rs.5,063-6-5. The association will now have paid sums amounting to 83 per cent. of the paid-up capital in dividends; also placed a sum nearly equal to 45 per cent. of the paid-up capital to the reserve fund; and reduced premiums on policies of six years' standing 20 per cent., the average dividend being 10½ per cent. Nothing but good management and rigid economy would produce such results as these. The directors now propose issuing a considerable number of the remaining shares of the association at par, offering them first to shareholders.—*Pioneer.*

THE young Maharaja of Burdwan is said to have abandoned his idea of visiting England for the present, and the *Englishman* has received from his Highness the sum of Rs.1,000 as a contribution to the Irish Famine Fund.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage had increased to 35,910 tons. The market closed at the following rates:—London, *vid* Canal—Rice, £2 7s. 6d.; jute, £2 15s. to £3; tea, hides, &c., £3 to £3 5s.; *vid* Cape—Saltpetre and rice, £1 10s. to £1 12s. 6d.; heavy jute, £1 12s. 6d.; cotton and light freight, £1 15s. to £2. Liverpool, nominal.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Jones, chief officer of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Purluia*, committed suicide on the voyage from Calcutta to Rangoon by shooting himself with a revolver.

MADRAS.

THE BLOCK IN THE MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.—The following facts show at a glance the retardation of promotion in the Madras Civil Service. There are only fifty-one permanent appointments equal to or superior to that of collector or judge. These cannot fall to any man appointed since 1865 for the next fifteen years at least, as there are sixty-five men now in the service who were appointed in the years 1860-65 inclusive, besides seniors, and, until there are less than fifty-one left in the service above him, no man appointed since 1865 can get such an appointment. There are now five men of twelve years' service and twelve men over ten years' service not yet confirmed head assistant collectors. The appointments available for the service are yearly growing less. Thus there is no Madras officer a member of the Viceregal Council (which is rather a loss to the Presidency), the third civilian judge of the High Court, the director and deputy directors of revenue settlement, and the Small Cause Court judges have been done away with within the last four years. Only one member of the Madras Civil Service (Mr. Turner, officiating postmaster general) is employed under the Government of India—*Madras Times.*

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—In acknowledging the receipt of a manuscript copy of the revenue account of the South Indian Railway for the half-year ending June 30, 1879, with a note thereon by the consulting engineer, the officiating deputy secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, made the following observations:—As compared with the first half of 1877 the cost of the engineering establishment exhibits a reduction of about Rs.11,000, but in the opinion of the Government of India a greater reduction should have been made. It is, however, noticed with satisfaction that steps have been taken to limit the staff to requirements. The supervising charges of the locomotive and carriage and wagon departments appear to have increased from Rs.32,038, in the corresponding half of 1877 to Rs.37,079. The difference is not large, but it deserves notice to prevent further expansion. In the traffic department the cost of general superintendence has also increased in the same period from Rs.16,691 to Rs.23,772, or upwards of 42 per cent., against an increase in length of line of 9 per cent. and in train mileage of 11 per cent., and against a decrease in the goods earnings of 15 per cent. In the same manner the traffic charges have generally expanded by nearly a third, while the gross receipts have only increased by one-fourteenth. This increase is visible under every head of charge, especially in the pay of train and station staff. The tendency to expansion requires careful

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watching, and the Government of India trusts that the matter will receive the attention of the Government of Madras. The total establishment charges, which show an increase of about Rs.17,000, also require attention. The present account is, on the whole, far far from satisfactory. It shows a stationary goods traffic and an accumulation of establishments. Unless steps are taken to develop traffic and reduce expenditure the result will be a gradual enhancement of the percentage of working expenses to earnings. The figures of the corresponding half of the previous year should have been exhibited in the account.—*Gazette.*

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.—A statement published in the last *Fort St. George Gazette* shows the financial position of the Madras municipality during the calender year 1879. Although the returns come down only to the end of November we take it for granted that they include the month of November, for it is not distinctly stated that such is the case. We would suggest to the president in all future returns, he should state distinctly whether the month mentioned is or is not included. The estimated income for the year 1879 was Rs.7,54,575, and of this sum Rs.2,74,652 were collected. This includes, for arrears on account of the tax on arts, professions, &c., Rs.33,659, and Rs.10,982 for arrears of house tax. The estimate of income from vehicles, &c., and animals was Rs.40,000, whereas the collections to November were Rs.41,971. A similar increase is noticeable from the tax on carts and other vehicles without springs, the estimate being Rs.12,500, and the actual receipts Rs.13,685. The proceeds from the tax upon places used for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors also exhibit an increase, the estimate being Rs.12,500, and the actuals to the date mentioned being Rs.13,303. There was also an increase over the estimate of Rs.339 for fees for licenses for dangerous and offensive trades, markets, &c. We are particularly glad to notice a falling off in the income from fines, the estimate being Rs.11,500, and the actual Rs.8,541. This proves that the protests of the Press have not been altogether ineffectual. The miscellaneous receipts show an improvement over the estimate of about Rs.4,000. The total income for the year from all sources, the unbudgeted and opening balances, leaving out the suspense accounts, was Rs.8,39,378, and the actual collected to the date above mentioned was Rs.7,51,676. On the whole, therefore, we may consider the municipal staff to have been fairly energetic. When we turn to the accounts showing the expenditure we find the figures less satisfactory, for the total estimate was Rs.8,39,156, whereas the actual disbursements to November were Rs.8,98,327. But this appears to be entirely due to the payment of Rs.77,474 on account of the imperial license tax. Were this item deducted, then the actual expenditure would be somewhat less than the estimate. It must not, however, be forgotten that the returns are brought down only to November. It would appear from this statement that only one instalment has been paid on account of interest on the waterworks loan, and the same remark holds good with regard to the sinking fund, and nothing appears to have been paid for the Red Hills water.—*Madras Times.*

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The officiating deputy secretary to the Government of India, in acknowledging the receipt of the revenue account of the Madras Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30, 1879, with a note thereon by the consulting engineer for railways, remarked as follows:—"The improvement in the gross earnings and profits per train mile during the last half-year is noticed with satisfaction. The cost of oil, tallow, and other stores under locomotive expenses has increased by Rs.3,152, or 12 per cent., as compared with the corresponding previous half-year, and that of cleaning and oiling carriages and wagons by Rs.242, or 0·5 per cent. With a decrease of 81,997, or nearly 8 per cent. in train mileage, a decrease might have been expected rather than an enhancement of these charges. The audit and accounts charges are higher than they should be, being nearly 2 per cent. of gross receipts. The charges under electric telegraph are also heavier than during the three preceding half-years. The Government of India would be glad to see these reduced. The increase in the number of passengers, resulting from a reduction in fares, is regarded as a very satisfactory feature of the account, and the Government of India trust that the low class passenger traffic will continue to develop under the influence of cheap carriage. I am to take this opportunity of inquiring whether there are not some articles of produce which might be brought in larger quantities to the railway by a judicious lowering of rates. From the comparative statement forwarded herewith, showing the cost of traffic supervision per train mile on certain railways, it will be observed that the charge on the Madras Railway should be susceptible of reduction. The Government of India understands that extensive reductions are in progress in the staff of the Madras Railway. These reductions when completed, it is hoped, will result in a considerable improvement in the position of the undertaking."—*Gazette.*

THE "HINDUSTAN."—The wreck of the steamer *Hindustan*, when put up to auction, realised Rs.13,800, as follows:—The hull and its appurtenances, Rs.11,100; the cargo, Rs.2,400; some cement lying at Sadras, Rs.300. The whole was purchased by a company of seventy to eighty persons, who put up the same property to auction themselves. It fetched Rs.26,500.—*Times of India.*

A RELIGIOUS DISPUTE.—A local paper announces that a summons has been taken out against Nassar-ud-din, proprietor of the *Shumshul Akhbar*, on behalf of Mahomed Ali Mekkari, charging the defendant with having used indecent and threatening language against the complainant. There has of late been a serious dispute among the Mahomedans of Madras, the question at issue being whether the Koran can be translated from Persian into Hindustani, or whether such translation would not conflict with the principle recognised for the past 1,200 years by the Sunnis and Sheahs. This dispute gave rise to the charge.—*Times of India.*

THE MADRAS HARBOUR WORKS.—Mr. Thorowgood reports as follows regarding the progress of the works during the past year:—"The amount of progress in the year has not been so great as we had hoped it would be, but the causes of delay were quite apart from any difficulty in the work, and were beyond my control. The want of diving dresses in the early part of the year, and of cement during the whole year, must account for certainly 300 feet of each pier more than we have to show. From 26th March to 26th May (the best season) the north pier was at an absolute standstill for want of diving dresses, and the south pier suffered in a less degree. The failure in General Morgan's cement supply was an item which could not certainly have been foreseen, but its result was an almost complete stoppage of work at the south pier from 6th September to 1st November. The length of north pier advanced in 1879 has been 1,021 lineal feet, and of the south pier 1,018 lineal feet, in each case more than was built in 1878. The amount of stone deposited in the base of the piers has been, for the north pier 134,129 tons, and for the south pier 124,523 tons, giving a total for 1879 of 258,652 tons."—*Madras Times.*

BOMBAY.

THE BARODA SCHOOL FEAST.—Sir Madhava Rao, who is one of the first fruits of our system of higher education in India, and who was for a short time professor of mathematics in the Madras University, naturally takes a deep interest in the subject of education. During his premiership at Baroda he has done all in his power to promote the success of education in the Baroda State. Sir Madhava Rao is a firm believer in higher education. He argues that one good Bachelor of Arts, educated up to a European standard, does more good among his countrymen than a dozen vernacular schools. The statement is perfectly sound, but unfortunately, in the present day, the public have no guarantee that the degrees in any Indian University are genuine proof of solid acquirements. A thoroughly well-educated native can do an infinite amount of good, but a man, who has just scraped through his degree is one of the most discontented and mischievous members of society. University examiners ought zealously to guard the value of a university degree; but, unfortunately, university examiners are too often educational officers, and Government is too prone to judge of the success of educational institutions by the number passed. Sir Madhava Rao belongs to the time when there were few undergraduates, and they received more personal attention from their teachers. It would be impossible to find a graduate in the present day who can write and speak English as well as Sir Madhava Rao. The Prime Minister must have felt some honest satisfaction at the success which has crowned his endeavours to encourage education when he saw seated before him on New Year's Day some 4,000 school children. There was a good deal to appeal to the artistic feeling in this open-air distribution of prizes to the school children. In the front row sat 400 girls, and there are fewer prettier sights than young Oriential children with large, soft eyes and fair features, dressed in bright-coloured garments. The Gaekwar read to the assembled children a neat speech, and the Resident tried to say a few words to the boys, but they were lost in the din of the crowd. He then gave the signal for the guests to depart, and the children were left to enjoy the sweetmeats provided for them and a grand display of fireworks.—*Pioneer.*

THE HOLKAR-NEEMUCH RAILWAY.—The Holkar-Neemuch Railway is rapidly approaching completion. The line is now ready from Rutlam to Mundesor, thirty miles from Neemuch, and will soon be finished to the latter city. A large sum has been sanctioned for the Nusseerabad-Neemuch section, and the railway telegraph between the two places is to be taken in hand immediately. The country over which the latter passes is described as wild and barren, not like that farther south, where large cities like Rutlam and Oojein give hopes of traffic. Of Oojein it is sufficient to say that the celebrated Vikramaditya, the founder of the Hindu era, made it his capital. The place is prolific in dogs, and sometime since, when Sir Peter Filose, the governor of the province, fearing an outbreak of hydrophobia, began to put an end to a few of them, the banias as one man closed their shops, and refused to open them again till the knight ate humble pie, which he was compelled to do. There is an air of departed grandeur about all these towns in Central India, and their inhabitants, we hear, are running away in all directions. Possibly, now that there is a prospect of the country being opened up by the railway, their former prosperity may return, but it will take years of patient effort and unceasing care to restore what has been lost.—*Bombay Gazette.*

CURIOUS MARRIAGE CUSTOM OF THE KUDWA KUNBIS.—The present year marks the termination of the period of twelve years at which alone marriages take place among the Kudwa Kunbis, or cultivators, in Guzerat. In the interval of twelve years no marriages take place among the members of that caste. Accordingly, whether boys or girls have attained a marriage age or not, they are given in wedlock lest they miss the opportunity for another twelve years. Thus children and adults from two years of age to

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twenty are married by hundreds and thousands on one or the other of the appointed days. The way the marriage days are settled among these Kudwa Kunbis is somewhat curious. The original seat of the Kudwa Kunbis is Oonza, a village near Vishalnagar, in the northern division of the Gaekwar's territory. In this village is a temple of Mata, or tutelary goddess of the class. Here are assembled representative leaders from twelve villages, or gaums, in which the Kunbis reside, and lots are cast as to the dates when the marriages should be performed. Different dates are written on bits of paper, which are wound up into the forms of small pills, and an unmarried girl is asked to pick up any two of these paper pills. They are then opened in the presence of the goddess, and the dates marked are the dates agreed upon as the marriage days. These days are then made known to all the members of the caste in whatever part of Guzerat or India they reside, by means of letters addressed to them by the heads of the caste in the principal towns.—*Times of India.*

A NEW FEATURE IN PUNA PROGRESS.—A very large company of native ladies assembled recently in the Town-hall, Heerabagh, to witness the distribution of prizes to the young ladies attending Mrs. Mitchell's Training College and the schools under Mrs. Mitchell's superintendence. The total number present from the Normal Training College and the schools throughout the city was 375. It was decided that invitations should be sent out to the native ladies of Puna, and seventy-five ladies of the best families in Puna attended. There were several of the ladies present from the families of the sirdars of the Deccan, and the chair was occupied by Lady Ramabai, *alias* Bejabai Maharaja, the widow of the late Tatta Maharaja, who also distributed the prizes and made a very touching speech to the children of the schools. The children were examined by Mrs. Mitchell, and then Mrs. Durgabai, the senior lady in the Training College, addressed the ladies present in an excellent speech, in which she thanked them for their presence and explained to them the benefits of education. Mr. Gunnesh Wassudeo Joshi made a good speech and expressed his pleasure at seeing the ladies of Puna present on such an occasion. It was entirely a gathering of native ladies, and the members of the committee appointed by Government to co-operate with Mrs. Mitchell in her work. The sight was very gratifying, and shows that education is making progress in Puna.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—A Government resolution has been published, which, after summarising, the work done, says:—"In thus reviewing the main features of this great work, which, his Excellency in Council confidently believes, will be found in time to be of the greatest benefit to the mercantile and shipping interests of Bombay, his Excellency in Council desires to place on record his high sense of the value of the services rendered by Mr. Thomas Ormiston, who designed this most important work, and under whose superintendence it has been carried out. Before Mr. Ormiston came to India he had attained distinction on the works of the Clyde Navigation, those of Glasgow Harbour, and in Plymouth Sound. In India he commenced the Elphinstone Reclamation and constructed the fine lighthouse (the Prongs) at Bombay. His present achievement in constructing the Prince's Dock is an earnest of future successful engineering works. His public services will cause his name to be enrolled amongst the eminent men of the time, and will advance the material prosperity of the country, whose Sovereign has already evinced her appreciation of the services thus rendered by conferring on Mr. Ormiston the high distinction of admission into the Order of the Indian Empire. Mr. Ormiston has brought to the notice of Government the valuable assistance he has received from Mr. George Ormiston, who has been in resident charge of the works, and from his assistant, Mr. Bedford. Both these officers have worked with unsurpassed zeal and assiduity, and have carried out safely operations involving considerable labour and risk as well as professional knowledge of a high order, such as placing in position a gate, each leaf of which weighs over 80 tons, and the jib of the 100 ton crane, which weighs 40 tons, and had to be lifted to a height of 100 feet above the ground. His Excellency in Council gladly acknowledges the important services rendered by both these officers, and more especially those of Mr. George Ormiston, on whom the executive management of all the operations has fallen. His Excellency in Council desires also to record his acknowledgment of the services rendered by the contractors for the masonry and excavation, Messrs. Glover and Co., who have not only upheld the reputation they had previously obtained in all parts of India, but have added to it by the prompt and efficient manner in which they have carried this present work to completion in the face of many difficulties."—*Government Gazette.*

DISASTER AT SEA.—Telegrams received at Lloyd's state that the *Vingorla*, steamer, has been lost through springing a leak in the main hold when 7omiles north of Bombay, and sank. Of the crew, the second and third officers and all the natives were saved; the others drowned. Of the passengers, seven second class and 52 deck passengers were drowned; eight first, two second, and 39 deck passengers were saved. A later telegram reports that the captain, chief officer, clerk, three engineers, and 62 native passengers were drowned. The saloon passengers were saved. The *Vingorla*, which was bound from Bombay for Karachi, was built at Greenock in 1875, and was an iron screw of 578 tons gross, classed 100 A1.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.'S. TROOPSHIP "SERAPIS."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Serapis*, 4,173 tons, Captain Guy O. Twiss, arrived in harbour on Feb. 8 from Portsmouth, which she left on Jan. 7, Malta on the 18th, and Suez on Jan. 24. She has brought 62 officers, 16 ladies, 15 children 1,080 men, 50 women, and 85 children. At Malta one man of the 30th Regiment and one man of the 66th Regiment landed, and one officer embarked. The following are the names of officers and their families:—30th Regt.: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. W. Stroud and child; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. J. Moorsom and child; Major and Mrs. J. P. Campbell and four children; Major and Mrs. F. Williamson and child; Capt. J. Cooke; Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Goodwyn and child; Capt. F. Clowe; Capt. N. Bannatyne; Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Hornby; Capt. H. Kemble; Capt. and Mrs. H. T. P. Evans; Lieut. A. G. Watson; Lieut. J. M. Piercey; Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Munty; Lieut. and Mrs. B. G. Lewis; Lieut. D. Carey; Second Lieut. W. G. Hamilton; Second Lieut. F. S. Derham; Second Lieut. C. A. Bray; Second Lieut. C. R. M. O'Brien; Second Lieut. C. Haynes; Second Lieut. H. M. Browne; Second Lieut. H. L. Gallway; Second Lieut. C. R. Billings; Paymaster J. J. Morris; Adjutant A. J. A. Wright; Quartermaster M. Ryan; Capt. Haynes, 12th Lancers; Lieut. King, 14th Hussars; Lieut. O. Rowe, R.A.; Vet. Surgeon S. Knott, R.A.; Lieut. Cowper Smith, R.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. G. Cotes, 1-3rd Regt.; Lieut. R. J. Downe, 1-6th Regt.; Capt. and Mr. W. W. Chard, 7th Fusiliers; Lieut. W. L. Forbes, 7th Fusiliers; Capt. J. C. R. Glasgow, 1-12th Foot; Capt. R. Cooper, 2-13th Foot; Lieut. W. C. R. Baird, 1-14th Foot; Capt. W. H. Rushbrooke, 2-15th Foot; Second Lieut. C. L. Tennant, 2-16th Foot; Quartermaster W. Horner, 2-17th Regiment; Second Lieut. Vint, 2-17th Regiment; Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Lawrence, 1-18th Regiment; Lieut. C. T. Clark, 43rd Regiment; Capt. J. Sloyte, 59th Regt.; Second Lieut. D. C. F. M'Intyre, 78th Regiment; Lieut. Col. E. Hopton, 88th Regiment; Second Lieut. F. R. E. Curzon, 90th Regiment; Capt. A. J. O. Pollock, 1-21st Regiment; Surg. Major and Mrs. R. De la C. Corbett and child, 1-21st Regiment; Surgeon Major and Mrs. J. Riddick and two children, 1-21st Regiment; Surgeon Major M. Cogon, 1-21st Regiment; Surgeon E. A. H. Roe, 1-21st Regiment; Second Lieut. P. B. Vaughan, 2-16th Foot; Lieut. M'Intosh, 2nd W.I.; Vet. Surgeon A. M. Mason, Veterinary Department; Lieut. A. W. Rendle, Madras Staff Corps; Capt. J. A. Walker, Bombay Staff Corps; Capt. E. L. Elliott, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. E. J. A. Robbins, 33rd Regiment.—*Times of India.*

IRRIGATION.—The report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay, shows that, although owing to heavier and better distributed rainfall, the area irrigated in 1878-79 was much less than in the previous year, there was no decrease of revenue, as the area of superior classes of crops increased considerably. The raintall in some cases waa quite unprecedented.—*Ibid.*

MR. VENAYEK WASSUDEO.—Subscriptions are being raised to commemorate the useful public services rendered by Mr. Venayek Wassudeo, late Oriental translator. A circular has been issued to Mr. Wassudeo's friends by Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., Rao Bahadur Nana Morojee, and Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee. Already the sum of Rs.1,500 has been subscribed.—*Ibid.*

DACOITY.—Thirty-six persons were recently tried at Puna on charges of dacoity. Twenty-eight were sentenced to transportation for life, five to seven years' penal servitude, and one to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Two were aquitted. Another village has been punished for harbouring and assisting dacoits, Jogowdi, in a taluka of the Puna district. The offending community are called upon to maintain additional police constables for a couple of years.—*Times of India.*

THE Secretary of State has decided that no staff need be permanently attacked to the Dhond and Manmad State Railway. Major T. F. Dowden, Royal Engineers, therefore, reverts from the Revenue to the Engineer Establishment of the Railway Branch, Public Works Department. Captain W. J. Engledue, Roya Engineers, is placed in charge of this useful little line as well as of the Berar State Railway, with powers of manager.

THE F Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., were to leave Kirkee on Feb. 14, reach Bombay on the 21st, and embark about the 23rd on board the *Chilka* and *Tenasserim*. The 18-8th R.A. go from Aden to Attock, instead of to Agra. The 12-9th R.A. go from Attock to Cabul, instead of to Karachi, on relief by the 18-8th R.A. H.M.S. *Crocodile* arrived at Karachi on 9th ult., but was unable to cross the bar. All the troops were landed safely. The Puna Horse arrived on the 11th ult.—*Times of India.*

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The B.I.S.N. Company's steamer *Culna*, Captain Brown, arrived in Karachi harbour on Feb. 30, at six o'clock, from Bombay, with the 10th Regiment Light Native Infantry and a company of the 7th Native Infantry. The officers with the 10th are:—Colonel H. H. James, commandant; Captain S. G. Humfrey, Lieuts. F. H. R. Chapman, M. B. Salmon, and W. S. Widdicombe, Surgeon Major F. R. O'Kearney, M.D., and Dr. F. Jones. The regiment started for Sibi on Feb. 7. The following officers accompany the 66th (Berkshire), which marched on Feb. 10 from Karachi for service in Afghanistan:—Colonel Galbraith (in command); Majors Ready and Oliver; Captains Hall, Quarry, Garrett, Mackinnon, and Cullen; Lieuts. Brice, Rayner, Lonergan, Edwards, Mellis, Faunce, Lynch, Fitzgerald, Beresford-Peirse, Chute, and O'Donel; Captain Roberts (adjutant); Surgeon Major Preston, Surgeon Foss, and Quartermaster Jones.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

WE quoted recently an article from an Indian contemporary pronouncing the funeral oration over the Indian Medical Service, which, if the amalgamating orders issued in January last had been delayed for six years, would have attained its century of valuable and honourable service. The amalgamation now decreed was attempted in 1863, when the then Government introduced a bill for the purpose, which was, however, rejected by the House of Commons. What the Legislature at that time rejected has been accomplished by the General Order published on Jan. 3 by the Government of India, which has appeared in our columns. From the 31st of this month the British Army Medical Department and the Indian Medical Department will form one department for the medical administration of the army in the three Presidencies. The results of the changes in the organisation of the administrative medical staff are thus summed up. The General Order reduces the numbers of deputy surgeons general to less than one half the present fixed establishment, and, by abolishing the highest office of surgeon general, and placing the department in each Presidency under a surgeon general of the British Service, converts the Indian Medical Service into a subordinate section of the Army Medical Department. In brief, the members of the service find that the hitherto existing highest rank to which they could aspire, the highest appointments which were, at all events, possible prizes, have been abolished, and, as far as they are concerned, ceased to exist. The possibility of attaining to the second highest official grade and the honours and emoluments thereto pertaining is practically removed from all but the smallest percentage of the present members of the service. In a statement of the case as affecting the great body of the medical officers it is mentioned that in 1862 the establishment of medical officers of the superior ranks in the army of each Presidency was—Surgeons general in Bengal, three; in Madras, two; in Bombay, two; deputy surgeons general, twelve, ten, and five. Referring to the India List, we find that in Bengal there were at the commencement of this year one surgeon general and ten deputy surgeons general; in Bombay, one surgeon general and six deputy surgeons general; in Madras, one surgeon general and six deputy surgeons general. The ukase, which has excited wide dissatisfaction, sweeps away the three surgeons general in the three Presidency armies, but offers no vacancy for promotion, seeing that their successors must be taken from the Army Medical Department. It must, however, in justice be added that in each Presidency the secretary to the surgeon general will be taken from the Indian Medical Service. In Bengal five out of the eleven circles of medical superintendence are reserved for the Indian service, as against six allotted to the Army Medical Department; while in Bombay they are apportioned equally two to each, and in Madras four out of six are given to the Indian Department. After allowing for civil medical administration, the order states that there will be six superfluous deputy surgeons general, and an inducement not only to these superfluous officials, but to the holders of the highest grade, to retire, is offered as follows:—"With a view to provide for the retirement on favourable terms of the surplus officers of the Indian Medical Service, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to offer to the surgeons general and the deputy surgeons general of the three armies their retirement on the extra pension of their grade, with an honorary step of rank, notwithstanding that they may not have completed the qualifying service for their pensions." The number of retirements in each army will be restricted to two. From the date of this order taking effect there will be no surgeons general as compared with seven in 1862, and eleven deputy surgeons general as compared with twenty-seven. But the limitation of the offer of retirement to the few of the two highest grades is, if it were possible, an aggravation of the practical wrong inflicted on the older medical officers, whose prospects of promotion have been thus cut off, and to whom no *solatium* has as yet been offered. The other day the Secretary for War uttered a well-deserved eulogium on the services of the medical officers in Afghanistan. He spoke officially for the Army Medical Service, but he would not have excepted the tried and faithful officers of the Indian Service, or Department, as it will be called for the future. No history can show a fuller record of gallant and faithful discharge of duty than that of the Indian Medical Service

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Both in the field and in the constant campaigns of peace against the insidious and restless armies of plague and sickness; in the administration of important departments; in scientific and educational labours, for the benefit not only of the Europeans but of the natives, the zeal and ability of its members have ever been manifested. Rewarded, not so much by honours as by the lasting results achieved, the officers of the service have emulated the patriotic self-denial of Boughton and Hamilton, and the names of many will live as long as the history of Indian administration is remembered, and honours, "ob cives servatos," are awarded by the peoples of England and India. It is surely not needful, in accomplishing an important and needed reform of departmental organisation, to inflict substantial injury on the members of such a service. We are not going to dispute the advantage of unification, nor is it possible to accomplish any great change or improvement as to secure satisfaction to every one affected thereby. But the recollections of the heartburnings and discussions caused by former changes in the Indian services might, at least, warn the Government of India to make this new reorganisation—unpalatable as it must be—at least as little injurious as possible. There is but a feeble hope of securing a hearing in a moribund Parliament for the complaints of the Indian medical officers, although we expect that Dr. Playfair will yet call attention to them. Their advocates can, at all events, refer to what have hitherto been esteemed legislative guarantees, and these, though they cannot be held to forbid changes, at least may be considered to prohibit the infliction of loss. Strange as it may seem to some, the attainment of a high and honourable rank is as precious to the medical officer as to the civilian or the combatant officer. The endurance of long years of professional toil and danger is considered to render him as deserving of the highest rate of pension held out to him in the future prospect as the command of a regiment or the charge of a district can render their respective incumbents. We have before us a suggestion which it is argued will, at all events, offer compensation to the senior, and therefore most aggrieved, members of the Indian Medical Service. There are now 210 senior surgeons major who may be described as expectant of the rank of deputy surgeon general, with the advantage of being able to retire within a few years with the extra pension of £250 per annum. These numbers include all who entered the service during the Honourable Company's *règime*, or while the Company's rules and conditions were in force. Of these it is calculated that about eighty will elect to remain for the present in civil employ. The offer to the remainder of such an inducement to retire as the extra pension and nominal rank would remove the burden of wrong, at least in a large degree. It is urged that such a proposal would actually relieve the finances, as the retirement of 130 senior surgeons major would vacate regimental and other posts which would be filled by junior surgeons at lower rates of pay. This is put as a reply to the suggestion that the retirement of so many senior medical officers would be detrimental to the public service. It would be better for once to act liberally, and, whether it be an economy or not, to do as much as is possible to remove the heartburning discontent, the sense of wrong, the complaints of broken engagements and violated guarantees that are now, though publicly unspoken, none the less felt and thought by the members of the Indian Medical Service.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 7.)

SHEPHERD—NOYES—Rev. T. C. Shepherd, B.A., and the Rev. W. C. Noyes to be junior chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

LE MESSURIER, Major A., R.E., engineer in chief, Mysore State Railway, is appointed joint secretary to the chief commissioner of Mysore, P.W.D., Railway Branch.

PEARS, Lieut. T. C. adjutant 1st Punjab Infantry, is placed temporarily on special political duty in Afghanistan.

MACIVOR, Lieut, I., official political assistant, 3rd class, to officiate as political assistand, 1st class, and first assistant to political resident in the Persian Gulf.

SPENCE, Mr. J. K., Bombay C.S., officiating postmaster general, Bengal, received charge of the office on Jan. 29.

LANE, Lieut. Col. W. N., received charge of the office of postmaster general, Punjab and Sind, on Jan. 26, the duties of which he will conduct in addition to those of the director general of the Post-office of India until the return of Mr. Monteath from leave.

MONIES, W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

YATES, Mr. L. E. H., assistant locomotive superintendent on probation, posted to the I.V.S. Railway.

TREVOR, Mr. A. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the 3rd division, Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway, from the 19th inst.

KNIGHT, Mr. T., executive engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank P.N.S. Railway, posted to the executive charge of Peshawur Division.

SHANNON, Mr. R. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank, having been relieved of the executive charge of Attock Bridge Division by Mr. H. Johnson, executive engineer, 2nd grade, ceased to belong to this railway.

TICKELL, Mr. J. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Agra Division Rajputana State Railway.

Officers of R.E. replaced at the disposal of the Military Department:—

BRINE—WALKER—FANSHAWE — LAUGHARNE — BOILEAU —N. W. Provinces and Oudh—Lieut Col. and Brevet Col. F. Brine, executive engineer, 1st grade, on furlough; Military Works Branch—Major D. C. Walker, executive engineer, 2nd grade, on furlough; Capt. E. C. Fanshawe, assistant engineer, 1st grade, on furlough; Lieut. M. Laugharne, assistant engineer, 1st grade, on furlough; Hyderabad—Capt. L. F. Boileau, executive engineer, 2nd grade, on furlough.

BENNET, Mr. W. E. T., engineer apprentice, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to the 3rd grade of assistant engineers.

WATHEN, Mr. H. A. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal Provincial Branch, is transferred to the establishment under the director-general of railways to complete his course of practical training.

DOWDAN—It having been decided that no staff need be permanently attached to the Dhond and Manmad State Railway, Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., will revert from the Revenue to the Engineer Establishment of the Railway Branch, P.W. Department, with the permanent rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, and temporary superintending engineer, 3rd grade, from Dec. 31.

Officers employed on provincial railways in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh transferred from the Provincial List to the Railway Branch of the P.W. Department, from Dec. 31:—

HENSLOWE—HUNT—LIST—MARTYN—MARSH—Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, executive engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank; Mr. E. L. Hunt, B.A., executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. G. H. List, executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. G. V. Martyn, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. R. M. Marsh, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

ENGLEDUE, Capt. W. J., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is placed in charge of the Dhond and Manmad and the Berar State Railways, with powers of manager.

HILTON, Mr. J. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.

WILLCOCKS, Mr. J., apprentice engineer, Railway Branch, is promoted to assistant engineer, 3rd grade.

Permanent promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment, from Jan 1:—Capt. E. A. Trever, R.E., examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 1st grade; Mr. R. G. Macdonald, examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 1st grade; Capt. W. I. Lebreton, B.S.C., examiner, 2nd class, 3rd grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade; Capt. F. G. Oldham, R.E., examiner, 2nd class, 3rd grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade; Capt. A. G. Begbie, R.E., examiner, 2nd class, 3rd grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade; Mr. W. A. Billings, deputy examiner, 1st grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 3rd grade; Mr. J. W. Fordham, deputy examiner, 1st grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 3rd grade; Mr. R. K. Williams, deputy examiner, 1st grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 3rd grade; Capt. C. H. P. Christie, R.E., deputy examiner, 1st grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 3rd grade; Mr. R. N. Burn, depu y

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examiner, 2nd grade, to be deputy examiner, 1st grade; Mr. F. E. Godfrey, deputy examiner, 2nd grade, to be deputy examiner, 1st grade; Mr. G. Brown, deputy examiner, 2nd grade, to be deputy examiner, 1st grade; Mr. I. S. Hubbard, assistant examiner, 1st grade, to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade; Mr. W. H. Marten, assistant examiner, 1st grade, to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade; Mr. A. C. Newcomb, assistant examiner, 1st grade, to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade; Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, accountant, 1st grade, to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade; Pundit Premnath, accountant, 1st grade, to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade; Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, assistant examiner, 2nd grade, to be assistant examiner, 1st grade; Mr. D. W. Macpherson, assistant examiner, 2nd grade, to be assistant examiner, 1st grade; Mr. G. Innes, assistant examiner, 2nd grade (temporary), to be assistant examiner, 2nd grade; Mr. A. Grant, accountant, 3rd grade, to be assistant examiner, 2nd grade.

Temporary promotions and reversions in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—Mr. C. C. Harold, deputy examiner, 1st grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 3rd grade; Mr. F. P. Quinlan, deputy examiner, 1st grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 3rd grade; Mr. A. Wilson, deputy examiner, 1st grade, temporary, to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade; Mr. W. H. Marten, deputy examiner, 1st grade, temporary, to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade; Mr. J. W. A. M'Nair, deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temp., to be assistant examiner, 1st grade; Mr. W. B. Gray, deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temp., to be assistant examiner, 1st grade, temp.

Permanent promotions in the Railway Branch of the P.W.D. from Jan. 1:—To be executive engineer, 1st grade—Mr. J. W. Buyers, executive engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. F. L. Dibblee, executive engineer, 2nd grade; Capt. T. Gracey, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. D. F. Hogarth, executive engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Capt. R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. F. B. Walker, executive engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; and Capt. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank.

To be executive engineer, 2nd grade—Mr. J. R. Bell, executive engineer, 2nd grade, temp. rank; Mr. C. A. Bull, executive engineer, 2nd grade, temp. rank; Mr. W. L. Buyers, executive engineer, 2nd grade, temp. rank; Capt. H. W. Clarke, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, temp. rank; Major S. C. Clarke, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. H. W. Clift, executive engineer, 2nd grade, temp. rank; Capt. W. J. Engledue, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, temp. rank; Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, executive engineer, 2nd grade, temp. rank; Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. G. W. M'George, executive engineer, 2nd grade, temp. rank; Mr. W. C. Rennie, executive engineer, 2nd grade, temp. rank; and Mr. V. Righy, executive engineer, 2nd grade, temp. rank.

To be executive engineer, 3rd grade—Mr. J. A. Anderson, executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank; Mr. J. Y. Davidson, executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank; Mr. M. S. Dooley, B.A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank; Mr. W. Harvey, executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank; Mr. E. L. Hunt, B.A., executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank; Mr. G. H. List, executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. C. V. MacIver, executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank; Mr. E. J. Moore, executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank; Mr. F. E. Robertson, executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank; Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank; Mr. W. B. Taylor, executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank; and Mr. F. R. Upcots, executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank.

To be executive engineer, 4th grade—Capt. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. T. W. Bartlett, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Mr. M. Birkbeck, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Mr. J. M. Campion, assistant engineer, 1st grade, and executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank; Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Lieut. R. Gardiner, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Mr. E. H. Hallum, assistant engineer, 1st grade, and executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank; Capt. H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Lieut. W. H. Johnstone, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Mr. J. J. Jones, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieut. H. G. Kunnardt, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Mr. P. T. S. Large, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Lieut. D. A. Scott, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Mr. F. J. E. Spring, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Mr. E. H. Stone, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Mr. T. L. Tanner, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Mr. C. Thomson, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. H. W. Warden, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Lieut. W. H. White, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Mr. W. Wiseman, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; and Mr. R. E. Wright, assistant engineer, 1st grade, and executive engineer, 3rd grade, temp. rank.

To be assistant engineer, 1st grade—Mr. F. R. Bagley, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. E. Behrmann, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. F. E. Braham, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. T. J. Dumayne, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. P. Duncan, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. H. H. Gahan, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. J. M. Harman, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. G. Humfress, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. T. Ker, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. H. B. Molesworth, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. D. Morris, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. F. W. Morse, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. B. Parkes, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Lieut. W. W. Robinson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. L. R. Russick, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Lieut. B. Scott, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. J. Tait, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; and Mr. T. R. Wynne, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Persian:—Capt. F. W. Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards, aide de camp to Lieut. Gen. Sir F. F. Maude, K.C.B., V.C., commanding Rawul Pindi Division. Passed the higher standard in Hindnstani:—Lieuts. H. B. Thornhill, 5th Fusiliers; F. C. Beatson, 62nd Foot; B. Duff, R.A.; F. A. Blyth, 73rd Foot; and 2nd Lieut. G. A. M'Carthy, 39th Foot. Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Major S. Field, 2-6th Foot; Capt. N. F. Mansergh, 2-6th Foot; Lieut. P. G. Kerans, 2nd West India Regt., probationer 14th N.I.; Lieut. J. A. L. Campbell, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. G. J. Younghusband, 1-17th Foot; 2nd Lieut. J. G. Blake, 90th Foot; and Surg. A. Duncan, M.D., I.M.S.; S. Little, M.D., I.M.S.; G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., I.M.S.; Browne, B.M.S.; and Surg. M. Gaisford, I.M.S.

MEDICAL.

HANBURY, Surgeon Major J. A., M.B., A.M.D., to officiate, with temporary rank, as deputy surgeon general, British Medical Service, Allahabad Circle.

HANNAN, Surgeon Major J., A.M.D., to officiate with temporary rank, as deputy surgeon general, British Medical Service, Allahabad Circle, vice officiating Deputy Surgeon General J. A. Hanbury, M.B., appointed principal medical officer with the reserve division at Peshawur.

BROWNE, Surgeon Major J., M.D., 41st N.I., to the medical charge of the native base hospital, Peshawur.

BRANDER, Surgeon E. S., M.B., to the officiating medical charge of the 41st N.I., vice Surgeon Major Browne.

BARCLAY, Surgeon A., officiating medical officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate in medical charge of Deoli, vice Surgeon Compigne proceeding on service with his regiment.

MILITARY.

SELFE—No 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent—Lieut. S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., to be subaltern, with effect from the date of the transfer of Lieut. G. R. Moore to No. 4 Field Battery, and to continue to officiate as commandant.

Officers of the B.S.C., promoted to the rank of Lieut. Cols. from Feb. 4:—

HENNESSY—PERREN—ROBERTSON—Majors G. R. Hennessy, M. C. Perren, and R. S. Robertson.

Promoted to the rank of Captain:—

MILLS—Lieut. A. M'L. Mills, Bl. S.C., Feb. 1.

Promoted to the rank of Majors from Feb. 4:—

BISCOE—VYVYAN—Captains W. W. Biscoe, G.L.C.; R. O. Vyvyan, G.L.I.

SAMPSON—Major. D. T. H. Sampson, S.C., has been permitted to resign the service, from Dec. 5.

Permitted to retire from the service:—

IRVING—JACKSON—Deputy Surgeon General J. Irving, M.D.; Capt. G. H. Jackson, G.L.I.

BADCOCK—Major A. R. Badcock, D.A.C.G., 2nd class, to have the rank and pay of a D.C.G., whilst performing the duties of principal commissariat officer in the ffeld with Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Roberts' force.

COLOGAN—Major J. F. F., to be paymaster, Transport Service, Khyber Field Force.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. C. Smith, S.C., senior snperintendent, Reserve Remounted Depots, private affairs, for one year 243 days; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. F. Forster, S.C., deputy commissioner, 1st class, Punjab, private affairs, for one year; Major F. J. N. Mackenzie, S.C., medical certificate, for one year 273 days; Major G. S. Hills, S.C., wing commander and 2nd in command 28th Punjab N.I., medical certificate, for one year 182 days; Major F. D. Harington, S.C., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, Punjab, private affairs, for one year 182 days; Capt. M. W. Rogers, R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, temporary deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, private affairs, for one year 4 days; Lieut. C. E. Pollock, S.C., medical certificate, for 278 days; Surg. H. Mallins, M.B., medical officer, 22nd Punjab N.I., medical certificate, for one year 182 days; Capt. J. W. Inge, E Battery A Brigade R.H.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Major A. W. Duncan, Q Battery 6th Brigade R.A., to England for three months preparatory to retiring from the service; Lieut. A. C. Bailward, K Battery 5th Brigade R.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Major D. K. Evans, 2-6th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. A. G. Lowry, 2-8th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. H. A. B. Boulderson, 59th Foot, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. W. H. Dick Cunnyngham, 92nd Foot, on private affairs; Capt. C. S. Morrison, G.L.I., 14th Bengal Lancers, for four months, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major E. R. O'Brien, M.D., in medical charge A Battery 3rd Brigade R.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon Major K. W. Cumming, M.D., in medical charge 48th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon J. S. Forrester, to England, to appear before a medical board. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—1-5th Foot—Second Lieut. T. Y. Whittipgdale, to England, to appear before a medical board; 1-25th Foot—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. A. Ruddell, to England, to appear before a medical board; 43rd Foot—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board; 24th N.I.—Lieut. J. G. Ramsag, Staff Corps, to Peshawur, from Dec. 15 to March 14, on medical certificate.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 27.)

LE MESURIER, Lieut. Col. C. B., R.A., to proceed from Umballa to Cawnpore, and thence to Ferozepore, on special duty.

MADDEN—CORSE-SCOTT—37th N.I.—Major T. D. Madden, wing

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commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Hunter, retired; Capt. J. Corse-Scott, wing officer and quartermaster, to be wing commander, vice Madden.

Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified :—

HOSACK—MORRIS—14th Foot—Capt. J. Hosack, 1st Battalion, and Capt. C. A. Morris, 2nd Battalion.

RICHARDSON-GRIFFITHS—Lieut. C. du P., 2-16th Foot, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment of officiating wing officer 8th N.I.

SCOTT, Lieut. D. A., R.E., having completed his tour of Indian service, to proceed to England, reporting himself on arrival to the Horse Guards.

PRINGLE, Vet. Surg. R., to proceed from Dinapur to Saugor, for duty with F Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A.

Orders confirmed :—

FENWICK—Jhansi Station O., Jan. 13, appointing Lieut. M. J. E. Fenwick, adjutant, 39th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer, vice Major A. Fitz W. Taylor, 16th N.I., proceeding with his regiment on service.

TREVOR—Nowgong Station O., Jan. 7, appointing Major F. R. Trevor, wing commander, 35th M.N.I., to officiate as station staff officer, Nowgong, from Jan. 1.

WHITEHEAD—Pachmarhi Station O., Jan. 15, directing Major E. Whitehead, 40th Foot, commandant Pachmarhi depot, to perform the duties of station staff officer, vice Capt. F. W. Durrant, 33rd Foot.

BEVILLE—Khelat-i-Gilzai Garrison O., Oct. 31, appointing Lieut. H. E. W. Beville, 2nd Beluch Regiment, to be staff officer, 4th class.

MACKENZIE—1-12th Foot—Jan. 4, appointing Lieut. G. F. C. Mackenzie, to officiate as adjutant and quartermaster to the right half battalion, from the 1st idem.

DAVIES—2-22nd Foot—R.O., Aug. 12, directing Lieut. H. S. P. Davies to perform the duties of interpreter to the battalion, from the 9th idem.

JACOB—40th Foot—R.O., Jan. 17, appointing Lieut. J. E. F. Jacob to officiate as adjutant to the half battalion stationed at Benares, from Jan. 9, vice Lieut. H. E. Grimes.

MADDEN—CORSE-SCOTT—37th N.I.—R.O., Jan. 13, appointing Major T. D. Madden, wing commander, vice Lieut. Col. C. P. Hunter, 2nd in command and officiating commandant, retired; dated Jan. 16, appointing Capt. J. Corse-Scott, wing officer and quartermaster, on return from staff employ, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Major Madden.

GELLIE—CUMBERLEGE—39th N.I.—R.O., Aug. 25, making the following appointments :—Major F. Gellie, wing commander, to officiate as commandant; and Major H. O. Cumberlege, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, and also as 2nd in command.

FORBES—CUMBERLEGE—Dated Aug. 28, making the following appointments :—Capt. E. M. Forbes, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command, during the absence of Lieut. Col. H. M. Wemyss; and Major H. O. Cumberlege, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

GELLIE—FORBES—Dated Sept. 28, making the following appointments, consequent on Col. G. W. Fraser having assumed command of the regiment :—Major F. Gellie, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Lieut. Col. H. M. Wemyss; and Capt. M. Forbes, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Jan. 31.)

BEAVER, Capt. P. K. L., doing duty with G Battery 4th Brigade R.A., to proceed from Kandahar to Thayetmyo, and rejoin No. 16 Battery 9th Brigade R.A.

GILPIN-BROWN—Added to the list of officers detailed for duty with the regimental depots, 92nd Foot—Lieut. E. Gilpin-Brown.

Orders confirmed :—

GORDON—15th Hussars—R.O., Jan. 16, appointing 2nd Lieut. J. R. P. Gordon to officiate as adjutant during the absence on field service of Lieut. C. F. J. Douglas.

MURPHY—68th Foot—R.O., Jan. 20, appointing 2nd Lieut. M. Murphy to act as quartermaster to the regiment, in the room of Quartermaster W. Shea, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

SINGLETON—92nd Highlanders—R.O., Dec. 29, appointing Capt. Loftus Corbet Singleton to officiate as instructor in musketry, vice Lieut. St. J. W. Forbes, killed in action.

ROBARTS—2nd Bengal Cavalry—R.O., Jan. 16, appointing Lieut. C. J. Robarts, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Capt. C. E. Salkeld.

MORRIS—1st N.I. R.O., Jan. 16, appointing Lieut. C. H. Morris, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. D. W. Hickman.

LAMB—24th N.I. R.O., Dec. 16, appointing Lieut. J. Lamb, officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. J. G. Ramsay, wing officer and adjutant, proceeded on sick leave.

THRUSTON—27th N.I. O., Jan. 4, appointing Lieut. J. W. Thruston, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander, vice Capt. R. A. Swetenham, proceeded on sick leave.

BISHOP—LYSTER—GREGORY—MONEY—3rd Goorhkas R. O., 12th Dec., directing Capt. E. B. Bishop, attached, to officiate as wing officer, vice Lieut. J. L. O'Brien, transferred to the 31st N.I.: Dec. 25, making the following officiating appointments, vice Lieut. Col. A. Paterson, commandant, retired :—Col. H. H. Lyster, V.C., 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Major G. C. Gregory, wing commander, to officiate 2nd in command; Major R. E. K. Money, wing officer, to officiate as officiating commander.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Feb. 4.)

STEVENSON, Capt. and Local Major C. H., 1-18th Foot, has been retired from Jan. 1, and is to proceed to England reporting his arrival to the Horse Guards.

HODGSON, Major C. N., G.L., Infantry, on being relieved of the acting command of the 32nd Pioneers by Major A. C. W. Crookshank, is posted to Jhelum for general duty.

WEMYSS, Lieut. G., 14th Foot, to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment.

BEAUMONT, Lieut. G. H. W., R.H.A., to proceed from Agra to Lucknow, and join G Battery A Brigade.

Orders confirmed :—

CURLING—Dalhousie Station O., Jan. 7, appointing Lieut. W. K. Curling, 68th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer, vice Capt. P. F. Robertson, 92nd Highlanders.

KILGOUR—1-5th Fusiliers, R.O., Jan. 9, appointing Lieut. and Local Capt. H. Kilgour to be a member of the committee of paymastership, vice Capt. (local Major) W. F. Longbourne, proceeded to England on sick leave.

STOCKWELL—FROME—GARNETT—72nd Foot.—1st Dec., reconstructing the committee of paymastership as under, consequent on Capt. C. W. N. Guinness having been appointed a brigade major in the field :—Major C. M. Stockwell, president; Capt. St. J. T. Frome, and R. Garnett, members, Capt. Frome to act as a paymaster.

ROSS—90th Foot—R.O., 20th Dec. appointing Second Lieut. J. Ross, officiating instructor of musketry, with effect from the 16th Dec.

MARSHALL—ST. LAURENT—28th N.I.—R.O., 4th Jan., making the following officiating appointments in the room of Major G. S. Hills, second in command, proceeding to Europe on sick leave :—Major H. S. Marshall, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. F. A. S. D'A. de St. Laurent, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

COTTON, Mr. H. J. S., magistrate and collector of Chittagong, to act as secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. L. Harrison.

MANSON, Mr. A., officiating district and session judge, Mymensing, to act as magistrate and collector, Chittagong, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. S. J. Cotton.

HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, to act as magistrate and collector of Pooree, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Samuel Armstrong.

WORSLEY, Mr. C. F., magistrate and collector, Mozufferpore, to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. J. Samuel Armstrong.

WESTMACOTT, Mr. E. V., officiating magistrate and collector, Noakholly, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. C. F. Worsley.

MONRO, Mr. J., inspector general of police, to act as commissioner of the Presidency Division, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. F. B. Peacock.

GOULDSBURY, Mr. C. E., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the police of the city of Patna, to have charge of the district police of Darjiling.

BIGNELL, Mr. R. A. D., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, to have charge of the police of the city of Patna.

NEEDHAM, Mr. J. F., assistant superintendent of police, Hazaribagh, to have charge of the district police of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

PAGET, Mr. H. E. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Darjiling, is transferred to Nuddea.

WOOD-MASON, Mr., to officiate as professor of comparative anatomy in the Calcutta Medical College during the absence on leave of Dr. J. Anderson.

MARTIN, Dr. C. A., to be inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, from Jan. 26.

MOWATT, Mr. M., M.A., officiating inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, to be a professor in the Patna College.

ANSTRUTHER, Mr. R. N., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, attached to the Palamow Division, is retransferred to the Teesta Division.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. J. Samuel Armstrong, magistrate and collector of Pooree, for three months; Capt. A. S. Urquhart, Behar Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps, for one year; Mr. A. D. Larymore, officiating superintendent of the Hazaribagh Central and European Gaols, for twenty months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

WILSON, Mr. W. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Irrigation Department, is placed on special duty under the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North West Provinces and Oudh.

TWIGG, Mr. J. F., C.S., to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Hamipur District.

DANIELL, Mr. C. J., district and sessions judge, is posted to the Mirzapur District.

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, is posted to the Bareilly District.

CASTLE, Mr. C. T., district superintendent of police, from Ghazipur to Budaun, vice Mr. F. W. Court.

WALLERSTEIN—The services of Capt. P. H. Wallerstein, officiating cantonment magistrate, Bareilly, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. F. W. Court, district superintendent of police, Budaun, eight months, to Europe, from March 1; Mr. J. M. C. Steinbilt, joint magistrate, 1st grade, Mirzapur, eight months, from April 1; Mr. W. T. Church, joint magistrate, Benares, to Europe, for seven months, from March 20; Mr. W. C. Capper, judicial commissioner, Oudh, seven months, to Europe, from April 1.

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PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

BRANDRETH, Mr. A., commissioner and superintendent, Lahore Division, is appointed sessions judge of the Lahore Division.

BARKLEY, Mr. D. G., deputy commissioner, to officiate temporarily as additional commissioner of the Amritsar and Lahore Divisions, vice Lieut. Colonel F. J. Millar.

YOUNG, Mr. W. M., deputy commissioner, to officiate as secretary to Government, Punjab; Mr. Young assumed charge of his duties on Jan. 25, relieving Mr. C. L. Tupper.

PLOWDEN, Mr. R. C., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Kohat to Sialkot District.

STONE, Mr. S. J., district superintendent oi police, is posted to the Peshawur District as a temporary measure.

HERVEY, Capt. H., 1st Punjab Cavalry, assumed command of the depots 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry on Dec. 22.

VAUGHAN, Lieut. E. B. J., 6th Punjab Infantry, to rejoin his regiment.

HOWES, Major A. D., 4th Punjab Infantry, to take up the duties of recruiting officer at Gurdaspur and Kangra, vice Major J. Finnis, who is transferred to Rawal Pindi and Jhelum.

EGERTON—Deri Ghazi Khan Station O. confirmed, Jan. 19, directing Capt. C. C. Egerton, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, station staff officer, Dera Ghazi Khan, to take over charge of the depot 2nd Sikh Infantry from Dec. 2.

BRODIE, Mr. W. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, to the 1st Division, Bari Doab Canal.

CROSTHWAIT, Mr. T. P. S., executive engineer, 3rd grade, has been permitted to resign his appointment from Nov. 25.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, officiating judicial assistant, Mooltan, to Europe for eight months; Mr. G. W. Rivaz, registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, to Europe for one year and seven months; Mr. J. R. Maconachie, settlement officer, Delhi, to Europe for one year and nine months, from May 15.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 31.)

PATTEN, Mr. G. A., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Shillong.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 10.)

GARSTIN, Mr. J. H., C.S.I., acting secretary to Government. Revenue Department, assumed charge of the office from Mr. C. G. Master on the 6th inst.

WEBSTER, Mr. E. Forster, M.C.S., reported his return from special leave at Madras on the 6th inst.

STEVENSON, Mr. E. S. B., assistant superintendent of police, Salem, to act as assistant superintendent of police, Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr. J. E. E. A. Boyd.

LOVE, Lieut. H. D., R.E., principal, Civil Engineering College, assumed charge of the office from Col. H. T. Rogers, R.E., on Jan. 29.

MEDICAL.

O'DWYER, Surgeon Major T. F., M.D., A.M.D., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England and report his arrival to the director general, A.M.D., London.

DAMLA, Surgeon E. M., is to be considered in medical charge of wing 17th Regiment N.I., with effect from date of assuming charge.

MILITARY.

JOYCE—Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary James Joyce, of the Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment in India, on the invalid pension of a conductor—viz., Rs.100 per mensem, from Feb. 5.

CLARKE—Major H. M. S., M.S.C., to be lieutenant colonel, from Feb. 4.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. C. Dowker, S.C., commander, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, private affairs, out of India, for two years; Major R. Houghton, S.C., superintendent British Burma Police, 1st grade, private affairs, out of India, for one year eleven months and seven days; Major R. C. Smith, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class, urgent private affairs, out of India, for six months.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Madras, Jan. 26.)

Orders confirmed:—

WALKER—Jan. 19, by the commandant 19th Regiment N.I., appointing Capt. C. W. Walker to officiate as adjutant from Jan. 19, vice Major F. Smalley relieved at his own request.

KEEFE—Jan. 7, by the officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Bombardier H. Keefe, M Battery 6th Brigade R.A., acting garrison sergeant major at Kamptee, vice Sergeant Miller.

HARMAN—Jan. 8.—By the officer commanding 89th Regiment, appointing Lieut. C. E. Harman, interpreter to the regiment, from Jan. 1.

HUGGINS, Lieut. P. G., from attached officiating wing officer and acting quartermaster, 21st Regiment N.I., to wing officer and quartermaster, 21st Regiment N.I.

GROVER, Lieut. M. H. S., from attached officiating wing officer, 21st Regt. N.I., to wing officer, 21st Regt. N.I.

PORTER, Lieut. H. E from attached officiating wing officer, 24th Regt. N.I., to wing officer, 24th Regt. N.I.

WHEILDON, Lieut. G. H. M'C. O. Wheildon, 48th Foot, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty with their regimental depots.

CORBETT, Capt. R., C Battery B Brigade R.H.A., to proceed forthwith from Secunderabad to Bombay, for duty with E Battery of the same brigade, ordered on field service.

BOURNE, Col. K. M., S.C., commandant 6th Regiment N.I., to proceed at once to carry out the inspection of the detachment 26th Regiment N.I. at Palamcottah and headquarters of the corps at Quilon.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 12.)

MARRIOTT, the Hon. J., to act as a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, on leave.

MELVILL, the Hon. F. D., to act as a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., on leave.

BARTHOLOMEW, Lieut. Col. F. P., to act as district superintendent of police in the Sholapur District.

AVEZARD, Mr. H. L., to be probationary assistant settlement officer in the Sind Survey.

CANDY, Mr. R.E., first assistant collector, in the District of Ahmednagar, to be *ex officio* forest settlement officer in the Talukas of Nagar, Rahuri, Shevgaon, Nevasa, Karjat, and Jamkhed.

HAMILTON, Mr. T. S., second assistant collector in the District of Ahmednagar, to be *ex officio* forest settlement officer.

KING, Lieut. J. S., B.S.C., passed an examination in Urdu according to the high proficiency test on Feb. 5.

COLLETT — Miss Collett, lady superintendent, Female Training College, Ahmedabad, passed an examination in Gujarathi according to the highest standard on the 11th inst.

PETERS—The services of Major E. N. Peters, R.E., executive engineer, third grade, who has been posted to the Kandahar Railway, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of India, P.W.D., for employment in the State Railway Branch.

HEXTON, Mr. W. S., deputy conservator of forests, second grade, took over charge of the below Ghat Forests Division of Kanara, comprising the Karwar, Kumta, and Honavar Talukas, on Jan. 27.

ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., relinquished charge of the officer of temporary special assistant district superintendent of police in the Puna District on the 31st ult.

KEYSER—SPRY—Messrs. A. Keyser and A. H. Spry respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Sholapore, on the 5th inst.

MEDICAL.

HARE—O'CONNELL—Medical officers brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in this Presidency from Feb. 3, Surgeon Major G. Hare and Surgeon M. D. O'Connell.

MILITARY.

SETON—TEED—HUGHES—Consequent on the appointment of Lieut. Col. A. M. Shewell, acting A.A.C.G. second class, as acting D.C. with the Western Afghanistan Field Force, the following promotions in the Commissariat Department are ordered to have effect from Dec. 10:—Capt. W. B. Seaton, acting D.A.C.G. first class, to be acting C.G., second class; Capt T. Teed, acting D.A.C.G., second class, to be acting D.A.C.G., first class; Capt. C. F. Hughes, Sub-A.C.G., first class, to be acting D.A.C.G., second class.

M'GILLIVRAY—To be Lieut. Col. from the date specified:—Major S. F. M'Gillivray, S.C., Feb. 4.

STOPFORD—The services of Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. J. Stopford, 2nd Regt. L.C., are placed at the disposal of the Commissary General for duty in the Commissariat Department.

WALKER, Major T., R.A., is temporarily appointed to the Ordnance Department as a second class commissary, vice Capt. Caldecott.

Orders confirmed:—

COULSON—HEATH—Hyderabad Station O., dated Jan. 26, directing Capt. G. J. Coulson, 3rd Regt. N.L.I., to take over charge of the Commissariat Office, from Capt. P. C. Heath; Capt. L. F. Heath, 3rd Regt. N.L.I., to officiate as superintendent of bazaars, vice Capt. P. C. Heath, appointed to the staff.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Col. W. A. Baker, R.E., under secretary to Government, P.W.D., to Europe for eighteen months; Major A. P. Broome, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. G. A. Collins, 13th Regt. Bl. N.I., to Europe on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Feb. 13.)

HORE—Station Staff—Capt. W. S. Hore, 20th N.I., to be station staff officer, Puna, vice Capt. M'Math, proceeding with his regiment on service.

JONES—10th Regt. N.I.—Surg. F. Jones, to medical charge, vice Surg. Major O'Kearney, transferred to general duty, Quetta.

MURRAY—LUCAS—O'KEARNEY—Deolalee Depot—Capt. A. Murray, 78th Highlanders, to be adjutant, vice Capt. Harris, with effect from Dec. 4; Surgeon. J. C. Lucas is transferred from general duty, Northern Division, to general duty Sind Division; Surgeon Major F. R. O'Kearney, M.D., is transferred from the medical charge of the 10th N.I. to general duty at Quetta.

Orders confirmed:—

O'DONEL—COMYN—Sind District O., Jan. 17, appointing Lieut.

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O'Donel, 66th Foot, to command the Ghizree Sanatorium, vice Lieut. Bruce. Dated Jan 16, appointing Major F. F. W. Comyn, 4th N.I., to the command of the Depot 5th N.I.

HEATH—Hyderabad Station O., Jan. 26, directing Capt. L. F. Heath, 3rd N.L.I., to officiate as station staff officer, vice Capt. P. C. Heath, appointed to the staff.

HERBERT—17th Lancers R.O., Jan. 31, appointing Lieut. E. B. Herbert to act as quartermaster to the regiment, with effect from Oct. 29.

REID—3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, R.O., dated Jan. 9, directing Lieut. J. H. E. Reid, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, during the absence of Lieut. Owen on special duty at Hyderabad.

MAYNE—R.O., Jan. 25, directing Capt. M. Mayne, squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, with effect from the 6th Nov.

STAYNER—PHILLIPS—19th Regiment N.I.—R.O., Jan. 24, directing Lieut. F. C. Stayner, wing officer (officiating quartermaster) to officiate as adjutant; and Lieut. C. R. Phillips, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

WITHERALL—22nd Regt. N.I. R.O., Jan. 31, directing Capt. W. A. Witherall, wing officer (officiating wing commander) to officiate as quartermaster, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut. Harrison, ordered to rejoin 56th Foot.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. E. Pollock, S.C., Lieut. G. A. Williams, S.C., Surg. H. Mallins, Lieut. R. W. M'Leod, S.C., Surg. G. P. Mackenzie, Major F. C. W. Drummond, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. A. Garden, S.C., Surg. Major T. Ringer, M.D., Lieut. G. W. Deane, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Burton, R.E., Major A. Farrer, Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. D. C. Davidson, Lieut. R. W. P. Robertson, R.A.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Macpherson (Cov.), H. R. Rich (Uncov.), S. J. Josephs (Uncov.), H. Leeds (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. B. G. Vyvyan, Inf., two months; Major A. W. Roberts, Cav., six months; Surg. Major R. T. Abbott, M.D., six months; Col. S. Chalmers, S.C., six months; Lieut. C. H. Des Vœux, S.C., four months; Surg. Major A. M. Garden, six months.

Madras Estab.—Major O. M. Bradshaw, S.C., four months; Major A. T. Woodhouse, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. A. Salmon, S.C., one month.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. H. B. Skrine (Cov.), S.C., six months; T. Jones (Uncov.), S.C., six months; A. C. C. Rogers (Uncov.), S.C., six months; T. Reddie, pilot, six months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—H. T. Ross (Uncov.), two months; Miss E. Pogson (Uncov.), S.C., three months; H. St. A. Goodrich (Cov.), six months eleven days.

Bombay Estab.—L. G. Hynes (Uncov.), S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. L. A. Mackay, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Adamson (Uncov.), J. H. Lambrick, pilot, A. J. Oldham (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—A. W. C. Stanbrough, J. W. Cherry (Uncov.).

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL, MARCH 2.

13th Regiment of Foot.—General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., from the 54th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General P. S. Stanhope, deceased.

Royal Artillery.—Major H. Smithett (late Bengal) to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel D. M'Farlan (late Bengal), placed upon the Seconded List; Captain L. H. S. James (late Bengal) to be Major, vice H. Smithett, promoted; Captain H. S. Higginson (late Bengal), from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice L. H. S. James, promoted; Lieut. S. G. Fairtlough, upon the Seconded List, to be Captain, upon the Seconded List; Lieut. A. J. Bigge to be Captain, vice W. Cotton, placed upon the Seconded List on being appointed Adjutant to the 4th West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers. The undermentioned gentleman Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenants:—F. T. L. Dames, vice S. E. L. Lendrum, deceased; C. D. Guinness, vice R. E. L. Dacres, deceased; G. Osborn, vice A. S. Griffiths, promoted; C. C. Anderson, vice F. M. Turner, promoted; G. D. Baker, vice J. W. Yerbury, promoted; E. G. Pretyman, vice W. S. Baldock, promoted; G. L. W. Grierson, vice C. F. Eagrath, placed upon temporary half pay; T. K. E. Johnston, vice W. H. Darby, placed upon the Seconded List; W. H. Alves, deceased; H. C. G. Taylor, vice P. Hussey, promoted; D. G. Prinsep, vice H. T. S. Yates, promoted; G. E. Weigall, vice H. E. Preston, promoted; S. B. Von Donop, vice J. P. Rogers, promoted; A. H. Gordon, vice G. R. Handaway, promoted; E. D. H. Buckley, vice E. T. D. Cotton promoted; G. D. Chamier, vice H. T. Curling, promoted; P. J. R. Crampton, vice R. Purdy, promoted; W. Y. Foster, vice M. W. R. Brotherton, resigned; C. B. St. John Mildmay, vice D. M. D. Waterfield, promoted; G. E. Bryant, vice J. M. Gordon, resigned; A. Stokes, vice W. J. Fowler, promoted; F. J. Winter, vice E. F. Brackenbury, promoted; C. Wood, vice F. E. Walter, promoted; E. Tinker, vice F. J. Burridge, promoted; C. G. Neish, vice R. C. E. North, promoted; W. Elliot, vice P. H. Hammond, promoted; A. M. C. Dale, vice J. R. C. Sclater, promoted; C. de Jersey, vice W. C. Pollard, placed upon the Seconded List; A. L. Tisdall, vice H. H. Kelly, resigned; L. P. Carden, vice R. A. Montgomery, promoted; W. C. Hunter Blair, vice A. J. Nixon promoted.

HOME NEWS.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting of this society on Tuesday, March 2—Mr. Brunlees, vice-president, in the chair—it was announced that the monthly ballot had resulted in the election of, among others, Messrs. Attwill Ellis, South Indian Railway, Cuddalore, as a member; Augustus Bythesea Todd, Stud. Inst. C.E., assistant engineer, P.W.D., India; Charles John Henry Fyler Townsend, Stud. Inst. C.E., P.W.D., Ceylon, as associate members; and Lieut. Henry Edward M'Callum, R.E., Woolwich, as an associate.

INDIAN COUNCIL DRAFTS.—Tenders were received yesterday at the Bank of England for £450,000 in Government Bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta £393,300, and to Madras £56,700. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 7⅞d. will receive about 9 per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week this shows a fall of 1-16d. The same amount will be tendered for next Wednesday.

THE VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE has received a legacy of £100 under the will of the late Robert Napier, Esq.

A CATHEDRAL AT LAHORE.—An appeal is now being made to English Churchmen for the establishment of a cathedral at Lahore, to which a bishop has been recently appointed. At present the services of the Church of England are performed in a Mahomedan shrine dedicated to a murdered slave girl; and it is thought that, as even Mahomedans and Hindus are offering funds to relieve the Church of England from the scandal of worshipping in an alien temple, English Churchmen may respond to the appeal. The Maharaja of Cashmere has offered timber for the new cathedral.

OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Oxford Military College was held on Saturday in the Charing-cross Hotel; Major F. Duncan, R.A., chairman of the College, presiding. On the motion of Lord Waveney, seconded by Lord Powys, the report of the directors was unanimously adopted, and much satisfaction was expressed with the reports from the governor, the headmaster, and the director of drills. On the motion of General Cameron, C.B., seconded by General Lowry, C.B., Major Duncan was unanimously elected chairman of the college.

THE DEVON TRICYCLE.—The well-known outfitters, Messrs. Maynard and Harris, of Leadenhall-street, are the patentees of this machine, which, since its first appearance last September at the Agricultural Hall, has been greatly improved, although, of course, the main principles remain the same. The design is that of two large wheels side by side, with a pilot wheel in front. One of its special advantages is that both the large wheels are driven equally, and yet are capable of acting independently, so that in turning a corner, although the feet may still be working, the inside wheel remains stationary, acting merely as a pivot, and allows the outside or driving wheel (for the time being) to run round it. This enables the machine to turn round in its own space without any fear of the inside wheel, as would be the case were both driving wheels attached, and by this plan the wheels have an independent as well as a continued action, so that one may be lifted and spun in a reverse direction while the other is at rest or being spun in an opposite direction.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Feb. 21, before Sir J. Colville, Sir B. Peacock, Sir M. Smith, and Sir R. Collier, judgment was given in the case of Marcar and another *v.* Sigg and another, which related to transactions between merchants, one side advancing sums to the other for the purchase of coffee and other articles. The appellants, who traded as "P. Marcar," were native merchants at Cochin, and the respondents, "Volk and Brothers," were agency and commission merchants in Switzerland, having branch establishments at Bombay and Cochin. They had made advances to purchase coffee, to be delivered at future periods at the market price, when the advances were made, and on one occasion, in consequence of a rise in the price of the commodity, the appellants had sustained a loss of £40,000. Advances to 425 lakhs of rupees had been made, and the present claim was Rs405,779 (upwards of £40,000), and the respondents had obtained mortgages on various properties of the appellants for the amount with "9 per cent. interest." The appeal was from the High Court of Madras, and the appellants prayed to set aside the decision. Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Mayne appeared for the appellants; Mr. Herschell, Q.C., Mr. Scoble, Q.C., and Mr. H. Cowell for the respondents. Sir James Colvile delivered the judgment of the committee, and said their lordships would advise her Majesty to affirm the decision of the High Court and to dismiss the present appeal with costs.—On Tuesday last the case of Raja Nilmoni Sing *v.* Chunder Kant Banerjee was decided. This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Calcutta of March 21, 1876, affirming decisions of the local tribunals at Chota Nagpore and Manbhoom, in the Bengal Presidency. Mr. Doyne was counsel for

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the appellant. The appellant sued the respondent to recover Rs.2,962 as an enhanced rent of some land lying within his zemindary of Sanchkote, on the ground that the rent then being paid by the respondent was less than that received from ryots of the same class for lands adjacent and similar, and that the increase in the value of the crops grown on those lands and their productive power was not wholly attributable to the respondent's labour and expenditure. The respondent resisted the enhancement on the score that the land in question had been held by him and his predecessors from before the decennial settlement under a peculiar tenure known as "talabi bromutter," at an unvaried rate of rent, and that that rent was not liable to the proposed enhancement. Their lordships affirmed the judgments of the Indian courts, and dismissed the appeal.

A CEYLON EXTRADITION CASE.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, in the matter of a person charged with an offence at Ceylon, the prisoner, one Bremner, was charged with having committed embezzlement and theft, and a magistrate at Colombo had issued a warrant to apprehend him, but before it arrived he was arrested in this country at the Euston-square station (the prosecutors being in this country), and evidence was taken against him at Bow-street, on which he was remanded. In the meantime the warrant arrived and was endorsed by the Secretary of State, and the evidence was then retaken, and the magistrate, thinking there was a proper case, committed the prisoner to Clerkenwell Prison to await his being sent to Colombo for trial. A summons for a *habeas corpus* had been taken out on his behalf before Mr. Justice Field, who referred the matter to the court on these points—(1) that there was not a sufficient warrant; (2) that the depositions did not show sufficient evidence of a felony; (3) that no oral evidence was admissible on the charge; (4) that the proper evidence was the depositions taken in the colony; (5) that the arrest was made before the warrant was received and endorsed by the Secretary of State, so that the prisoner had never been apprehended under the Act, and so the custody, having been continuous, was illegal. Mr. Justice Lush gave judgment, overruling the objections on the grounds mentioned in the course of the arguments, and the prisoner was remanded into custody to await his removal to Ceylon.

OBITUARY.

BY the death of General Alfred Huyshe, C.B., in his 69th year, the Bengal Artillery has lost an officer who had done not a little to consolidate the reputation of that famous regiment. A fellow cadet at Addiscombe with Lord Napier of Magdala, Huyshe became a subaltern of Bengal gunners just one year after Robert Napier entered the Engineers, and, like him, passed the first portion of his service without seeing a shot fired. But in 1842 disturbances with Scindia broke out, and Captain Huyshe earned a bronze star for his services in the Gwalior campaign. In 1848-49 he took part in the second Sikh war, and was in command of a battery at the action of Sadoolapore, the heavy fight at Chillianwallah, and the crowning victory of Gujerat. For his distinguished conduct in this campaign he received a brevet majority and the Punjab medal with two clasps. Subsequently, on the Peshawur frontier, Major Huyshe was engaged in more than one of the minor expeditions which took place immediately after the annexation of the Trans-Indus territory; but in the suppression of the Mutiny Colonel Huyshe took no active part. He was inspector general of artillery in Bengal for some years, and on attaining the rank of a general officer retired to England. His commissions bore date as follow:—Second lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1827; first lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1835; captain, Sept. 5, 1845; brevet major, June 7, 1849; brevet lieutenant colonel, Nov. 28, 1854; brevet colonel, Dec. 30, 1859; major general, Oct. 31, 1867; and general, Oct. 1, 1877. General Huyshe was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1877, when he had completed fifty years' long and arduous service in the army. By his decease a vacancy occurs for an officer of the Bengal Artillery to be advanced to the colonel's allowance pension of over £1,100 per annum.

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY ERSKINE HICKS, retired full pay Royal (Madras) Artillery, died at Biarritz on Wednesday, Feb. 25, aged fifty-six. The deceased general obtained his commission second lieutenant in June, 1841, was promoted to lieutenant in July, 1845, and became captain in June, 1856. He served with the China expedition in 1842, and was present at the storming and capture of Ching-Keang-Foo, in July of that year, and the operations before and landing at Nankin in August. General Hicks also served with the Saugor Field Division during the Indian mutiny, and assisted at the relief of Kirwee and at the action on the heights of Punwarree in Dec., 1858. He had received a medal for his services in China. For some time he was in command of the Artillery at Singapore. He obtained the rank of major in Feb., 1861, lieutenant colonel March, 1865, colonel March, 1870, and major general August 1, 1872.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

INDIA MEDICAL STAFF.

In answer to Dr. Playfair, Mr. E. STANHOPE said it had been decided to abolish the double medical administrative staff hitherto maintained in India, and from March 31 the British Army Medical Department and the India Medical Department would form one department for the medical administration of the army in the three Presidencies, the surgeon general at headquarters in each Presidency being an officer of the British Army Medical Department. By this change six deputy surgeons general of the Indian service would be in excess of the requirements of the new service, and the Government of India have offered to the surgeons general and the deputy surgeons general of the three armies their retirement on the extra pension of their grade, with an honorary step of rank, notwithstanding that they may not have completed the qualifying service for these pensions. The number of retirements in each army is restricted to two.

EXECUTION OF AFGHANS.

In answer to Sir C. Dilke, Mr. E. STANHOPE said that the tabular statement of the execution of Afghans by the military commissions at Cabul, on its way home, certainly did include the executions in December and January.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

Mr. E. STANHOPE, in reply to Mr. Puleston, who asked whether he would produce copies of all contracts entered into by the India-office for the carriage of railway materials to India in shipments of over 1,000 tons, said that to produce copies of the contracts for freight would be injurious to the public interest, and possibly also to some of the contracting shippers. No private firm would disclose its contracts under similar circumstances, and no Government department published the details of its contracts. As regards the departmental report on freight to India, it was quite true that in promising an inquiry last year he said that the report would be laid upon the table; but when the inquiry was made it was found that part, at least, of the evidence could only be obtained under a promise of secrecy, and it would be therefore impossible to produce it.

INDIGO CULTIVATION IN BEHAR.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked whether the attention of the India-office had been directed to a passage in a late report of Sir A. Eden, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, relative to abuses in connection with indigo cultivation in Behar.

Mr. E. STANHOPE had not yet been able to find the passage referred to by the hon. member.

The Indian Salaries and Allowances Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

STAFF OFFICERS ACTING AS NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to Mr. Hopwood, Mr. E. STANHOPE said certain officers of the staff had in the recent war in Afghanistan acted as correspondents to newspapers, and in certain cases last year that employment was undertaken with the knowledge of the general commanding. He could not say positively whether any officers were now so acting, but semi-official orders were issued last year by the Adjutant-General, by the direction of the Commander in Chief in India, prohibiting staff officers from undertaking this employment. No regulations for newspaper correspondents in the field had been provisionally sanctioned or formally adopted by the Secretary of State.

GOLD FIELDS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Puleston, who asked whether the Under Secretary of State for India could confirm the reports which had appeared in the *Times* with respect to the gold fields of Southern India, Mr. E. STANHOPE said that a copy had been unofficially received of the report on the Wynaad gold fields, which he should be happy to show his hon. friend, and some part of which could be laid upon the table of the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, MARCH 1.

SECRET RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

In reply to Mr. Ashbury, who asked a series of questions with regard to the secret correspondence from the Russian Government or its agents to the late Ameer Shere Ali, Mr. E. STANHOPE said that her Majesty's Government had already on more than one occasion stated that they were not prepared to produce the Russian correspondence found at Cabul. He was therefore unable to give any information as to any of the contents of those documents, or of any action which may have been taken upon them.

CARRIAGE OF GOODS TO THE EAST.

Mr. HOPWOOD asked whether the Postmaster-General was aware that a combination of the Peninsular and Oriental with other steam shipping companies was some time since formed for the purpose of "regulating" the freight and carriage of goods from England to China and Japan, with a view to secure a monopoly of the carrying trade.

Lord J. MANNERS said that there was nothing in the mail contract between the Post-office and the Peninsular and Oriental Company which gave him any power to interfere with the proceedings of the company in such a matter.

EAST INDIA LOAN (EAST INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES)

The House having gone into committee, Mr. STANHOPE said the East India Railway had now passed into the hands of the State, although it remained under the management of the railway company. In the Act of last year no arrangements were made for providing money in the future, and it was provided that application should be made to Parliament when the Government wished to pay off the existing debentures of the railway company. Some of these

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debentures would fall in at the beginning of next year, and therefore the Government had thought it right to come to the House in order to obtain the necessary power to raise money. He concluded by moving a formal resolution authorising the introduction of a bill for that purpose.

The resolution was agreed to and ordered to be reported to the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

INDIAN FAMINE COMMISSION.

Mr. E. STANHOPE, replying to Sir D. Wedderburn, said: The report of the Indian Famine Commission is in course of preparation in England. Five of the commissioners are in England. No native members are here, as they excused themselves on account of the climate; but, before any of the members left India, the commission discussed the principal points to be reported on. The first part of the report, dealing with measures for famine relief, will probably be presented this month, and the second and last part before midsummer.

AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. OTWAY inquired whether there was any foundation for a telegram from Lahore which had been published in the *Daily News* professing to give the conditions laid down by the British Government for the settlement of affairs in Afghanistan.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: The statement is purely imaginary.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FARGUS—Feb. 28, at Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Harry Fargus (*née* Skinner), a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DANIEL—RATCLIFFE—March 2, at Godshill, Isle of Wight, by the vicar, the Rev. T. Ratcliffe, M.A., uncle of the bride, Frederick Thomas Daniel, of London, and St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, to Eliza Norman, eldest daughter of the late John Ratcliffe, Esq., H.M. Indian Civil Service.

DEATHS.

BALMER—March 5, at Fochabers, N.B., Lieut. Col. Andrew Balmer, of the Madras S.C., aged 44.

BARROW—Feb. 26, at Paris, Euphemia, the dearly loved wife of Col. C. M. Barrow, C.B., youngest daughter of the late John Leckie, Esq., of 8, Manchester-square, London, aged 57.

BEDFORD—Feb. 22, at Ramsgate, Henry Charles Grosvenor Bedford, late of the India-office, aged 53.

HICKS—Feb. 25, at Biarritz, Major Gen. Henry E. Hicks, late Royal (Madras) Artillery, aged 57.

RICHARDSON—Feb. 28, at 75, Baker-street, Portman-square, Mark Richardson, M.D., late of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 75.

ROWBAND—Feb. 26, at Newtown Abbot, South Devon, Richard Hall Rowband, R.N., late naval instructor on board H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, son of the late Capt. Rowband, Indian Navy.

WATERS—Feb. 29, at Brighton, Georgiana P. Waters, relict of the late Major Gen. H. S. Waters, formerly of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—Feb. 6, at Futtehpore, the wife of Joseph Butler, station-master, East Indian Railway, a son.

COATES—Feb. 1, at Ferozepore, the wife of G. E. Coates, Esq., a son.

GUINNESS—Feb. 9, at Bombay, the wife of Henry Guinness, Bombay P.W.D., a son.

HELPS—Jan. 23, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Helps, a son.

HIGGINS—Feb. 4, at Lahore, the wife of T. F. Higgins, a son.

HONEY—Jan. 30, at Madras, the wife of William Walter Honey, a son.

JAMIESON—Jan. 29, at Upper Assam, the wife of J. T. Jamieson, a son.

KELLEY—Feb. 2, at Secunderabad, the wife of Charles H. Kelley, lieutenant and adjutant Royal Scots Fusiliers, a daughter.

LANE—Feb. 7, at Jubbulpore, the wife of J. M. Lane, Esq., superintendent, Government telegraphs, a son.

LEES-SMITH—Jan. 22, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain J. Lees-Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

MATTHEWS—Feb. 1, at Cachar, the wife of J. R. Matthews, Esq., a daughter.

ROSE—Feb. 6, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. C. S. Rose, a son.

ROSS—Jan. 23, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Ross, retired sub-assistant, Revenue Survey, a son.

WILKINSON—Feb. 3, at Calcutta, the wife of John Wilkinson, gaoler, Presidency Gaol, a son.

WILLIAMS—Feb. 2, at Muttra, the wife of G. R. C. Williams, C.S., a son.

YULE—Jan. 25, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain Yule, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURCH—LEWIS—Feb. 7, at Madras, Harrie George Burch, to Emma widow of the late Edward Lewis, Esq.

CAMPION—ANDERSON—Feb. 9, at Hoshungabad, John Montriou, son of the late William Gilbert Campion, solicitor, to Grace Hannah, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Abraham Colles Anderson.

GRAY—WILKINS—Feb. 2, at Puna, Evelyn Gray, Bombay C.S., son of the late Alexander Gray, Bombay C.S., to Violet Auriol, daughter of Lieut. Gen. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.

L'ESTRANGE—BURRIDGE—Feb. 3, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, F. W. A. L'Estrange, to Agnes C. Burridge, third daughter of the late Joseph Burridge, Esq., of Calcutta.

LLOYD—M'HARDY—Feb. 7, at Calcutta, Thomas Prince Lloyd, 60th Royal Rifles, to Margaret, daughter of Charles M'Hardy.

MONYPENNY—TWEEDIE—Jan. 31, at Calcutta, Edward St. Leonards, son of Col. R. T. G. G. Monypenny, to Lucy Dora, daughter of the late Capt. Michael Tweedie, R.A.

MORGAN—COLEMAN—Feb. 9, at Madras, Henry Rhodes Morgan, to Frances Marie, daughter of J. G. Coleman.

PELLATT—PILLEY—Feb. 2, at Howrah, Henry William, son of the late Henry Allen Pellatt, to Mary Teresa, daughter of Francis Pilley, East Indian Railway, Howrah.

PETLEY—STUART—Feb. 9, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. H. C. Squires, Navigating Lieut. Eaton W. Petley, R.N., son of Captain John E. Petley, R.N., of Old Charlton, Kent, to Ida Geraldine, second daughter of C. A. Stuart, Esq., officiating postmaster general, Bombay Presidency.

DEATHS.

BRADBURY—Jan. 31, at Sooree, E. A. Bradbury, B.C.S., aged 31.

CHOWNE—Jan. 31, at Abbottabad, Charles James Tilson, son of Lieut. Colonel W. C. Chowne, 6th Punjab Infantry, aged 10 months.

DE SOUZA—Feb. 12, at Upper Mahim, Francis, the beloved child of Dr. P. C. De Souza, aged 13 months.

ELLISON—Feb. 6, at Calcutta, Ellen Marion, wife of James Ellison, aged 38.

KANE—Feb. 1, at Madras, John F. W. Kane, captain 48th Regiment, aged 46.

LANGFORD—Feb. 7, at Madras, W. Morgan Langford, son of Morgan Langford, aged 26.

STEEDMAN—Feb. 4, at Calicut, Madras, Andrew H. Steedman, of Balcarres, South East Wynaad.

WALKER—Jan. 31, at Rampore, the widow of G. Walker, of Kudjrah Indigo Concern, Purneah, aged 67.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 22. Dunfillan, Calcutta.—23. Traveller, Chittagong; H.M.S. Jumna and Teviot (s), Bombay.—24. Star of China, Singapore; H.M.S. Euphrates, Bombay; The Tweed, Calcutta; Annie Torrey, Bombay; Lady Ruthven, Calcutta.—25. Peruvian Congress, Moulmein; Voorwarts (s), Batavia; Verona (s), Calcutta; Rosebud, Hong Kong; Italia (s), Bombay.—26. Merionethshire (s) Japan; Cyprus, Singapore; Gutenberg, Java; Speke Hall (s), Bombay; Cape Race, Java; Whiteadder and Sir Lancelot, China; Cape Wrath, Java; Verona (s), Calcutta.—March 2. Vega (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 3. Medina (s) and Commilla (s), Rangoon; Shahzada (s), Moulmein; County of Selkirk, Liverpool; Clairmont, Bombay; Petit Bourgeois, Bourbon.—4. Arabia (s), Negapatam; James Livesay, Mauritius.—5. Rugby (s), Cagliari.—5. Glenroy, Mauritius; Bonanza, New York.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 25.—Khedive (s), London; Mira (s), Colombo.—March 2. Merkara (s), London; Roxburghshire Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 7. Borrowdale (s), Shields; Calcutta (s), Bussorah; Byculla (s), Moulmein; H.M.S. Serapis, Portsmouth—8. Scindia (s), Calcutta; J. B. Brown, Cardiff; City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool; Vespasian (s), London.—9. Granville, Liverpool.—10. Pachumba (s) and Chilka (s), Karachi; Orchis (s), Liverpool; Halcyon (s), Newport; Arrow (s), Jamnuggur.—11. Hansa, Zanzibar; H.M.S. Crocodile, Karachi.—12. Ocean King (s), London; Lady Lycett (s), Cardiff; Arago (s), Newport.—13. Horsley (s) and Gertrude (s), Cardiff; Chinsura (s), Calcutta; Oonun (s), Kutch; Dahlia and Formosa, Mauritius.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 1.—Hamsteed (s), Cardiff.—2. Prince Soltykoff (s), Cardiff.

MADRAS.—Feb. 5. Eldorado, Calcutta; Duke of Lancaster, London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 27.—Mercara (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 23. Serapis (s), Singapore; Albert, Batavia; Wistow Hall (s), Bombay; Glencoe (s) and Cavallo Marina II., Singapore.—24. Marion Neill, Batavia; Chyebassa (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Egbert (s), Rangoon; Vale of Nith, Shanghai; Anglesea, Singapore; Lascelles (s), Aden; Grecian, Hong Kong; Nicolo Barabino, Singapore.—25. Maha Buleshwar, Bombay; Ghazepore, Calcutta; Wyberton (s), Batavia; Clydevale, Singapore.—26. Teheran (s) and Abyssinian (s), Bombay.—27. Timor (s), Karachi.—28. Caradoc (s), Bombay.—29. St. Monan (s), Calcutta; Bede, Madras; Rebecca (s), Bombay; Australia (s), Calcutta.—29. Halo (s), Aden.—March 4. Duke of Sutherland (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 3. El Dorado (s).—5. Poonah (s), Khandalla (s), and Phuttel Barry.—8. Commilla (s), Shahazada (s), Madras (s), City of Manchester (s), Sirdhana (s), White Rose, Rocklands, Loch Ranza, and Staffordshire.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 25. City of Mecca (s), London.—March 2. Manora (s), Madras, Colombo, and London.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 7. Yarm (s), Akyab; Zealous (s), Elephant Point; Oorun (s), Cutch and Kattyawar; M. Soondaram, Tranquibar; Busmah (s), Cutch and Kattyawar; Khiva (s), Southampton, &c.; Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Aden.—8. Nerissa (s), Rangoon.—9. Salisbury (s), Marseilles.—10. Victorine and Gwynedd, Rangoon; Colaba (s), Rangoon, *via* Cochin, &c.; Culna (s), Karachi.—11. Nelson (s), Havre.—12. Allegiance, Rangoon; Rajpootana (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Assyria (s), Zanzibar *via* Kutch Coast, &c.—13.

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Beaconsfield (s), Marseilles; B. M. Sumdany, Calicut; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), China, &c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 25. Borrowdale (s), Marseilles and Genoa.—27. Czar (s), Marseilles.

MADRAS.—Feb. 6. El Dorado (s), London; Chanda (s) and Mirzapore (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Feb. 27.—Duke of Lancaster, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Peshawur*, Feb. 19.—From Bombay: Mrs. Rose and child, Mrs. Stevens and child, Mrs. Hewson, Miss Stewart, Capt. Torlock, and Mr. R. Ward. From Singapore: Mr. Dickson Park. From Suez: Mr. Wallace. From Port Said: Mrs. F. Pule. From Malta: Capt. Aytoun, Capt. and Mrs. Chatfield and party, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Woodall, Mr. Holme, and Mr. and Mrs. Murphy. From Gibraltar: Miss Gilbard, Mr. Chapman, Assistant Commissary Durnford, Col. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. E. H. Stannick, two Misses Drysdale, and Mrs. Tippett and children.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Gwalior*, Feb. 13.—From Southampton: Mr. Cunningham, Miss Vyse and niece, Mr. W. Fraser, Mrs. Robinson, child, and daughter, Miss A. Corke, Mr. D. Greening, Miss C. Wainscott, Mrs. Grunger and child, Mrs. Whelan, Gen. W. C. R. Macdonald, C.B., Miss B. Sharpe, Capt. Cooksley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sawyer, Sheik Ameer Alley, and Sheik Abdool Guffer. From Gibraltar: Mr. Dalgado. From Malta: Miss Dacres. From Venice: Major Byam, Mr. and Mrs. Langford, and Mr. and Mrs. Keithorn. From Brindisi: Mr. P. Ferguson, Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Ross, Mr. J. R. Fitzherbert, Mr. H. Hadden, Sir M. and Lady Westropp, Mr. G. S. Taylor, Mr. F. Mackenzie, Lieut. L. S. Peyton, Lieut. C. Cameron, and Lieut. H. R. Alston. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Fogg. From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Cuming, Mr. E. Smith, and Lieut. Inglis.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, March 1.—From Bombay: Hon. Sir C. Sargent, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. E. Ethelstane, Mr. J. Thomas, Mr. Carter, Mr. J. Knox Wight, Col. Dowker, and Mr. C. H. Allen. From Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt, Signor Salvago and brother, and Count Francesco and wife.

AT VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, March 3.—From Bombay: Mr. W. Irwin, Dr. and Mrs. Crane, Dr. Woodruffe and secretary, Mr. H. Adams, and Mr. Silbiger. From Alexandria: Mr. Gandon, Mr. Deen, Mr. Scherbino, Mr. and Miss Stancliffe, Miss J. Stancliffe, Miss Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Tod, Capt. and Mrs. Otway, Sir G. Elliott, Capt. Wotton, Mr. Hurle, and Mr. Duffus.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Cathay*, Feb. 19.—For Shanghai: Mr. A. Smith. For Hong Kong: Mr. S. B. Williams. For Singapore: Mr. Chiene and Mr. Garland. For Calcutta: Mrs. Busteed, Miss Riddell, and Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield. For Madras: Col. Isacke, Major and Mrs. Mead, and Mrs. Freeth. For Ceylon: Surg. Joynt, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack and child. For Bombay: Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Fillie, Mr. Field, Dr. Busteed, Capt. Evans, Miss Millberg, Lieuts. Lloyd, Weston, Williams, Bentley, Surgs. Major Keith, Lyons, Wilson, Codrington, and Surgs. Macreece and Flanagan. For Aden: Major Cahill. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Holland and Mr. and Mrs. Macferen. For Port Said: Mr. Mills and doctor, Mr. M'Leod, Lieut. Martin, Hon. Mrs. Joliffe, Lieut. M'Crea, and Mr. Levers. For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Walker and friend, Capt. Hon. and Mrs. Talbot, Messrs. Verschoyle, Hills (two), Mr. and Miss Mathews.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Pera*, Feb. 27.—For Calcutta: Mr. Aikman. From Brindisi: Mr. K. Cairns. For Bombay: Col. Perkins, Mr. Sterndale, and Capt. Peters. From Brindisi: Col. Smithers, Col. Sexton, Lieut. Buckland, Mrs. and Miss Tytler, and Miss Garston. For Suez: Sir W. and Lady Robinson, Mr. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. M'Neill, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Jones. For Shanghai from Brindisi: Mr. E. Halton, Mr. R. Anderson, and Mr. Dunman. For Singapore from Brindisi: Mr. J. R. Cuthbertson. For Alexandria: Miss and Mr. J. Baillie, Rev. H. M. Oswald, Mr. A. Drummond, Mr. Spalding, and Rev. W. Stracey. From Brindisi: Rev. G. H. and Mrs. Sumner, Rev. — Stanhope, Miss Stanhope, Miss C. and Mr. Heywood, Rev. J. Grant, and Mr. H. Nicolls.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Agra*, Feb. 20.—For Algiers: Capt. and Mrs. Hartwell, Miss Gravely, Mr. Wigram, Rev. G. Crawford, and Mr. Le Bass. For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Shepherd, Rev. T. C. Shepherd, Miss Quintrell, and Mr. Stagg.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Chyebassa*, Feb. 24.—For Malta: Miss Murphy and Mr. M'Neill. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Hart. For Colombo: Mrs. R. Cayley, four children, governess, and nurse, Mr. W. Somerville, Mr. E. Kynaston, Miss Sargent, Master Towgood, Mr. Gallwey, Mr. Norman Gordon, Miss Banks, Miss Howie, and Mr. Cameron. For Beypore: Mr. T. W. Still. For Gopaulpore: Major and Mrs. M'D. Smith. For Madras: Misses E. and H. Clark, Mr. E. H. Lawder, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, and Mr. H. R. Rust. For Calcutta: Mr. R. and Mr. J. Barry and Miss Duncombe. For Rangoon: Mrs. Brereton, two children, and ayah.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Travancore*, Feb. 14.—For Southampton: Mr. D. B. Crawford, Mr. J. Kirk, Mrs. Andrews and infant, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. R. E. Potter, Mrs. Thacker and two children, and Mr. J. Leighton. For Aden: Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy. For Suez: Col. and Mrs. Schneider and child, and Miss Schneider. For Brindisi: Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. J. Thomas, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. F. S. Scott, Mr. A. Arathoon, Dr. and Mrs. Crane, Dr. Woodruffe and secretary, Mr. Alexander Mort, Mr. H. B. Broadhurst, Mr. E. Ethelston, Mr. C. Tweedie, and Mr. Silbiger. For Venice: Mr. W. Barringer and Baron Von Gutschmid.

CASUALTIES.

The Prince Oscar, from Calcutta to Dundee, put into Falmouth of Feb. 15 for provisions, and with loss of topgallant bulwarks and forecastle stove; on the following day she dragged her anchors and went ashore at the entrance to St. Mawes Bay, but was towed off, and is reported to be undamaged.

The Iris, for Bombay, has put into Falmouth with rudder damaged.

The Bianca, for Rangoon, arrived at Scilly on Feb. 17 with loss of jibboom and steering gear damaged.

The Culzean, from Karachi, has arrived at Scilly with loss of sails.

The Gitana, from Calcutta, has arrived at Gravesend with loss of topgallant, bulwarks, sails, &c.

The ship Tweed, Capt. Bice, put into Plymouth on Feb. 24, while on a voyage from Calcutta for London, with wheat, jute, &c., having experienced heavy weather, during which two of the crew were lost overboard and two others died from exposure. The Tweed left Calcutta on Nov. 29, and experienced fair weather up to Feb. 15, when a gale sprang up. On the following day a native was washed overboard and drowned, and another native died from exposure. The gale gradually increased in violence till it blew a hurricane, and a heavy sea broke over the vessel, and Robert Michell, the mate, of Greenock, who was working at the pumps, was carried overboard and drowned. The seas continued to break over the vessel, filling the deck cabins with water to a depth of three feet. The water was, however, with difficulty pumped out. Soon after the gale moderated, and fine weather was met with to Plymouth.

Baron Stoet (Dutch steamer), is reported (by cable, from Samarang, March 4), to have gone ashore between Sourabaya and Rembang. Assistance has been sent to her.

MADRAS WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.—At the half-yearly general meeting of subscribers of the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund held at the Widows' Fund Office—Mr. G. Norton being voted to the chair—the report was adopted, and the election took place of Dr. C. G. Conran, trustee; Messrs. G. W. M. Taylor, W. A. Beeson, and J. T. Greatorex, directors; and Messrs. C. Stolberg, N. Bazeley, W. Fermier, and Samuel D. Simpson, provisional directors for 1880. We gather the following from the report:—There were 604 subscribers in the rolls of the fund at Dec. 31, 1878, which, with a deduction of 53 on account of removals, as there were no new subscribers admitted, leave 551 subscribers at the end of 1879. The results, as compared with those of 1878, show a falling off in numbers of 53. At the end of 1878 there were 146 subscribers in the children's branch and 477 nominees. Additions were made in 1879, giving a total of 146 subscribers and 486 nominees. Taking these into account there were on the rolls of the children's branch 132 subscribers and 432 nominees at the end of 1879, or fourteen subscribers and 45 nominees below the numbers registered at the close of 1878. At the close of 1878 there were 332 widows receiving pensions, aggregating Rs.8,222-3-9. During the past year the fund benefited by the reversion of the pensions of certain incumbents, in consequence of death or remarriage; and by a further reduction of 10 per cent. of the widows' pensions from Jan. 1, 1879. The liabilities of the fund on account of pensions in the children's branch reached Rs.2,418 per mensem on Dec. 31, 1878, and the annual report for that year showed that this amount was drawn by 147 incumbents. During the period under review an addition of nine children was made to the list as under, with claims amounting in the aggregate to Rs.123-6-0 per mensem, thereby increasing the liabilities to Rs.2,541-6-0 per mensem, and the number of incumbents to 156. Against this addition, however, the directors have to report a total saving of Rs.164-1-0 per mensem, and also by the reduction of children's pension of 30 per cent. from Jan. 1, 1879. The number of incumbents on the register at the close of 1879 was thus 138, who are in the receipt of pensions amounting in all to Rs.1,651-15 per mensem. These results, contrasted with those reported in the previous year, show a saving in numbers of nine. The usual abstract statement of receipts and disbursements shows that the pensions paid to widows amount to Rs.86,520, and the orphans Rs.21,513. These, together with the expenses of management, have absorbed the total amount of income during the year derived from subscriptions, donations, and interest, as estimated at the beginning of the year, under the provisions of Rule 40, which necessitated a reduction of 30 per cent. all round in the pensions of both widows and orphans from the full rates of six times the amount of subscription. A continuance of the application of the provisions of Rule 40 would necessitate a further reduction of 4½ per cent. in the pensions of both widows and orphans during the year 1880; this is manifest from the fact that the fund has lost 53 subscribers during the year 1879 by deaths, defaults, and withdrawals, while the number of widows has increased by five. New subscribers could not be expected to join under such circumstances, and each succeeding year, at least for some time to come, would find increased burdens imposed upon widows and orphans by further necessary reductions in their pensions. The directors therefore trust that subscribers and the public will hail with much satisfaction the introduction of the scheme proposed by Mr. E. E. Perrett, which has lately been carried by the votes of subscribers, and that even present widows, although called upon to suffer a further small reduction in their pensions, will find recompense in a relief from the uncertainty which must have prevailed under a continuance of the provisions of Rule 40; while those who have children will be more than compensated by the just restoration of the children's pensions to their original rates.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 93¼
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	101⅝
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118½

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	683¾
Bank of Bengal	500	715
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	240
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	290
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,925	970
Frere	150	117
Mazagon	2,000	350
Port Canning	1,14 0	180
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	985
Apollo (small shares)	2,700	660
Bellary	1,000	465
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	425
New Indian	350	95
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	38
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	250
Dhollera Ginning	300	150
East India	1,000	980
Fort	8,500	1000
French	500	445
Sind	750	470
Mofussil	400	215
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1120
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	500
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,300	990
Anglo-Indian	100	52
Alfred Manufacturing	500	390
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,280
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	780
Bombay Saw Mills	1,002	470
Central India S. W. and M	500	575
Coorla Mills	1,030	470
D. Spinning	2,000	222½
Hindustan	1,000	855
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	575
Khandeish	1,000	885
Madras	1,250	375 nomi.
Madras United	1,000	1,265
Manchester Spinning	50	10 nomi.
Mazagon Spinning	500	75
National Spinning	1,000	675 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	815
Oriental	625	575
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	84
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	800
Sholapore Mills	1,000	730
Victoria Mills	1,000	400
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con, Stock	218-3-0	305
Do. New £20 Shares	120-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	103
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,735 xd.
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	350 xd.
Treacher and Co.	500	715
Thacker and Co.	100	117

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes	Rs 93 9 to 93 12
4½	of 1870 (1885)	99 12 to 100 0
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	101 6 to 101 8
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	101 6 to 101 8
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	101 0 to 108 8
6	of 1872 (1892)	108 8 to 109 8
6	of 1878 (1008)	102 0 to 102 4

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

		Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120	to 121
Agra Savings	100	125	to —
Allahabad	100	165	to —
Alliance of Simla	100	100	to 101
Bank of Bengal	500	735	to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125	to —
Delhi and London	£25	165	to —
Himalaya	100	110	to —
Mussoorie	100	106	to —
National of India	£12½	107	to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500	to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88	to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Asiatic Jute	100	20	to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100	to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	50	to 52
Bengal Coal	1000	1560	to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	7	to 8
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20	to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1050	to 1075
Bonded Warehouse	445	300	to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	43	to 44
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	72	to 73
Burrakur Coal	100	69	to —
Calcutta Docking	700	190	to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	118	to 120
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	40	to 42
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	130	to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	102	to 103
Darjiling Steam Tramway	32	par	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	69	to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295	to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300	to 302
Equitable Coal	250	295	to 297½
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	30	to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215	to 217½
Gouripore	100	62	to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	172½	to 175
Howrah Docking	500	100	to 110
Howrah Mills	100	62	to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1220	to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8	to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100	to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65	to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	100	to —
Murree Brewery	100	165	to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	114	to 115
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410	to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4	to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	109	to 110
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	13	to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	144	to 145
Rajmahal Stone	100	102	to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	85	to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	95	to —
Riverside Press	90	75	to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	44	to 45
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	250	to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	£20	250	to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	30	to —
Strand Bank Press	100	96	to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	102	to 104
TEA COMPANIES.			
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	100	to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100	to —
Amluckie	100	90	to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175	to 180
Assam	£20	700	to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65	to 68
Baree (Kangra)	100	90	to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47	to 48
Do. contributory	80	35	to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	330	to —
Do. contributory	100	160	to —
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160	to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80	to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85	to —
Central Cachar	200	110	to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50	to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	450	to —
Chota Nagpore	100	80	to —
Cinnatolliah	100	par.	
Colonial (Assam)	100	90	to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100	to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110	to 112
Darjiling	100	180	to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70	to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	53	to 54
Dehra Doon	100	75	to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	100	to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	55	to —
Eastern Cachar	100	96	to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	50	to 51
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62	to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60	to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380	to —
Holta (Kangra)	200	60	to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	140	to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	65	to —
Indian Terai	500	500	to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250	to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59	to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	110	to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	65	to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.	
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55	to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70	to 75
Do. contributory	200	55	to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	10	to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500	to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60	to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100	to 105
Loobah	100	115	to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30	to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120	to 130
Majagram Cachar)	100	65	to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80	to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57	to 58
Do. contributory	90	47	to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	100	to —
Do. contributory	90	90	to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	—	—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120	to ..
Do contributory	125	60	to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	100	80	to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100	to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160	to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180	to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70	to 72
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87	to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62	to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104	to 105
Sapakat	100	120	to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.	—
Seemah	100	par.	
Singbullia and Murmah	100	70	to 75
Singe'l (Darjiling)	100	85	to 86
Soom (Darjiling)	100	85	to 86
Springside (Darjiling)	100	95	to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	92	to 93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80	to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	—	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.	
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	160	to 165
Upper Assam	£10	45	to —

MADRAS.—Feb. 11.

Four per cent.	6¾ to 6¾ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	1¾ to 1¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	1¼ to 1¼ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	⅛ to ¾ dis.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	1 to 1½ do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 2 do.
Bank of Madras Shares	26 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 3⅛-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8¾d.	—	1s. 8 7-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5⅛-16d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8⅛d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8 11-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8½d.	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS
Sovereigns	—	—	11 15 0
Bar silver	—	—	—
Bar gold	—	—	—

LONDON.—March 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	102½ to 103
4	Do. October 10, 1888	— to —
4	India Enfaced Paper	78 to 79
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	84 to 85
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1382	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	33 to 38pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months' notice.)	33 to 38pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16'84, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 102
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 110
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 108
6	Do. 1895-96	112 to 114
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	124 to 125
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	132 to 134
East Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	— to —
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	125½ to 126½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	118½ to 119½
Do. do. 5 do.	20	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	111 to 113
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	106 to 108
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	118½ to 119½
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	104 to 106

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8¾ to 9
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	101 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12 to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	105 to 108
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	100 to 102
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	101 to 103
Indo-European	25	24 to 26

BANKS.

Agra	10	10⅛ to 1
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23 to 24
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	22½ to 23½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	36 to 38
Land Mortgage of India	2¾	1¾ to 1¼ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	23½ to 24½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius	1	⅝ to 1 pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	20	— to —
Do.	10	7 to 4 dis
Do.	5	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	3 to 4 pm
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	2 to 2½ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2½ to 3½
Moyar Coffee	5	7 to 8
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	2	1¾ to 1¼ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10½ to 11½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	54 to 56
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1 to 2pm

TEA.

Assam	20	68 to 71
British Indian	20	5 to 6
Borelli	—	15 to 16
Darjiling	20	25½ to 26½
Dejoo	—	10 to 10½
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	45 to 50
Lebong	10	10½ to 11½
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10¼ to 11¼
Do. New	10	¼ to ⅜ pm
Mungledye	—	9 to 10
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	3¼ to 4

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7⅞d.
Madras	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7⅞d.
Bombay	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7⅞d.
Colombo	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7⅞d.
Mauritius	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7⅞d.

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., India Telegraph, 14 mo., Mar 27, '79
Adamson, J., Burma Forests, 2 y., May 29, 1878.
Allen, C. F. E., B. B. Law Dept , 12 mo., Aug. 29, '79.
Ameer Ali, Ben. Jud., 15 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Ancell, F., B. Pilot, 12 mo., May 23, '79.
Anderson, G. A., Bo. P.W.D., 15 mo., March 15, '79.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 10 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
Apjohn, J. H., Bl. P.W.D., 18 mo., April 5, '79.
Archibald, E. D., Bengal Educational, 21 mo., Aug. 21, '78
Ashton, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., Oct. 16, '79.
Atkins, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mo., May 17, '79.

Bagshawe, F. T. P., Madras Police, 20 months.
Baker, M. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judicial, 12 mo., Oct. 20, '79.
Ball, V., Geological Survey, 2 y., July 1, '78.
Barbour, D.M., Bl. Cov., Finan. Depart., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Barr, D. L., Indian Marine, 15 mo., Sept. 21, '79.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forest, 2 y., May 31, '78.
Barry, W., Bl Cov., N.W P. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo , May 5'79.
Batty, H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 24 mo., Mar. 5, 1879
Beckett, J. O'B., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 23 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
Bellett, G., Ben. Ed., 24 mo., Nov. 18, '79.
Best, J. W., M. Cov , M. Judicial, 15 mo., April 14, '79.
Beynon, R. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 18 mo., Feb. 17, 1879.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., April 22, '79.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 15 mo., Aug. 22, '79
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 20 mo., April 1, '79.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 12 mos., July 13, '79.
Borradaile, A. A. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 9mo. Nov. 24, '79.
Boulton, W. A., Sind Settlement, 20 mo., Sept. 30, '78.
Boutflower, W. N., N.W.P. Educational, 19 mo., Mar. 28, '79
Boxwell, J., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 7, '79.
Bradbury, J. F. (B. Cov.), B. R. and G., 21 mo., Mr. 8, '79
Brandt, F., M. Cov., M. Judicial, 12 mo , April 21, '79.
Broadhead, J. T., B. Pilot Service, 2 y., June 28, '79.
Bruce, R J.
Bryant, A. J. Mil. Accts. Depart., 2 years, Dec. 6, '78.
Buckley, R. B., B. P.W.D., 16 mo., May 3, 1879.
Burns, J. H., Hyderabad R. and G., 18 mo., April 30, '79.

Campbell, F. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mo., June 14, '78
Carr Gomm, F. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 30mo., Mch. 11, '78
Casson, G. D.
Chapman, C.E. (B. Cov.), Finan. Dpmt., 21 mo. 26 d., Aug 9, '78.
Charles, J. G. (B. Cov.), B. R and G., 17 m. 20d., May 6, '79
Charles, F. L. (Bo. Cov.). 17 mo., Dec. 6, '79.
Cherry, J. W., Madras Forests, 2 y., May 20, '78.
Chichester, F. A., B. Police, 18 mo., Sept. 9, '79.
Clarke, C. B., Bengal Educational, on duty.
Clutterbuck, H., India P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 4, 1878.
Collins, F. B.
Coghlan, J. A., Bombay P.W.D., 2 y., July 25, '78.
Coghlan, R. N., Salt Dep., Bombay, 9 mo., Aug. 16, '79.
Conceicao, De, Bo. Med., 18 mo., Aug , '18,
Cornwall, W.W.G. (B.C.), N.W.P., R. & G., 19½mo., Mr. 24, '79.
Crampton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 9 mo., Sept. 10, '79.
Crosthwait, T. P. S., Punjab Irrigation, 24 mo., Apl. 16, '79
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Jud., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Cumming, C. L. B. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos

Dane, R.M., Bl. Cov., Punjab Commission, 15mos., April 21, '79.
Daniel, J. R. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 18 mo., Mar. 31, '79
Darling, W. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mo., May 12, '79.
Davies, J. D., P.W.D., 12 mo., May 7, '79.
Davies, J. R., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., May 12. '79.
Davies, W., Madras Police, 12 mo.
Davis, R., India P.W.D., 18 mo., Mar. 6, 1879
Dick, R., Pun. Ed., 21 mo. 19 days, Oct. 28, '78.
Dobbs, R. C., Mysore P.W.D., 20 mo., April 22, '79.
Dodd, A. J., Burma Marine, 14 mo., April 23, '79.
Dodsworth, R. S., N.W.P. Forests, 16 mo., May 1, '79.
Douglas, C. J., Madras Forest, 30mo., May 18, '78.
Douglas, W H , Telegraph Dept., 39 mo., March 28, '77.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Duncan, D., M. Educational, 20 mo., April 8, '79.
Duncan, G., M. Educational, 24 mo. April 9, '79.

Edwards, F. L., Punjab Police, 20 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
Elliott, C.A., C.S.I., (B. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., on duty
Elsmie, G. R. (Ben. Cov.), Puhjab Commr.
Elston, J., Indus Valley Railway, 12 mos., Aug. 11, '79.
Engel, G.
Evans, C. T., N.W.P. P.W.D., 18 mo., April 21, '79.

Fincham, R. P., Persian Telegraph, 12 mo., Aug. 20, 1879.
Foley, R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 30 mo., June 2, 1877.
Foote, R. B., Geological Survey, 24 mo., May 13 '79.
Frew, H. J., Finan. Depart., 31 months, Jan. 2, '79.
Frost, C.E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos. May 5, '79.
Fryer, F. W. R. (Ben. Cov.).
Fulton, E.M.A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18mos., May 5, '79.
Furnivall, J. G., State Railways, 12 mo., Sept. 12, '79.

Garrett, C.B., (B.Cov.) Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., Feb. 11, '79.
Gibbs, J. (C.S.I.), Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Apl. 7, '79.
Gilbert-Cooper, B. G.
Giles, R., Sind Commission, 18 mo , June 6, '79.
Good, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 20 mo., April 1, '79
Goodrich, H. St. A., M. Cov. M. Rev. and Gen, 18mo., Apl 25, '79.
Gompertz, H., M. Revenue Survey, 15 mo.
Gosselin, G. A., Telegraph Depart., 2 years, Nov. 13, 1878.
Grant, J. D., Madras P.W.D., 2 years, Oct. 21, 1878.
Grant, T. J. C. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 24mo., f. July 1, '79.
Grant, F., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79
Greaves, R.H., Bl. Cov , Bl. Rev. and Gen. 14 mo., April 25, '79.
Grimley, W. H. (B. Cov), B. R. & G., 14 mo., May 26, '79.

Haggard, A. H. (Ben. Cov.).
Hamilton, R.C.A., N W.P. Police, 15 mo. 15 dys, Mar 1, '79.
Hamilton, W. R., Bombay Rev. and Gen., 12 mo., Aug. 14, '79.
Hatchell, F. J. G., Pun. Police, 24 months, June 29, '79.
Hawkins, J. P., Indo-European Telegraph, 2 y., Oct. 24, '78
Heimeky, G. M., Burma Police, 12 mo., July 18, '79.
Hobart, R. T. (B. Cov.), N.W P. Police, 24 mo., July 12, '78
Hodges, E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 15 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Hogg, F. R. (Ben. Cov.), Post-office, 12 mo., fm. Aug. 8, '79.
Homan, T. H., Punjab Commission, 18 mo., May 26, '79
Horst, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., June 5, '79.
Hime, R. D, Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 12mo., May 3, '79.
Hope, J., (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 18 mo., Mar. 25, 1879
Hurley, E. B., Tel. Dept., 12 mo., July 9, '79.

Hurst, R. B., 12 mos., from Sept. 18, '79.
Hynes, L. G., Bo. Mint. 18 mo., May 5, '79.

Innes, C. E. S.
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov.), Oudh Com., 24mo., Dec. 24, '79.

Jacob, W., Ben. Forests, 12 mo., June, 6, '79.
James, H. E. M. (Bo Cov.), Post. Dep., 24 m., May 31, '78.
Jardine, J. (Bo. Cov.), Burma Judicial, 22 mo., Jan. 1, 1879
Jenkinson, C. H. G., P.W.D., 12 mo., May 31, '79.
Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 1 m., Ap. 21, '79.
Jones, A. J. P., India P.W.D., 18 months, Dec. 8, 1878.
Jones, T., B. Judicial, 30 mo., May 15, '78.
Josephs, S. J., Telegraph Depart., 15 mos., Jan. 3, '80.

Kelleher, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 24 mo., Sep. 12, '79
Kemble, W. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen , 24 mo., Sept. 6, '78
King, W., Coorg Forests, 15 mos., from July 9, '79.
Kingsmill, J., Bombay Press, 12 months, from July 11, '79.

Lambrick, J. H., Bengal Pilot, 18 mo., April 1, 1879.
Larminie, W. R., (B. Cov.), B. R. & G., 18 mo., May 7, '79.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mo., Mar. 26, '79
Laycock, F., Bengal Marine, 18 mos. 7 days, April 5, '79.
Le Hardy, C.T. (B. Cov.), March 8, '78.
Lee Warner, W. (Bo. Cov.), Sind Com., 21 mo., Sept. 6, '78.
Leeds, R. J. (B. Cov.) N.W.P., Rev. and Gen. 22m., Mar. 1, '79.
Leeds, H., Forest Department C. P.
Leman, G. D. (M. Cov.), M. R. & G., 16 mo., May 3, '79.
Lethbridge, R., C.I.E., Press Com., 20 m. 2d., Feb. 3, '79.
Leupolt, H. J., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mo., April 9, '79.
Leventhorpe, J. B.
Lloyd W., Burma Police, 12 months, from June 7, '79.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Ed., 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Logan, W., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 12, '79.
Louis, J. A. H., Bengal Judicial, 18 months.

Mackay, H., N.W.P. Press, 24 mo., April 30, '79.
Macgregor, J., Bengal Marine, 24 mo., Sept. 5, '78.
Maclean, C. D. (M. Cov.), Rev. and G., 12 mo., Sept. 24, '79.
Mac'ean, C F., Telegraph Depart., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
Macleod, M., Burma Police, 36 mos., Feb. 18, '77.
Macnabb, D. C. (B. Cov.), P. Com., 16 mo., June 9, 1879.
Macpherson, G. M. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Judic., 24mo., Sept. 30, '78.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 12mo , Jan. 6, '80.
M'Gill, J., Telegraph Depart., 12 months, from July 4, '79.
M'Leod, G. E., Assam Commis., 12 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
Magrath, C. F. (B Cov.), B. R. and G., 14 mo., Mar. 31, '79
Mallet, F. R., Geo. Survey, 15 mo., July 25, '79.
Mangles, R. L., V.C. (Ben. Cov.), B.R.G., 14 mo., Sep. 19, '79
Martin, J.
Master, J. H. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Rev. & Gen., 2y., May 6, '78.
Masters, W., Opium Department, 12 mo., May 25, '79.
Matson, C., Bengal pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '79.
Maxwell, J. F., P.W.D. Bengal, 18 months.
Mayer, R. V., M. Settlement, 18 mo., Mar. 15, 1879
Meiklejohn, G. F., Mysore Survey, 12 mo., Sep. 19, '79.
Moir, E. M'H., Punjab Forests 18 months, April 18, '79.
Monteath, J. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Rev. and Gen., 15mo., Aug. 8, '79.
Moore, L., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., April 8, '79.
Moore, T. M., Tel. Dep., 12 mo., Sept. 26, '79.
Moore, J G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 12 mo., Oct 6, 79.
Moore, C. W. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Judicia , 8mo., Jan. 24, '80.
Mullaly, A. T., Bombay P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Muller, A.
Murray, T. J., Bl. Cov., Assam Com., 19 mos., April 5, '79.
Murrell, T., Bombay Ordnance, 12 mos., Aug. 8, '79

Nash, A. M., Bengal Educational, 6 mos., Feb. 1, '80.
Norris, W. R., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., from June 12, '79
Norman, T. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Norton, D., Bl. Cov., Bl., Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 5, '79.

Oldham, R. A., B. P.W.D. 15 mo., 18 dys., Apl. 25, 1879.
Ommaney, H. F. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. & G., 24 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Ottley, D. G., State Railways, 15 mo., May 22, '79.

Palmer, A. V. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judical, 24mos., frm. July 25, '79.
Park, G. S. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen. 24 mo., Apl. 19, '78.
Paterson, J., Bl. P.W.D., 12 mo., April 25, 1879.
Parsons, R., Madras P.W.D., 18 mo., Feb. 11, '79.
Peile, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bombay Administration, on duty.
Peterson, F.W.V. (B.Cov.), B. Rev. and G., 13m., fm. Oct. 19, '79
Phelan, A. B., Punjab Irrigation, 19 mo., Mar. 15, 1879.
Philipps, W. R., India Telegraph, 24 mo., Feb. 25, 1879
Pogson, Miss E. J., M. Astronomical, 18 mo., Jan. 17, '79
Porteous, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 20 mo., April 7, '79
Posford, J. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., May 13, '78.
Pottinger, J. C., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mo., Feb. 24, '79.
Pratt, W. D., Bengal Police, 19 months, April 8, '79.
Prescott. W. B., Bombay Police, 24 mo., April 29, 1878.
Preston, S., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mo., April 7, '79
Pritchard C. B. (Bo. Cov.), Salt Dept., 12 mo., May 26, '79.
Pritchard, T., M. R. and G., 15 mo., Mar 27, 1879
Propert, W. H. (Bo. Cov.), 12 months.

Ransom, S., Bengal pilot, 6 mos.
Rayne, M., Indus Valley Railway, 20 mo., May 5, '79.
Reade, A. E., Telegraph Department, 30 mo., May 21, 77.
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 24 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Redfern, T.R. (B.Cov.), N.W.P.R. & G., 19mo., April 1, '79
Reinold, E. K., Bo. P.W.D., 15 mo., April 7, 1879
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Depart., 17 mos., Dec. 23, '79.
Rigby, W., Punjab Forests, 28 mo., March 25, 1878.
Ritchie D. W., B. Police, 18 mo., May 16, '79.
Roberts, T. R., Bl. P.W.D., 12 mo., March 11, '79.
Robertson, W. R., M. Agricultural, 19 mo., May 7, '79.
Rogers, A. C. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 mo., May 27, '79.
Ross, H. T., Madras Police, 20mo., April 13, 1878.

Scannell, H.
Sconce, G. C., Bl. Judicial, 16 months, from June 27, '79.
Scott, W. H., Bo. P.W D., 12 mo., April 21, '79.
Sells, A. (B. Cov), N.W.P. R. and G., 23 mo., Mar. 22, '79
Sewell, H., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 22, '79.
Sewell, R., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 22, '79.
Sharp, H. G., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Dec. 22, '78.
Sharpe, G., Railway Depart., 9 months, from May 31, '79.
Sharpe G., Bombay P.W.D., 15 mos., June 1, '79.
Sherman, J. S., Bengal Pilot, 24 months.
Sills, F., B. P.W.D., 15 mo., May 3, '79.
Single, J. G.
Skrine, F.H.B. (B.Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 30 mo., April 8, '78.
Smart, R. B., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Smith, W. F., Ben. Police, 18 mo., May 5, '79.
Sneyd, J. P., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Dec. 5, '79.
Speak, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 months, from May 24, '79.
Stanbrough, A. W. C., Mad. Forests, 12mo., frm. April 22, '79.
Stevens, C. C. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 2 y., Aug 1, '78.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 2 years, Dec. 13, '78.
Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 24 mo., May 8, '79.
Sturt, J. V., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., April 21, '79.
Sullivan, H. E. (Mad Cov.), Madras Revenue, on duty.
Symons, K. E., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., July 24, '78.

Taylor, F. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Jan. 24, '80
Thomas, T. E. Madras Police, 15 mo., Aug. 20, '79.
Thomson, C.
Thorburn, S. S., (B. Cov.) Pun. Sett., 24 mo., Feb. 1, '79.
Thornhill, J. H. N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mo., April 1, '79
Thornhill, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl. 12mo., Dec. 22, '79.
Thornton, T.H., C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), Punj. Jud., 24m., Nov. 9, '79
Tomlinson, T. A., Madras Survey, 24 mos., Aug. 7, '79.
Tremlett, J. D. (B. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Tucker, H. St. G., Bl. Cov., Punjab Com., 24mos., April 28, '79.
Turner, G. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 12 mo., Oct. 6, '79.
Tuson, F. E , Andamans Commission, 12 mo., May 19, '79.
Tweedie, J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 17 mos. from July 25, '79.
Tyndall, H., Burma P.W.D., 24 mo., Feb. 19, '79.

Von Ahn, C., Central India P.W.D., 18 mo., May 25, '79.

Warden, H. W., India Railways, 12 mo., from July 14, '79.
Watt, G., Ben. Ed., 18 mo., July 24, '79.
Webb, W. T., Bengal Educational, 21 mo., Aug. 21, 1878.
Weld, M.R. (Mad. Cov.) M. Rev. and Gen., 18mo., Nov. 20, '79.
Whiteway, R.S. (B.Cov.), N.W.P. Settle., 19 mo., April 7, '79
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Wilkinson, F. H. (M. Cov.), 18 mo., March 10, '78.
Winter, H. E. (Bo. Cov.) Bo. R. and G., to Jan. 1, 1880.
Winterbotham, H.M. (M. Cov) M. R. and G., 2y. June 30, '78
Wood, W. C., Oudh Com., 22 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Wood, T. W., Burma Police, 15 months, from June 8, '79.

Young, J., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 27, '79.

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Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 22, '78.
Bromehead, Rev. W. C. (B. Est.), Nov. 4, 1878.
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Duke, Rev. W. A. (Ben. Est.), 18 mos.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Feb. 21; Madras and Allahabad, Feb. 19; Calcutta, Feb. 18.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending February 10, state that rain fell in most of the districts of the North Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, and also in Assam, doing much good to the spring crops. There was some rain also in Madras, and there were slight showers in Bengal, but more rain is wanted in both of these provinces. Agricultural prospects are said to continue generally good.

THE *Standard* correspondent telegraphed from Kandahar on Wednesday that Mahomed Jan's following was increasing. On the other hand, the Hazara chiefs are expected to aid in our attack on Ghuzni, for which the means of transport are sadly wanting. General Phayre and the first Bombay division had arrived. Previous telegrams report the recovery of Capt. Graves, who was wounded by a boy with an awl. Dr. M'Carthy, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, was shot at and wounded, probably by a robber. From Cabul we learn nothing certain as to the hostile movements, but there is a strong expectation of a junction between Abdunahman and Mahomed Jan. The next month will probably see a complete subjugation of the enemies of order, whom some choose to consider patriots.

WE take the following from the Calcutta telegram of the 7th inst.:—

"The expedition through the Lughman Valley has now been completed as far as Adrabadrak Kotal, and communication is open with Jagdalak. The camp was to have been removed last week to Garbandkai. General Bright proceeds to Jagdalak, where his column will remain while he visits Cabul. All quiet in Lughman. A regular Tonga mail service will shortly be established along the Khyber line. The first Tonga arrived at Jellalabad on Monday. The bridge over the Cabul river is now open for traffic. A mile and a half of telegraph wire near Barikab was carried away on Sunday last, and the posts for that distance destroyed. The 3rd Punjab Cavalry has been ordered to proceed from Edwardesbad to Cabul on being relieved by the 5th Punjab Cavalry. Much sickness prevails among the troops in the Kuram Valley. The 85th at Thall and the 8th Foot at Peiwar have suffered severely during the winter. The 13th N.I. are also in a very unhealthy state."

WE learn from the Calcutta telegram of the 7th inst. that despatches by General Roberts, detailing events from the 8th to the 24th December, were published in Saturday's *Gazette of India*. They add little to the information already possessed by the public. General Roberts bears witness to the assistance rendered him by Lieut. Generals Kennedy and Vaughan, the latter of whom aided him with his experience, gathered during many years' service on the frontier. The following are also mentioned as having rendered especially good service:—Major General Hills; Brigadier General Hugh Gough; Colonels Hogg, Jenkins, and Macgregor; Lieut. Colonels Collett, Fitz Hugh, Lockhart, and Heathcote; Majors Hanna, Kingsley, Hills, Morton, Kennedy, Coombe, Badcock, Woodthorpe, Moriarty, and Hastings; Captains Deane, Hall, Gordon, Eardley-Wilmot, Campbell (Royal Artillery), Holding, Martin, Hunt, Lewis, Stratton, and Pole-Carew; Lieuts. Manners-Smith, Brabazon, Sherston, and Chamberlain; Deputy Surgeon General Porter; Surgeon Major Roe; Surgeons Cotes and Owen; Messrs. Luke and Kirke, of the Telegraph Department; the Rev. Mr. Adams, chaplain of the Church of England; Mr. Manson, of the Presbyterian Church; and Father Browne, of the Catholic Church; Mr. Durand, Nawab Sir Gholam Khan, and Hyat Khan, of the Political Department. General Roberts estimates the force opposed to us at no time exceeding 60,000, and he reckons their loss at about 3,000 killed and wounded.

THE Government of India has issued a memorandum showing the actual state on the 24th February of supplies and clothing in relation to the troops beyond the frontier. From this memorandum it appears that the Cabul force is well provided with food supplies to the end of March. The troops and followers are also well provided with warm clothing. The British troops belonging to the Khyber force had sixty days' supplies of main articles and forty-two days' in others. The native troops and followers had thirty-eight days' supplies of all articles. All are well provided with warm clothing except for some waterproof sheets which are expected from Peshawur. The Kuram force had three months' supplies of everything. The memorandum then goes on to point out the difficulties which stood in the way of organising the transport, and concludes with the statement that orders had been issued to furnish all the forces with six months' supplies by the 1st of May, and that further special provision will be made on the Kuram line in case the troops returning by that route should be delayed by the lateness of the season.

THE Indian Government has presented a battery of six-pounder guns with harness and 2,000 smooth-bore Enfields to Sirdar Shere Ali, the Governor of Kandahar.

THE *Times* says that Lieut. Col. Stracey, of the Scots Guards, goes out as Military Secretary to Sir James Fergusson, the new Governor of Bombay.

WE (*The Broad Arrow*) hear that the friends of Brigadier General Dunham Massy have received telegrams from India saying that he has not the most remote fear of not being able to clear himself of any blame concerning the cavalry affair of Dec. 11, in which General Roberts himself practically commanded. General Massy is on his way to Peshawur to state his case personally to the Commander in Chief.

LIEUTENANT C. H. FERGUSSON, of the 72nd Highlanders, who was wounded in the Charasiab action last October, sailed for home on sick leave in the *Serapis* on Feb. 20. Lady Roberts, wife of Sir F. Roberts, left Bombay in the *Crocodile*.

NEITHER confirmation nor contradiction has been received of the telegram of the 7th, which reported that the Burmese had made a raid on Munipore territory and killed forty-five natives.

THE Indian obituary of the week ending Feb. 21 included Brigadier General Tytler; Mr. C. J. Kellner; Bhimajee Ramjee (native sculptor and artist); Mr. A. H. Steedman; Mr. J. Lacey (deputy commissioner, Mysore); and Brigadier General Jebb.

A MOVEMENT is being inaugurated through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to further the objects and extension of the tea trade with the Australian markets.

IT is said that the orders of the Government of India, published in May last, forbidding the appointment of any but natives, that is, persons born in India, of parents permanently domiciled in the country, to posts with salaries of Rs.200 per mensem and upwards, have been made applicable to temporary as well as substantive appointments.

THE Inspector General of Registration, Bengal, has been appointed *ex officio* deputy superintendent of the census operations in that Presidency. The census will be taken throughout India in the early part of February, 1881, and already the local government has issued a circular giving instructions to the commissioners of the several districts in Bengal.

THE army expenditure of Shere Ali is computed by Lieut. Chamberlain at 19,21,195 Cabuli rupees, of which Rs.17,81,233 went for pay to the army, Rs.1,20,235 for arsenal expenses (not including Herat and Turkistan), and Rs.19,727 for uniform. Considering that Major Hastings, chief political officer at Cabul, has calculated the whole

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revenue of Afghanistan at only Rs.79,82,390, it will thus appear that nearly one-fourth of the revenue was lavished in military expenditure.

THE accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first nine months of the current financial year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, show that the value of merchandise imported was Rs.29,52,69,716 as against Rs.28,81,01,234, and that of merchandise exported Rs.44,39,14,894, as against Rs.42,27,57,903. The value of treasure imported was Rs.8,79,05,409, as against Rs.3,99,54,699, and that of treasure exported Rs.1,74,74,551, as against Rs.2,40,15,270. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs.2,99,88,836, as against Rs.3,02,46,868, and of export duty Rs.92,50,323, as against Rs.32,64,980.

THE Bombay Committee have received, through Mr. Javerilal Umishankar, agent to H.H. the Rao of Cutch, a donation of Rs.1,100 from his Highness, including Rs.100 from his private purse, Rs.200 from Maharanee Naniba Saheb, Queen Dowager; Rs.50 from Major H. N. Reeves, political agent, Cutch; Rs.50 from Prince Kulubha, brother of the Rao; Rs.50 from Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai, Dewan of Cutch; and Rs.50 from Rana Jalumsingjee, member of the Council of Regency, in all Rs.1,500. £1,000 sterling has been sent to the Madras Committee by the family of the late Maharaja of Vizianagram. The Nizam has subscribed Rs.20,000; his Excellency Amir-i-Akbir and family have given Rs.10,000; and Sir Salar Jung and his family Rs.8,000 towards the Irish famine fund.

WITH reference to the subject of the amalgamation of the British and the India medical services, a Calcutta paper hears that a proposal has been made by the present Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, to separate the army from the Civil Medical Department; and that, in the event of the proposal being sanctioned by the Home Government, Dr. Beatson will probably remain in charge of the Civil Medical Department until the tenure of his office expires in November next.

THE *Bombay Gazette* hears that Surgeon General Ker-Innes will be going home almost immediately, and that Surgeon General Crawford has been ordered to Calcutta from Madras to inaugurate the new arrangements for working the reconstituted medical services in this country, which come into force on April 1 next. It is stated that Dr. Ker-Innes, having been across the frontier in Afghanistan for a few days, has been granted the six months' donation batta, amounting in his case to over Rs.12,000.

THE Government of India have been calling for a report about the prospect of diamonds being found in the once famous diamond district of Sambalpur, in the Central Provinces.

THE following order, which affects a considerable number of persons, has been sent to the military officers who are engaged in civil employ in India:—"Under the authority of her Majesty's Government it has been decided that all officers of the Staff Corps, local service, and General Lists, who were in civil employment for less than five years on October 22, 1879, or who may hereafter be appointed to any civil department, should be informed that they will hold their appointments subject to any change in their position as military officers, which may hereafter be decided on, and the necessary communication may be made accordingly."

THOSE of our readers in India or at home who have been planning a trip to the Happy Valley this season will save themselves trouble by reading the following official notification, which has just been published:—"Owing to continued scarcity in Cashmere, it has been found necessary to limit the number of visitors to the Maharaja's territory this season. One hundred and twenty-five passes have been placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief for distribution of officers under his command. Other persons desirous of visiting the valley must make application to the Secretariat Office of the Punjab Government, Lahore. The only routes by which visitors to the valley will be permitted to travel are those by Murree and Bhimbar, and as there will be difficulty in obtaining supplies in the country, visitors by these routes are enjoined to take provisions with them for themselves, their servants, and coolies, depending on the country for nothing but shelter, fuel, and fodder for horses. Visitors are, however, recommended not to travel by the Bhimbar route, on which arrangements have been, and are still, extremely bad."

THE mofussil police of the Madras Presidency are not very successful as detectives, as the last Administration Report for 1878-79 shows a low percentage of detections of robberies and housebreaking, falling, in some districts, short of 40 per cent. However, some of them make up for remissions in detection by activity in crime. The paragraph headed "Conduct of the Police" is curiously misnamed, for it runs thus:—

"The total number of police officers of all grades convicted by the courts during the year under review was 428. In Bellary one constable was transported for life for murder, and an inspector sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a heavy fine for hurt, criminal breach of trust, and bribery. In the district of North Arcot two constables, specially posted near Palmanair to protect travellers, joined four robbers in committing dacoits."

VERY distressing accounts have been received of the distress in North West Persia, portions of Armenia, and Kurdistan. Over an area of one hundred thousand square miles a great dearth has produced an absolute destruction of all the ordinary means of sustaining life, and the population, numbering about one million, are wholly destitute. From Ooroomiyeh, one of the centres of the distress, letters dated November 16 say:—"At the time of the threshing last year there were thirty days of heavy rain, which caused all the grain to rot and destroyed all the grapes—the chief food here; there was very little snow in the winter, consequently the summer brought unheard-of drought; nearly all the grain and cotton fields, vineyards and melon gardens, dried up; and there is no work for labourers. There is no money to borrow and no one can sell his land. In this district, in every hundred houses, ten per cent. have food; fifteen per cent. have food for one month; the rest are destitute." Since that letter the suffering has become still greater, and the people are on the brink of starvation. An influential committee, and including on its list, among others, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lieut. Gen. Sir Arnold Kemball, K.C.B., Major Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., Major Gen. Sir Frederick Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., M.P., Sir Albert Sassoon, K.C.S.I., and Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I., &c., has for the last few weeks been endeavouring to raise a fund for the relief of the population. Twelve hundred pounds have been collected, but this is a mere trifle in comparison to the want. Contributions are earnestly invited, and may be sent to Viscountess Strangford, 10, Chapel-street, Park-lane, or to the London Joint-Stock Bank, Craven-road, Bayswater.

THE *Ceylon Times* supplies an English version of a congratulatory Tamil ode, sung in honour of the Governor's visit to Batticotta, near Jaffna. The following specimen might serve as a model for the Poet Laureate:—

"Her Majesty the Queen shaded by a pure moon-lighted umbrella is a worthy golden vessel set up to shine in all its splendour on the sea of grace, and Sir J. Longden, the Governor, is the gem in it. It is the fortune of glorious Lanka that she is under their splendid sway. We have feasted our eyes with the liberal sight of Sir J. Longden, the celestial sun that rose from the high cliffs of Britain, and that pours its effulgence of benign graces on our soil, and, with the sight of Lady Alice Longden, the attendant lunar orb. We rejoice at the sight of the Governor K.C.M.G., the apple of the eyes on the face of the graceful nymph of world-extolled Lanka," &c.

THE East India Loan Bill now passing through Parliament gives power to the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise any sum not exceeding £2,950,000, charge-

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able to the revenue of India, by means of bonds, debentures, or capital stock, for the purpose of redeeming the East Indian Railway Debentures. Of these £1,000,000, at 4½ per cent., are redeemable Jan. 1, 1881; and the rest, at 4 per cent., as follows:—£1,279,850 on July 12, and £230,150 Dec. 1, 1882; and £440,000 March 19, 1883.

OUR last advices from Ceylon state that the pearl fishery to commence on the 1st of this month was expected to yield a net result of Rs.300,000 unless any unforeseen accident should intervene.

SIR J. DALRYMPLE HAY writes to the *Times* that "the new lights he recommends will follow in this order if the voyage is from India:—Minikoi, east end of Socotra, Ras Hafoon (if possible), Cape Guardafui or its neighbourhood, Lightship off Mocha, Abu Ail, Brothers, Galitona or Sorelli Rocks.".

THE loss of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fine steamer *Hindostan* has been followed by a similar calamity. The *Travancore, en route* from Alexandria, went ashore in a thick fog at 3 a.m. on Monday, on the rocky coast south of Otranto. The agent at Brindisi promptly proceeded in a small steamer and brought off the passengers, mails, and specie. The mails arrived yesterday evening. The latest telegrams left no hope of saving either the ship or cargo.

WE subjoin yesterday's telegram from Castro, near Otranto:—

"*Travancore* same position; still blowing strong from north; sea breaking over steamer; impossible to go near. Opinion here if wind comes strong from the south, south-east, or east, she will break up. Divers can work when it is perfectly calm. Wired Venice to send them, if considered worth while to break out and save damaged cargo.—(Signed) K. du Gué, Agent."

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

THE list of presentations to her Majesty at the levée on Wednesday included the following:—By H.R.H. the Commander in Chief—Col. Sir Peter Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., A.D.C. to the Queen, on being made a K.C.B.; Lieut. Gen. J. A. Ewart, C.B., on return from the command of a division in India. By the Secretary of State for India—The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, K.C.M.G., on being appointed Governor of Bombay; Mr. Roper Lethbridge, on being made a C.I.E.; Mr. H. S. Cunningham, Judge of the High Court of Calcutta; Col. C. Scott Elliot, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. H. A. Justice, Madras Staff Corps; Mr. William Henry Crowe, Bombay Civil Service; Mr. John Jardine, Bombay Civil Service; Col. F. P. Mignon, Bombay Staff Corps; Surgeon D. H. Cullimore, Madras Medical Department; Mr. Henry Sullivan, Madras Civil Service; Major W. Vertue, Madras Staff Corps; Mr. F. Napier Broome, Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, on being made a C.M.G.; Mr. C. T. Maude, Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, on appointment to her Majesty's Legation at Pekin; Lieut. Col. Falkland Warren, E.A., on appointment as Chief Secretary to Government, Cyprus; Lieut. Col. J. U. Bateman-Champain, R.E., on promotion, by the Inspector General of Fortifications; Capt. Mark S. Bell, V.C., R.E., on appointment as Assistant Quartermaster General, Intelligence Department in India, by the Adjutant General; Col. Madden, C.B., 51st Light Infantry, on being made a C.B., and return from Afghanistan, by the Adjutant General; Major H. R. Thuillier, R.E., on promotion, by Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Thuillier, C.S.I., R.A.; Lieut. Reginald Clare Hart, V.C., Royal Engineers, on return from service in India, by Col. Fitz Roy Somerset, R.E.; Lieut. Francis Henry Penny, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, by Lieut. Col. the Hon. George Windsor Clive; Second Lieut. George Campbell, 8th (King's) Regt., by Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., M.P.; Rev. Hugh M'Neill Mansfield, M.A., by Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I, M.D., F.R.S.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

REFERRING to the circular memorandum issued by the Military Department to military officers in civil employ, the *Pioneer* says the notification is likely to cause considerable consternation, and presumes this circular is one of the first fruits of the Simla Army Commission. "Hitherto, contemplated changes have not had retrospective effect, but we now seem to be entering on a new *régime*, when all vested interests are to be swept away—pledges, promises, and Henley clauses alike disregarded. It is startling to find that commissions borne by her Majesty's officers in the army are to be considered of as little value as the parchment on which they are written. An officer's commission has hitherto been considered safe; not liable to be taken away except by sentence of a general court martial, or the direct personal command of her Majesty, issued on account of disgraceful conduct. Apparently, her Majesty's Government think it disgraceful in its officers to have entered its civil employ, and considers itself justified, without any warning, in changing their position as military officers; in other words, depriving them of their commissions. However deluded officers may have been in accepting civil employ, they had not hitherto considered it disgraceful to do so; and why they should be punished by the loss of their commissions they will doubtless fail to understand. There is as much injustice in making the present circular affect officers who have five years' civil standing as there would be in applying it to those who have been five and twenty years in civil employ. In the latter case, the order would have the merit of effecting some considerable savings; in the former, the saving will be inappreciable; but the bad faith is equally great whether it affects fifty or five hundred persons."

THE BATTLE OF BEMARU.

AT noon word was brought to the 72nd Highlanders that the enemy (the 67th Foot and 92nd Gordon Highlanders) had occupied the strong fort on the eastern end of the Bemaru heights. Without delay the regiment fell in 500 strong, and, reinforced by the 9th Lancers and some artillerymen, marched with banners flying and drums beating to the attack. The banners were those lately captured on the Takht-i-Shah Peak and the Asmai heights, and the drums were various cooking pots. On nearing the enemy's position the attacking force was joined by a detachment of the 5th Goorkhas under their British officers; skirmishers were thrown out, and the bugle sounded the assault. The storming party were headed by the standard bearers, the cry of "Ghazis to the front!" being answered by a rush of these reckless men up the hill-side. They were met by such a terrific fire, the air being darkened by snowballs, that the assault seemed hopeless. A desperate resistance was made, but the bugler with the 72nd succeeded by a ruse in turning the fortunes of the day. They crept round in the enemy's rear, and sounded the regimental call of the 92nd, followed by the "retreat;" the 92nd fell back, and, with a cheer, the attacking party captured the position. Many prisoners were taken, and the usual atrocities were committed—one gallant officer having three men sitting on his chest at once; while others, equally gallant, were buried alive in the snow. The conduct of all concerned fully bore out the estimate formed of the splendid fighting powers of our men, and several "V.C's." are to be awarded. The number of wounded was unusually great, but all are now doing well. The expenditure of ammunition was beyond all precedent, and in this respect the battle of Bemaru is noteworthy above all the actions hitherto fought. The defeat of the enemy was so complete, that they at once sued for peace, which was signed at the club later in the day by the principal leaders. In consequence of the ink being frozen, curacoa and brandy had to be used.—*Pioneer*.

LOGAR.

IN speaking of "Logar," it should be understood that the whole of the valley of that name is not meant, although a considerable stretch of country is embraced by the term. The Logar river rises in the mass of hills south of the Lughman range, sixty or seventy miles south west of Cabul, and runs from west to east until it crosses the Ghazni road at Sheikabad, twelve miles south of Beni-Badam. A few miles below Sheikabad, at Doaba (the "Two Waters") it is joined by the Shiniz River, which runs nearly due north from the Sher-i-Dana Kotal (9,000 feet high), ten miles from Ghazni. The road from just below Sheikabad to the Kotal is along the Shiniz Valley, which has a total length of thirty miles, and is fairly fertile. From Doaba the Logar, still flowing eastwards, trends slightly to the south and passes through the Wardak country, in which Mahomed Jan is the leading chief. Wardak was always notorious for turbulence, and some of the best soldiers in the Ameer's army were drawn from its villages: it was Shere Ali's favourite recruiting-ground. Fifteen miles east of Doaba the stream turns sharply to the north and takes its course through fertile fields to Zahidabad, and thence through the Sang-i-Nawishta defile. It afterwards enters the Cabul plain between Butkhah and the city, and finally joins the Cabul River seven miles east of Sherpur. The term "Logar" is usually applied to the country watered by the stream between Wardak and the Sang-i-Nawishta. The explanation may, perhaps, be more clearly understood when it is added that Kushi lies twenty-five miles due east of the Tangi Wardak, and it is half way between the two that the Logar stream turns northwards. A road connects Kushi with Wardak and Doaba, and gives an alternative route from Ghazni to Cabul. The usual road is from the Sher-i-Dana Pass, along the Shiniz Valley, through Sheikhabad and Maidan, over the Argandeh Kotal into the Chardeh plain. The alternative route is through the Wardak country from Doaba, and thence along the Logar Valley to Charasiab. There is also a shorter road which leaves the Shiniz Valley twenty miles south of Doaba, avoids Wardak altogether, and enters the Logar Valley at Kila Nawab, seventeen miles west of Kushi. Just where the Logar turns northward the country is covered with valleys, the chief of which are

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Baruki Rogan, Padkhow Rogan, Padkhow Shana, Baruk Barak, and Sainda, while a few miles to the north are Wazir Kila, Hissarak, Khojani, Wishana, Kolangar, Purak, and Babus. —*Pioneer.*

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE accounts for the gross receipts and expenses of Indian railways for the year 1879, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, have been published. The guaranteed lines, which showed an increase over 1878 up to Dec. 20 of Rs.24,21,296, closed the year with an increase of Rs.15,17,010 only. The falling off is entirely due to the decadence of traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula line. Thus, the East India main line showed an increase of Rs.28,74,593, with Rs.1,66,958 for the Jubbulpore line. The Sind, Punjab and Delhi contributed Rs.19,45,151; the South India, Rs.41,345, and the Bombay and Baroda, Rs.1,70,301. Against these increases we have to set the following :—

	Receipts less in 1879.
Great Indian Peninsula	Rs.31,19,714
Oudh and Rohilkund...	2,98,823
Eastern Bengal	1,69,141
Madras...	93,640

The falling off on the Great Indian Peninsula is so large as to be accounted for only in one of two ways. Either some staple, such as cotton, has fallen out of trade demand, or it has found new markets. But as the Jubbulpore line does not show a large increase towards the main line, that is towards Calcutta, the conclusion on the figures is that Bombay cotton is in very much less demand. The State railways yielded an excess of receipts in 1879 of Rs.54,05,072, to which result the Indus Valley contributed Rs.25,88,849; the Punjab Northern, Rs.9,11,962; the Rajputana, Rs.6,07,084; the Northern Bengal, Rs.3,46,034; the Dhond-Manmad, Rs.3,32,109; and the Patna-Gya, Rs.2,28,417. Five lines, the Khamgaon, Amraoti, Nizam's, Rangoon, and Sindia, showed a total decrease of receipts of Rs.1,27,518, of which the Nizam's line is responsible for Rs.81,584, and Sindia's line for Rs.257. The increase in the estimated expenditure was Rs.34,94,655, and, after providing for this, the net receipts were better in 1879 by Rs.34,27,427.

THE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

THE following general order was issued on Jan. 22 in acknowledgment of the services of Col. Mark Heathcote in the Transport Department :—"Lieut. Col. Mark Heathcote having handed over the office of Director of Transport, Sir F. Roberts wishes to place on record his sense of the services rendered by that officer. At the request of the Lieut. General, he undertook the arduous duties of the appointment when the Cabul field force was in motion upon Cabul and when the transport organisation was far from being complete. By the exertions of himself and his assistants, reforms have been introduced and improvements made which have enabled the recent operations to be carried on with greater facility, and which promise in course of time to place the Transport Department on a thoroughly efficient footing, and Sir F. Roberts begs to thank Lieut. Col. Heathcote for the assistance he has afforded him."

THE BOMBAY RESERVE DIVISION.

WE believe that the Government of India has approved of the concentration of the Bombay reserve division as originally suggested by the Bombay authorities, but no orders on the subject have yet been issued. According to the proposed arrangement the troops composing the reserve division will be concentrated as follows :—At Jacobabad, three native cavalry regiments; at Sukkur, 3rd Regt. Native Infantry; at Hyderabad, F-2 Royal Artillery, 24th Regt. Native Infantry; at Karachi, D-B Royal Horse Artillery, headquarters 2-11th Regt., 15th Regt., 9th Regt. Native Infantry, 23rd Regt. Native Infantry; at Bombay, Wing 2-11th Regt. All the troops named above have been, or will be, equipped for service, so that if the reserve division has to take the field during the forthcoming campaign it can move forward at once.—*Times of India.*

AFFAIRS AT MANDALAY.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Daily News*, under date Feb. 13th, writes as follows :—"Negotiations with King Theebau's Ambassadors may possibly be expedited by the sudden return to Rangoon last night of the chief commissioner, owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Aitchison. He is hardly likely to start into the district again, now that the hot weather is so near at hand, or rather has already begun; and, in any case, he would hardly go without letting the Woondouk know that the intentions of our Government are with regard to a new treaty. In Rangoon the feeling is very strong that the Embassy should be called upon to express regret at the discourteous treatment by King Theebau's Government of our Resident, and that till that regret is expressed no approach should be made toward a new treaty. Something should certainly be done to persuade the Burmans of our province that we are not quite at the beck and call of King Theebau. The result cannot but be prejudicial to our authority, if they are left in the firm conviction that we withdrew our Residency from Mandalay because Theebau told us he wanted it to be withdrawn, and, in fact, was determined not to have it there; and now again that we are going to enter upon a new treaty with him because Golden Foot has got that whim into his head, and has called upon us to submit to his sovereign will and pleasure. Meanwhile King Theebau, on the strength of having called upon the British to conclude a new treaty with him, continues to make expeditions out of his palace every few days—a thing which no King of Burma has been known to do before, and which even Theebau would hardly venture to do were he not sure that he has killed or driven away all of the blood-royal, and that there is no one sufficiently prominent in the country to have any chance of turning him out by the old-fashioned *coup* of seizing the palace while the monarch was away. Even as it is, Theebau would scarcely venture so far were it not that the people now firmly believe in his fairy spear, his charmed slippers, his magic looking-glass, and, above all, in the fact that he has dished the British."

THE BARODA ADMINISTRATION IN 1874.

IN the course of last session Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot moved for a return of "a statement in reply to remarks in the Baroda Blue-books of 1875 concerning Dadabhai Naoroji and his colleagues," by Dadabhai Naoroji, addressed to the Government of Bombay on Nov. 25, 1875, and a copy of which has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India by the Bombay Government. The return was not granted by the Secretary of State for India, and the statement has now been published on his own account by Dadabhai. We have received a copy, and record the fact of its publication. Annexed to it are several letters from Sir H. Bartle Frere, which we presume were not in the original copy as proposed to be laid before Parliament. The controversy treated of in the pamphlet is mainly personal, and might have been considered closed. A conscientious perusal of its pages compels us to wonder whether the honourable member who moved for the return had preceded us in that task.

MADRAS FINANCES.

THE Madras Administration Report for 1878-79 says that the finances of the Presidency, which were considerably affected by the famine in 1876-77 and 1877-78, materially improved in 1878-79, so much so that the revenue was slightly in excess of that of an ordinary year like 1875-6. The gross revenue from all sources, including the transactions of provincial and local (that is, the unfettered, fettered, and excluded), funds, and of the military, public works, postal and telegraph departments, but excluding the adjusting credits on account of provincial and local deficits, amounted in the four years from 1875 to 1878 to Rs.948,28,000 in 1875-6, Rs.791,61,000 in 1876-77, Rs.798,75,000 in 1877-78, and Rs.1,026,81,000 in 1878-79, and the charges, excluding the adjusting debit on account of provincial and local surplus, to Rs.722,84,000 in 1875-76, Rs.898,56,000 in 1876-77, Rs.1,144,49,000 in 1877-78, and Rs.780,83,000 in 1878-79. It will thus be seen that the excess of revenue over expenditure was Rs.20,54,000 more in 1878-79, than in 1875-76 and Rs.352,93,000 and Rs.591,72,000 more in the present year, than in 1876-77, and 1877-78 respectively. The excess of receipts over expenditure in 1878 was Rs.246,000 lakhs, augmented by Rs.116¾ lakhs, if we exclude military charges borne by the treasuries of other Governments. And when to that surplus were added 34 lakhs from railways and 20¼ lakhs from other sources, the result was that Government had at their disposal 417 lakhs, which enabled them to lend 35½ lakhs to Mysore and other States, and to pay 36 lakhs for interest on Government securities and miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments. Besides all of which, 30 lakhs were devoted to refunds of deposits and other miscellaneous disbursements, under debt account, and 338¼ lakhs were remitted to other Governments, making a total of 493¾ lakhs. The excess in disbursements of 22¾ lakhs over the receipts was met from the cash balances, which were reduced from 243¾ lakhs at the beginning of the year to 221 toward its close. During the previous year, on the contrary, other Governments had remitted 245 lakhs to that of Madras for the relief of the pressure to which it was then subjected. The land revenue collections showed a considerable increase, having amounted to Rs.494,90,473, in 1878 79, against Rs.454,50,128, Rs.329,65,750, and Rs. 349,48,839, realised from 1875-76 to 1877-78 respectively. To make the state of the case quite clear, we add the following particulars. The excess of revenue over expenditure was Rs.20,54,000 more in 1878-79 than it had been in 1875-76; Rs.352,93,000 more in 1878-79 than in 1876-77; and Rs.591,72,000 more in 1878-79 than in 1877-78. The increase in 1878-79, compared with 1875-76, is Rs.40,40,345, or 8·9 per cent.; while the result in 1877-78, compared with the year last mentioned, was a decrease of Rs.105,01,289, or 23 per cent. The increase in 1878-79, compared with 1877-78, is nearly 42 per cent., and it is noted that the absence of expenses incidental to the famine in 1878-79 diminished the charges connected with land revenue by Rs.1,68,182, compared with those for 1877-78.—*Madras Athenæum.*

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MR. CONYBEARE'S DUDHI TAPPAS.*

WE flatter ourselves that neither *Opoponax* amongst perfumes, nor *Rothomago* amongst dramatic efforts, is quite so calculated to perplex and astonish as the title of the treatise under immediate notice. Art being long, and life comparatively short, we are certainly not going to undertake to initiate the general reader into the full mystic signification of this cabalistic term. Enough explanation will be afforded if we state that in a certain wild and hilly tract of the district of Mirzapur, in the North West Provinces, India, local custom has permitted the Government to try the experiment of dispensing with any *zemindaree* settlement, and contracting directly with the cultivators for a short term of years. This state of things is interesting to those who have made any scientific study of Indian revenue systems, because in a great measure it represents the introduction of *ryotwaree* into a part of the country where it is an exotic. We need not remind those who care for such points that many experts, including, we believe, Sir Henry Maine, look upon *ryotwaree* as a possible solution of an increasingly difficult problem.

We, however, naturally have no wish to dwell on the uninviting side of the subject, but simply draw attention to Mr. Conybeare's report, to show how the daily task in India is calculated to call forth the powers and the knowledge of a well-educated young man, which might for years lie unemployed in a London profession. If a particular tract comes temporarily into notice, it is not thought at all out of the way to expect some junior official to give a clear physical account of it, to trace its history as far as may be, to describe all the tribes, to explain their *patois*, their customs, their superstitions, to go carefully through both flora and fauna, to examine agricultural conditions and results, to report on trade and manufactures; then to enter minutely and exhaustively into the particular revenue question raised by the accidental condition of the locality, and to wind up with the proposed establishment of a land bank. We were greatly amused with the effect of this last project on the Board of Revenue. The senior member thought it "rather beyond the scope of a settlement report," but the opinions of the commissioner and collector might be asked. That is the old story. First, if possible, get a new question out of the department into somebody else's department, or, if that won't do, quash it, by making it the subject of endless correspondence. There is no sort of doubt that the peasantry of the North West might have been saved years ago from the deadly clutches of the moneylender by some such establishments as land banks, prepared, in bad seasons, to lend that aid at moderate interest which capital supplies in other agricultural countries. But such propositions are shelved in India because they do not fall exactly into any existing department. Mr. Conybeare comes of a family distinguished for scientific and general attainments, and we are sure, from the marked ability of his report, that we shall soon hear of him again.

* "Note on the Dudhi Tappas." By H. C. A. CONYBEARE, B.C.S. Allahabad, 1879.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The able leader in your last issue on the impending annihilation of the old Indian Medical Service opens up a question of vital importance to the officers of the Civil Service and Staff Corps. The medical officers are not, I consider, so much interested, as the seniors, who are covered by parliamentary guarantee, must be adequately compensated for retarded promotion and loss of privileges, and, the longer reparation is delayed, the larger form it will take, as in the case of the officers who elected to remain on the cadres of their regiments when the Staff Corps was formed. Had any reasonable compensation been offered in 1864 to the 150 or so subalterns of this class they would have gladly accepted it and relieved Government of all its subsequent difficulties concerning them. Instead of this being done their claim to any redress was resisted until a Royal Commission awarded them more than they could have ever dreamt of, and the Indian Government found itself saddled with some 150 boy lieutenant colonels of from eleven to fourteen years' service, for whom no possible employment could be found, and the majority of whom have since been "kicking their heels" about the several large stations in India, and a few accepted the compromise offered to them of £1 a day to reside in Europe unemployed until qualified to receive their off reckonings of £1,200 a year.

As I have said, the medical officers concerned can look after their own interests. What I wish now to call attention to is, how very seriously the recent changes are likely to affect the married officers of the Staff Corps and Civil Service. Hitherto there has been no difficulty in obtaining any number of the best qualified candidates for the Indian medical service, and at the very last examination forty-four competed for twenty-three appointments, and all of very superior professional attainments; so much so, that only two of the successful candidates (first and second) for the Army Medical Department, with all its recent attractions and advantages, would have been placed for the Indian service, but the degradation of the service was not then known. It is now partially known in London, and twelve young surgeons, most of them the best students of their respective hospitals, who were reading for the next examination, have abandoned the idea and elected other careers. Within the next week G.G.O. No. 13 of 1880 will be published with very full explanatory remarks to the students of Edinburgh, Dublin, and the Queen's Colleges, and I have no hesitation in predicting that not a single young surgeon whose services are worth having will appear at the examination advertised to be held in August next. There will, however, be a sufficient number of candidates for all the vacancies, as there are now in this city fifteen Parsees, Bengalese, Armenians, and Eurasians preparing for it, and it is believed a few more of the same races in Edinburgh. The *personnel* of the Indian medical service will consequently be in future Asiatics, or men of mixed race, educated in the Indian medical colleges. How this will work we have had some means of judging, as since 1855 the service has been open to natives of India, but in consequence of the rigour of the competitive examinations very few succeeded in obtaining commissions, altogether not more than 3 per cent. of the entire strength, and to find suitable employment for even this small number has since proved one of the greatest difficulties in the administration of the medical department of the several presidencies. Belonging, as they all do, to the non-military races, and regarded with the utmost contempt by Sikhs, Goorkhas, Pathans, and Rajputs alike, they have utterly failed in the discharge of regimental duties, and if sent to a civil station their appointment is considered a serious grievance and pecuniary loss by the civilians of the district. Unsupported statements are worthless, so I will give one instance that came under my own personal observation. I believe every Indian officer now in Europe can adduce similar cases. In 1874, during the absence of the surgeon of the corps, a Bengalee held medical charge of the 42nd Bengal N.I. for about four months, and during this short period the mortality among the men was greater than ordinarily occurred in as many years. The sepoys (Sikhs and Goorkhas) resolutely declined reporting themselves sick, and did not go to hospital until their cases were hopeless, or nearly so. Two of the European officers who required obstetric attendance on their wives during the time he was with the regiment elected to employ, at their own expense, the English civil surgeon of the adjoining station, and the fees they were called upon to pay him were a very serious drag on their limited allowances, and crippled their finances for many months afterwards. The regiment was then ordered to the Dufla expedition, and, as it would have been courting disaster to send a Bengalee on field service, the deputy surgeon general of the circle procured his transfer to a small civil station in Lower Bengal. In his new position he was, however, not more successful, as the civilians of the district, having, in common with all Europeans in India, an insurmountable prejudice against their families being attended by a native, applied in a body for his removal, or for their own transfer to a district with a European doctor. The native surgeon referred to was a highly educated, well-informed man, and a good specimen of his class. He is now dead, or I would not have named the regiment or other circumstances that could lead to his identification. Whatever outlet before existed for native surgeons in military employ, there will assuredly be none in future with a British surgeon general in sole control of the department, and, as they will soon form a majority of the junior surgeons, they must be provided for somewhere, and it is therefore not unreasonable to calculate that within five years from this date every civil surgeoncy in India (excepting presidency towns and headquarters of commissioners) will be held by natives. Under these altered circumstances civil servants now at home who contemplate matrimony are strongly recommended to take *Mr. Punch's* advice, and those who are married will do well to retrench expenditure, as they will have to provide in their future domestic budget estimates for the cost of sending their better halves to a presidency town whenever an interesting event is expected.—Yours faithfully,

TERNSTROM.

London, March 11, 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to your article of the 4th instant on the subject of the amalgamation of the Indian Medical Service with the Army Medical Department, allow me to say that I had hitherto imagined that officers of the H.E.I.C.S. who were handed over to the Queen were protected by the Henley clause of the last India Act against the supersession to which you call attention, and I agree with you that they are entitled to ample compensation such as you suggest. There is, however, another aspect of the present crisis to which I should like to

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call the attention of your medical readers now in the service, and to indicate the greatness of the grievance, that, just at the very time of the reduction of the number of administrative medical officers, the Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of Dr. Payne to be surgeon of Bengal, although he had for private reasons refused promotion years ago, and was, therefore, not again eligible for promotion. It is also said that another job of the same kind is imminent, viz., the appointment of Dr. J. M. Cuningham, who has also previously refused promotion, to be civil sugeon general, or medical adviser of the Government of India in reference to civil matters. He is so now, but does not hold rank in the Medical Department, nor is he entitled to extra pension, but if he is to take rank as well as place now occupied by Dr. Beatson in regard to civil medical administration, his juniors in the service ought to call out lustily, and an endeavour should also be made to obtain some guarantee that civil medical administrative appointments shall be given on the same principles as those in the Military Department. Few medical officers in Bengal doubt that Sir A. Eden appointed Dr. Payne to be surgeon general in Bengal in order to provide for a friend to whom he was under peculiar obligations. The "public interests," no doubt, were said to demand the appointment, but none believed that the officer entitled to the step could not have done the work as well as he. In all future cases it will be equally easy to bring forward the "public interests" when a job is to be perpetrated.—Your faithfully,

MEDICUS.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE ninth annual report of this useful society is now before us. Characterised by a steady adherence to the principles of non-interference in religion, their efforts to advance educational and social progress in India, and to promote increased sympathy and union between the people of England and India, have been multiplied rather than relaxed during the past year. The support given to them might well be increased. As Lord Sandon remarked of international lighthouses, these things are a question of money. The association has inaugurated a scheme for benefiting the young Indian students who visit England, and, it may be said, for lighting and buoying the shoals and dangers on which, without some such precaution, they might be wrecked. In this effort the committee deserve all encouragement and aid. Yet we find that their balance-sheet only presents as received the very modest sum of £415, of which £215 are derived from subscriptions. The expenditure is certainly small, being only £258. Besides this, during the year £63 has been usefully expended on scholarships for girls' schools in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, the latter being provided by a special fund from Clifton. The directors of public instruction consider that these scholarships have had a decidedly advantageous effect, and the committee is justified by their approval in hoping that "members of the association will generously come forward to renew the scholarship fund, which much requires additional support if grants are to be continued." The Calcutta branch had been the most active, especially in its efforts to promote unsectarian Zenana teaching. An interesting item in the report is that H.H. the Princess of Tanjore, C.I., has offered to endow a girl's scholarship in the Madras Presidency in memory of the late president of the association, H.R.H. the Princess Alice of Hesse.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA, 1878-79.

THE trade of Calcutta during the past official year—which, by the way, in spite of the general commercial depression, compare very favourably as regards value, and favourably even as regards qualities, with that of either 1876-77, or 1877-78, presents some noteworthy features. One of these is the tendency of cheap salt from the Punjab mines and the Sambhar Lake to displace the produce of Liverpool, not only in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, but also in Behar. Thus, while the imports of Liverpool salt into the North Western Provinces and Oudh amounted to only 1,83,000 maunds, as compared with 6,33,000 maunds in the previous year, and the imports into Behar fell from 30,87,000 to 22,55,000 maunds, the quantity of Sambhar Lake salt consigned to the North Western Provinces and Oudh was 13,43,000 as compared with 6,29,000 maunds. Another circumstance that deserves to be marked is the preference shown for boats over the railway for the carriage of jute. Thus the quantity of this staple brought down by the Eastern Bengal Railway fell from 39,37,661 to 30,07,813 maunds, while there was an increase of more than ten lakhs of maunds in the quantity carried by native boats, and of nearly a lakh and half of maunds in that carried by steamers. The compiler of the official report from which we take these particular remarks that this is the more surprising as the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway justified a contrary expectation. The fact, we suspect, is that the choice of carriage depends a great deal on the state of the Calcutta market. If prices are steady, or rising, the cheap native boat is preferred, while, if the delay involves risk of a fall, recourse is had to the more expensive but speedier means of transport. Very general surprise has been created by the comparatively slight effect which the good harvest of the year had in reducing the high prices of rice prevailing; and those who regard prices as dependent on the caprice of traders, rather than on natural causes, will, no doubt, have found in the circumstance a strong confirmation of their views. The question is discussed from a more rational point of view in the report before us. "The first step towards a true solution," says the writer, "lies in an appreciation of the enormous quantity of rice which is produced and consumed in the country as compared with what is exported, and, therefore, the vast amounts which may be absorbed in stocks before rice can become really plentiful and a serious fall occur in prices. The total population of Bengal is, in round numbers, 60,000,000, and, after making every allowance for the portions of the population who do not live almost exclusively on rice, the total consumption of this article of food in an average year, including waste, loss, consumption by animals, and seed rice, probably exceeds rather than falls short of 40,00,00,000 maunds of husked rice. In Calcutta it has been ascertained that the stocks held at any given time are generally equal to about six months' consumption. A large portion of this is of course intended for export; but, on the other hand, what is intended for local consumption is imported into Calcutta for sale at a very early date after harvest, while in the mofussil large stocks are held with no intention whatsoever of early sale. The surplus stock may be considered, primarily, as that held by mahajans for sale; secondarily, as that held by cultivators for their own consumption; and from the universal preference for old rice this would ordinarily amount to a very large supply. Both these sources would, to some extent, be drawn on and depleted by the Madras famine, but it is the first source that would be primarily exhausted, and even though the requirements of the Madras famine would make but a small impression on the total surplus it might well so deplete the more sensitive portion of the surplus as to require more than one year of good crops before the normal amount in mahajans' hands is made good, and, consequently, before a marked fall in price would set in." True as they no doubt are, the above remarks, perhaps, do not contain the whole truth of the matter. Not only have stocks been depleted by the Madras famine, but the money which the high prices caused by it have put into the hands of the dealers, has increased their power of holding surplus stocks, which the frequent recurrence, during late years, of periods of scarcity has, no doubt, led them to regard as a good investment. Under the auspices of Messrs. Mylne and Thompson of Beheea, the rapid adoption of whose mills throughout the country we noticed some time since in these columns, a very bright future seems to be opening up for the Indian sugar trade. Hitherto the demand for Indian sugar at home has depended almost entirely on prices in Europe, simply because the quality of Indian sugar is considered so inferior that it is called for only when prices are abnormally high. There is no reason, however, why India should not produce as good sugar as any other country, and there is good ground for hoping that the improvement commenced will go on till that desideratum is attained. A feature in the year's trade more remarkable, perhaps, than any we have yet noticed, is the large excess of the exports of piece goods from Calcutta to the moffusil over the imports by sea, the former being valued at Rs.13,63,47,000 and the latter at only Rs.8,17,57,000. About 25 per cent. of the excess represents difference of price, but this leaves a large margin of excess in actual quantity, which must have come out of the surplus stocks accumulated during the previous two years, and have considerably depleted them. The registered exports from Calcutta into the interior show a steady increase during the past three years, having risen from Rs.11,55,39,000 in 1876-77 to Rs.12,23,06,000 in 1877-78, and Rs.13,63,47,000 in 1878-79, and, as regards the last of the years, it is noteworthy that there was a simultaneous increase of some forty-five lakhs in the consignments from Bombay to the North Western Provinces. —*Englishman.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE JUTE COMPANIES.—The condition of the jute industry is by no means improving. While the price of the raw material is rapidly rising to exorbitant rates, the manufactured goods turned out by the Bengal mills are decreasing in value. In illustration of this general statement we give a synopsis of the working of two or three mills for the past six months. Fort Gloster—The revenue accounts show a loss of Rs.56,351, and when we add to this profit and loss charges, such as directors' fees, insurance, interest, law charges, &c., amounting to Rs.38,020, also bad debts Rs.13,190, we reach a grand total loss for the past six months of Rs.1,07,561. The directors treat as an asset a debt of Rs.33,360, due by Messrs. R. Macallister and Co. Oriental—Last six months show a manufacturing loss of Rs.81,022; with previous losses, this swells the debit balance at profit and loss account up to Rs.221,182. Seebpore

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shows a debit balance of Rs.1,095. Balliaghatta gives a debit balance of Rs.23,770. None of these mills have made any allowance for depreciation, a due regard to which would have made the debit balances considerably larger.—*Statesman.*

THE BHOOTAN SUBSIDY.—A correspondent writes :—"At Buxa the great event of late has been the Durbar to hand over the annual subsidy of Rs.50,000 to the Bhootan Government. This was done early in January by Mr. Forbes, Deputy Commissioner of Julpigori, to the Teeng-pen sent down to receive it. Last year only a Ta-pen ('master of the horse') was sent, and, on the Deputy Commissioner objecting to so inferior an official, the Deb Rajah consented, reluctantly, to send one of higher rank, according to the terms of the treaty. The Tsingor Zing-pen is the governor of a division. The reluctance to send such an official arose, it is said, from an unwillingness to inflict so large a following, as he considers necessary, on our hospitality, but more probably from a fear lest he should find a difficulty in reinstating himself on his return to his charge. Anyhow he and his 200 followers show no signs of any hurry to go back, and as they are fed at British expense during their stay, besides getting several cases of spirits for the greater swells to regale on, it seems very likely that they will spin out their visit till they have a broad hint to go."—*Statesman.*

INDIAN PAPER MANUFACTURE.—So very little has been done in Upper India in the way of introducing European industries that the launching of the Upper India Paper Mills Company is almost an event in the history of that part of the country. This company has been organised by the well-known Munshi Newal Kishor, the editor and proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbar*, and the whole of the necessary capital, six lakhs of rupees, has been subscribed. The first meeting of shareholders was held at Lucknow on Jan. 31, and steps have been taken with a view to obtaining from England mills of such power as will be able to turn out thirty tons of paper per week. Not only will the manufacturers of that coarse quality of paper so largely used in the North West find a powerful competitor, but the manufacture of a superior description of paper is, we believe, also intended by the company. The project is decidedly deserving of success.—*Englishman.*

OPIUM SALES.—The opium returns show that the last sale of Bengal opium produced Rs.11,04,625 more than the estimate, and that the pass duty for the tenth month at Bombay was better than the estimate by Rs.22,66,250, so that the increase over the estimates for the month stands at Rs.34,70,875, a most satisfactory outcome.

PETROLEUM AT AKYAB.—News has been received at Rangoon by telegram from Akyab that Messrs. Gillam and Co. have been successful in striking oil in the Buroogas. They had carried their borings down 275 feet when they came upon a large reservoir. The extent of the yield is not mentioned, but it is believed to be considerable. Hitherto the company have been able to get a daily supply of between 170 and 180 gallons of oil, not thick like the ordinary crude mud oil, but much more liquid, and of the appearance of dark brown sherry.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Ballighatta Company, held Feb. 7, the report and accounts were passed.—At the general meeting of the Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Company, held Feb. 9, the report and accounts were passed.—*Englishman.*

NEW LIGHT AT FALSE POINT.—On the evening of the 1st Feb. the new first-class light at False Point, which has been in course of erection for the last three months, was exhibited for the first time. The port officer of Calcutta proceeded in the I.G. steamer *Undaunted* to superintend the arrangements and to inspect the light apparatus after completion. On the evening of the 1st the distance at which the light was visible seaward was practically determined to be twenty miles from a height of twenty feet (or eighteen miles from a ship's deck). The light was visible most distinctly until it disappeared below the horizon owing to the curvature of the earth. This light is a fixed one of the first order, with the arrangement of dioptric lenses and reflecting prisms, called "holophotal," by Stevenson. It is visible over an arc of 200 degrees, from a bearing of S.S.W. to N.E. ¼ N., the light towards the land being intercepted and reflected seaward through a set of dioptric mirrors, consisting of curved class prisms. There are six concentric wicks, of which three only are generally required, the whole being only used in fogs. The light will be of the greatest value to vessels making the port, especially in the south west monsoon.—*Englishman.*

THE MAHARAJA of Durbhanga has accepted a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council, in succession to the Honourable Babu Mohiny Hohun Roy, whose term of office will expire on the 16th inst.

DACOITIES.—The Agra paper hears that the Ikran station on the Rajputana Railway was plundered on Tuesday night by dacoits who made free with the station people even to the extent of ill-treating their families.—*Times of India.*

THE NAGA HILLS.—The latest intelligence from the Naga Hills is given in a telegram received by the *Englishman*, which says that on the 9th a party was sent out from the Konoma to the southwards, up the Barrail Range, to intercept the supplies which the Nagas obtain from the Poplongmai direction. The enemy soon discerned the movement, and poured out in much superior numbers. A brisk skirmishing was kept up during the forenoon. Another party of the 44th was sent against a Sangah to the eastwards, which was soon captured, and the Nagas driven back to their position in Barrail. Our casualities were five in all: two killed, three wounded, all belonging to the 44th Regiment. These active measures, it is added, prevent the Konoma Nagas raiding in Kachar or elsewere.—*Ibid*

TERRIFIC GALE.—At two a.m. on the 19th ult. a gale of a terrific nature passed over the village of Goyeshpur, in the subdivision of Magurah, in the Jessore District. From the details we have received it would appear that the wind rose to nearly cyclone pitch, blowing from the S.W. The gale only lasted for five or six minutes, during which it completely destroyed the black *dhal* and mustard crops of Goyeshpur and the surrounding villages. A great many huts were entirely blown away, and nearly 200 boats were sunk between Alfapur and Sreepur. The lives of two men only have, so far as at present ascertained, been lost, and these were drowned in the river Kumar. It is further reported that hailstones fell of such an extraordinary size as occupied from ten to twelve hours to melt.—*Englishman.*

THE KURAM VALLEY.—The troops in the valley with their stations on Feb. 12 were as follows :—The 8th Foot are at the Peiwar Kotal, with two screw guns. There is so much snow there, that snow-balling and toboggening are the only out-door amusements. The men of the 8th are reported very fit. The 21st Punjab Native Infantry are at Habeeb Kheyl, and the 29th Punjab Native Infantry, with two guns, at Shalozan. At Kuram are stationed the 13th Native Infantry, 13th Bengal Lancers, and two field guns. From Kuram to Thull the posts are held by the 11th Native Infantry, with headquarters at Balesh Kheyl, and the 20th Punjab Infantry, with headquarters at Chuprek. At Thull we have the 85th Foot, 5th Native Infantry, and 18th Bengal Cavalry, with headquarters and two guns, 1-8th Royal Artillery.—*Pioneer.*

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK AT HURDWAR.—All went well till the 24th of March, when a fatal case of cholera occurred; but still seeing that up to the 8th of April only one other fatal case was discovered, the local authorities—commissioner, magistrate, and civil surgeon (with the sanitary commissioner to advise) did not consider it advisable to suggest a summary stoppage of the fair. It was not, in fact, till within 36 hours of the great bathing day, on the 10th April, that a serious outbreak occurred. On that day it was found that cholera had broken out among the hill-men of Kumaun, who were encamped at Chandi, on the Bijnor side of the Ganges. Among them 62 fatal cases are known to have occurred within the three days following, and this does not probably represent anything like the full mortality. The Chandi camp was immediately broken up, and the pilgrims dispersed to their homes without crossing the river. In a separate resolution the main facts connected with the outbreak of cholera among the hill-men have been fully set forth; it is unnecessary to add to what is there said on the subject. Suffice it to say that the crowd was unable to shake off the fatal disease to which many succumbed in their homeward journey. Meanwhile, at Hurdwar and its neighbourhood, prompt steps were taken to alleviate the outbreak by every means available. From the 24th of March to the 30th of April, by which date cholera had virtually disappeared from Hurdwar, there were 228 admissions to hospital and 161 fatal cases. But these figures do not represent the actual mortality. The police returns show 227 deaths; and it is to be feared that many died of whom no account was kept. By the morning of the 13th the vast crowds had dispersed to their homes, and Hurdwar was left to itself. Under the commissioner's orders arrangements had been made to cope with the expected outbreak of the disease at various camping grounds along the chief lines of march. Native doctors (and vaccinators where doctors were not available) were sent to these centres, with a liberal supply of the usual appliances; cleanliness was insisted on; the police were warned; and everything was done that care and foresight could suggest. Prior to dispersing the assemblage, the magistrates of neighbouring districts and the military authorities had been made aware of the outbreak; and measures had been taken to prevent the returning pilgrims from entering large cities or going near cantonments. This timely warning would appear to have been most beneficial; for among outsiders (*i.e.*, non-pilgrims) the deaths were comparatively few, while not a single case occurred in any of the cantonments. It was not to be expected that these vast crowds, bearing with them the seeds of cholera, would be able to rejoin their homes without leaving many of their number dead on the way, and spreading the disease among those by whose homes they passed. It is impossible to say what numbers succumbed, of both these classes (pilgrims and non-pilgrims), to the disease; of this no reliable estimate can be formed. But efforts were made to collect statistics on the subject along some of the great routes (omitting the sub-montane route along Garhwal by which the hill pilgrims returned); and the commissioner's letter gives a partial *résume* of the results. At Dehra, Rajpur, Mussooree, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Roorkee, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Meerut (rural), there were at least 2,605 admissions to hospital and 1,839 deaths. Excluding Muzaffarnagar, of which the details of pilgrims and non-pilgrims were not given (and where the number of admissions is identical with the number of deaths, 345, a curious fact which should be explained), there were recorded in these places 1,529 admissions of pilgrims and 723 admissions of outsiders. The details of deaths in the two classes are not given; but the results of such data as are available would seem to point to an average death-

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rate on admissions of 77 per cent. among pilgrims and 55 per cent. among non-pilgrims. Naturally, as the crowds dispersed, the virulence decreased: all traces of it were lost after the Meerut western border was passed, and no cases were known to have occurred in Bulandshahr. Many pilgrims returned home by rail; and these would appear, after getting to Saharanpur, to have entirely escaped attack.—*Government Report.*

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.—The crop and weather report of the North West Provinces and Oudh states that slight rain has fallen everywhere except in Meerut, which has been of great benefit to the crops. The prospects are said to be fair, and the public health good. Cattle disease has appeared in Agra.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE PUNJAB.—The health statistics of the Punjab for the week ended the 10th January have been published. There was a very marked improvement on the returns for the preceding week. The death total was more than two thousand less, the fever and small-pox cases showing each a very considerable decrease. The districts of Rawul Pindi, Gurgaon, Rohtak, and Delhi showed the largest diminution of fever cases. The Shahpur, Hoshiarpur, and Dera Ismail Khan districts were the chief sufferers from small-pox. Not a single death was registered from cholera.

THE BENGAL CAVALRY.—General Roberts issued a complimentary order for Feb. 19 regarding the services of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and 14th Bengal Lancers while under his command, as they are about to return to India.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—On Feb. 28 the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 41,645 tons. For London, *via* Canal, the market closed with upward tendency at—Rice, £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d.; jute, £3; cotton, £3 7s. 6d.; hides, £3 5s. *Via* Cape: Saltpetre, £1 12s. 6d.; rice, £1 13s. 9d. to £1 15s.; jute, £1 15s.; cotton, £1 17s. 6d.; rape, £1 15s. Liverpool, *via* Canal: Unchanged. *Via* Cape: £1 10s. to £1 15s. for rice, jute, &c.; £1 15s. to £2 for gunnies, oils, &c.—*Englishman.*

RICE.—The Bengal Government estimate the stocks of rice in and around Calcutta during the first week in February at 18,08,961 maunds, of which 7½ lakhs were available for export. —*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

EMIGRATION TO MAURITIUS.—Among the many annual reports which have reached us during the last six weeks that of the protector of emigrants for the Island of Mauritius is not the least interesting. The island contains a total Indian population of 140,000, besides Creole Indians, or, as the protector calls them, Indo-Mauritians. 4,800 emigrants went from India to the Mauritius during 1878, of whom more than half went from Madras. The famine made recruitment easier than usual in Madras; nevertheless, the South Indian emigrants do not seem to have been weakened by want, as the inmates of Madras gaols were during 1877-78, for only two per mille of the Madras emigrants died on the voyage, as against eight per mille among Calcutta immigrants. The proportion of women among immigrants and among the Indian population of the colony is gradually rising. Life must be very healthy and easy for Indian coolies in the Mauritius, for the death-rate among them is only twenty-six per mille, or somewhat lower than among the general population of the island; among labourers and their families on sugar estates the death-rate is even more favourable, being only twenty-three per mille. 67,000 immigrants, besides thousands of Creoles, are employed on sugar plantations, where they earn an average wage of Rs.7-5 a month. The wages paid to labourers on sugar estates amount to eight lakhs of rupees a year. During 1878 the number of emigrants returning to India were 2,008, of whom all but 246 paid their own way home, the cost of passage being about Rs.25. These people took with them three lakhs of rupees in declared money savings, besides what they may have taken in the shape of ornaments or without declaration. Complaints by coolies for non-payment of wages have gone down from 4,713 in 1876 to 471 in 1878; the number of Indians convicted of heinous crimes has fallen 20 per cent.; and of petty offences 10 per cent.; and the number of vagrant paupers is 1,882 in the year 1876 to against 539 in 1878. The number of suicides among Indian immigrants continues to be strangely large, forty-nine in 1878, the same figure as for 1875, whereas among the general population of the island there were only three suicides. Indian women must have happy times then in Mauritius, for out of the forty-nine suicides only five were women; whereas Dr. Macleod's interesting lecture on Indian suicides last year showed that in this country suicides were far more frequent among women than among men. The deposits belonging to Indians in the Government savings banks of the island now amount to 13½ lakhs, having increased this year by Rs.1,14,000. Out of the emigrants of 1878 as many as 275 were persons who had previously emigrated to the Mauritius and returned thither after revisiting their homes in India. On the whole, it would seem that Indian immigrants in the Mauritius are well off, and their condition is still improving. The protector may well say that the facts given in his report are "proof of the increased prosperity in the Indian immigration of the colony."—*Pioneer.*

BELLARY-HOSPETT RAILWAY.—We are informed that the directors of the Madras Railway have urged upon the agent the advisability of Government sanctioning the raising of funds for the construction of this portion of the railway, as they consider that it will be a very remunerative undertaking, seeing that a great portion of the earthwork has already been finished by famine labour, and but little remains to make it fit for "metals." This subject has been frequently forced upon the notice of Government by the Chamber of Commerce, who are of opinion that the line will foster the cotton traffic.—*Madras Times.*

DEATH OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JEBB.—Our Madras correspondent telegraphs that Brigadier General Jebb, formerly of the 67th Regiment, and Adjutant General of the Madras Army, died on Feb. 19 of Bright's disease, after only a month's illness. The late general, who, we believe, was about to visit England for the benefit of his health, joined the army in 1854, and served with the 23rd Fusiliers in the Crimea, including the siege and fall of Sebastapol, for which he received the British medal with clasp and the Turkish medal. He commanded a detachment of the 67th Regiment, which marched in the early part of 1862 from Sientsin to Niu-Chuang, 350 miles, for the protection of the British community at that port, when closed by ice, from the depredations of the Ma-tardzer robbers. General Jebb was appointed Adjutant General of the Madras Army in August, 1877.—*Times of India.*

FATE OF CHENDRIAH.—Telegrams from Rajahmundry state that Chendriah has been beheaded, and that his head has been brought to Chodaveram by his own followers. Four hundred men under a new leader have risen in Yerran-gudiem-taluq. A police force under Inspector Millet has been sent to quell the disturbance. The *Madras Mail* says:—We trust that we shall not bring down the wrath of "atrocity" agitators on our heads if we say the news that comes from Rumpa is good news, on which we may congratulate the troops and police who have been engaged in the wretched campaign against the Rumpa rebels. As we have ourselves received two separate telegrams bringing the news of Chendriah's death, and have been favoured with a view of a third conveying the same intelligence, we imagine there can be no doubt about the fate of the rebel leader. If it be true that his followers, tempted by the reward, have killed their leader, it is safe to conclude that Chendriah's cause is considered hopeless, and that the rebels now intend to give in. It is surprising, indeed, that they should have held out so long, seeing how completely they have been hemmed in by the military and police for many months past. In the opinion of experienced police officers, the best thing the Government could have done at the first was to have offered such a large pecuniary reward for the delivery of the rebel leaders that their lukewarm followers, or the villagers in the district, would have been tempted to give them up at once. A few thousand rupees spent in this way would probably have saved the heavy expenditure subsequently incurred in sending regiments to Rumpa. Sickness alone has caused a loss in the strength of the regiments employed in the district, which can hardly be estimated in rupees. Some of the troops will no doubt soon be returning to Madras, but we imagine that a garrison will for the future be kept at Samulcotta.—*Times of India.*

VOLUNTEERING.—The Government of Madras have sanctioned the formation of the "Wynaad Mounted Volunteer Rifles," which will have its headquarters at Vythery, and be attached to the Nilgherry Volunteer Rifles. As the laudable attempt of General Warre to make the Bombay Volunteer Rifles a sort of artillery corps as well as an infantry corps failed, perhaps a spurt might be given to the volunteer movement in Bombay if the example of the southerners were followed here.—*Times of India.*

BOMBAY.

PROGRESS OF KARACHI.—Karachi is progressing. The construction of the Keamari pier, Karachi harbour, is to be carried out on the plan recommended long ago by Mr. W. H. Price, who has rendered such great and lasting services to that rising seaport. The new pier will afford room for two or three large steamers to load and unload, and ready access to the S.P. and D. Railway Company's wagons. The Lahore paper is very sanguine of the future of the Sind port. It writes:—"Most probably the Home Government itself will very soon become alive to the importance of Karachi as the sea terminus of the quickest route for troops and stores required in the Punjab and beyond the frontier. As for general traffic, we hear that the Anchor Line is about to start a monthly steamer to Karachi direct. Another company is spoken of as likely to run a second. It is not unlikely that the British India Company may soon think it safe to resume its fortnightly sailings. Thus with four steamers a month the Karachi mail question would be in a fair way to settle itself."—*Bombay Gazette.*

SHORT-STAPLED COTTON.—Members of the cotton trade in Bombay have become alarmed at the increasing cultivation of Kandeish cotton in the Berars, to which we called attention some time ago, and the consequent growth of a practice of mixing it with Oomrawuttee long-staple cotton shipped to England; and a special meeting of the Cotton Trade Association was held recently with a view to putting a stop to the practice. With this object the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That, under contracts of cotton made for forward delivery, fair staple of the description must be tendered, and if, in the opinion of the arbi-

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trators, or of the committee on appeal, the cotton is not of fair staple, the lot may be rejected."—*Bombay Gazette.*

PORTUGUESE INDIAN CURRENCY.—The currency in the Portuguese territories in India is to be assimilated in weight and form to the British currency and divided into rupees and annas, preserving the stamp of the Portuguese King. The new coins will be a legal tender throughout British India.—*Ibid.*

PILGRIMS AND OVERLOADING.—The Persian Navigation Company's steamship *King Arthur*, from Jeddah for Bushire with pilgrims, had to put into Aden *en route*, and got into trouble for having more passengers on board than she was competent to carry. A heavy fine has been named, but not imposed, pending reference to the Bombay Government. The fact of vessels leaving Busreh and Bushire crowded with pilgrims is well known; but, owing to their evading British ports, they have hitherto escaped the penalties prescribed by law. If the penalty is carried out in the instance of the *King Arthur* it may tend to check the inhuman practice.—*Bombay Gazette.*

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'S TROOPSHIP "SERAPIS."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Serapis*, 4,179 tons, Commander Guy O. Twiss, sailed on Feb. 17 for England with 29 officers, 20 ladies, 28 children, 790 men, 87 women, and 222 children of H.M.'s different regiments. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Surgeon Major F. F. O'Dwyer, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major M. Quinlan, A.M.D.; Major and Mrs. F. W. Roberts and child, R.A.; Major D. K. Evans, 2-6th Foot; Surgeon Major and W. H. B. Clapp and five children, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major C. E. Richards, A.M.D.; Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lowry, 2-8th Foot; Capt. T. M. Tingcombe, 72nd Foot; Capt. W. Linsdale, 1-17th Foot; Capt. G. R. W. Hervey, R.H.A.; Capt. W. Gordon, 68th Foot; Capt. E. R. Reid, 44th Foot; Lieut. D. A. Scott, R.E.; Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Coke, R.H.A.; Quartermaster R. Green, R.A.; Lieut. W. B. Orme, 2-8th Foot; Lieut. C. H. Ferguson, 72nd Foot; Lieut. W. Jones, 89th Foot; Lieut. A. D. D. Kelly, 34th Foot; Lieut. M. G. Moore, 88th Foot; Lieut. G. A. Collins, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. W. H. Hervey, 4th B Rifle Brigade; Quartermaster and Mrs. J. Gillard and four children, R.A.; Lieut. G. M. Lys, 48th Foot; Lieut. W. S. Stewart-Saville, 1-17th Foot; Lieut. G. S. Goldsmid, 2-2nd Foot; Second Lieut. E. H. Griffith, 1-17th Foot; Second H. H. Smyth, 1-21st Foot; Lieut. G. S. Beynes, 2-60th Foot. *Special Passage* for the families of Lieut. Colonel Davies, 16th B.N.I.; Lieut. Colonel Tanner, 2-8th Foot; Campbell, 30th Punjab N.I.; Major Cruickshank, 32nd Pioneers; Major Webster, 30th Punjab N.I.; Capt. Blair, 1-18th Foot; Capt. Garnett, 66th Foot; Capt. Nares, 2-17th Foot; Capt. Chard, 2-7th Foot; Lieut. Sirr, R.E.; Lieut. Ruck, 2-8th Foot; Quartermaster Spencer, 2-8th Foot, to Malta; widow of Quartermaster Fuller, 9th Lancers; widow of Major Cock S.C.; widow of Lieut. Rice, R.E.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'S TROOPSHIP "CROCODILE."—Her Majesty's troopship *Crocodile*, 4,137 tons, Commander P. Doughty, sailed on Feb. 21 for England, with 17 officers, 15 ladies, 10 children, 545 men, 43 women, and 70 children of H.M.'s different regiments. The following are the names of officers and families:—Surgeon Major J. Meane, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major and Mrs. T. Barnwell and child, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major T. Hession, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major W. Nash, A.M.D.; Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Cotton and child, 92nd Foot; Capt. R. B. M'Ewen, 92nd Foot; Capt. W. W. Hill, 14th Hussars; Capt. T. Farley, 2-9th Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Currie and two children, 2-9th Foot; Lieut. A. C. Bailward, R.A.; Lieut. W Seton, 33rd Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Harrison and two children, 56th Foot; Lieut. A. A. Fordyce, 2-16th Foot; Col. and Mrs. J. A. Ruddell and three children; Capt. Inge, R.H.A.; Lieut. A. D. D. Kelly, 34th Foot; Lieut. E. B. Herbert, 17th Lancers. *Special passage* for the families of Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C.; Col. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., 12th B.C.; Lieut. Col. Le Mesurier, R.A.; Major G. F. Hogg, Puna Horse; Major F. Beauchamp, 2-7th Foot; Surgeon Major R. W. Davies, 6th Dragoon Guards; Capt. T. Groube, 2-7th Foot; Capt. M. W. Storm, Bombay General List; Mrs. Law; sister of Capt. C. M. Kingley, Bl.S.C.; son of late Capt. J. Becke, S.C.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The hired transport steamer *Chilka*, with the I.G.S. *Czarewitch* in tow, left Feb. 20 for Aden, *vid* Vingorla, taking the 14th N.I. and bringing back the 25th N.I. The Government hired transport *Culna*, towing H.M.'s ship *Czarewitch*, sailed on Feb. 19 for Aden, *vid* Vingorla, with the families of 9-8 R.A., 14-8 R.A., 2-9 R.A., details of 6th Regiment, and 14th Regiment. On Feb. 14 the Puna Horse embarked from the *Apollo Bunder* on board the British India transport *Chilka*, with European officers 2, native officers 7, rank and file 161, public followers 109, private followers 83, horses and baggage animals 243. The two European officers were Major Stevenson, Puna Horse, and Captain Hoyle, 59th Regiment. The *Tenasserim* sailed on Feb. 15 for Karachi with 9 European officers, 4 native officers, 88 rank and file; 70 public and 92 private followers, and 130 horses. Some of those embarked belonged to the Puna Horse, and the remainder to the E Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A. The following are the names of the European officers:—Colonel La Touche (commanding Puna Horse), Major Walker, R.A., Captain Erskine, Captain Corbett, (R.H.A.), Lieut. Anderson, Surgeon Major Redditch, Surgeon Stewart, Surgeon O'Nial, and Surgeon Roe. In addition to the troops, the *Tenasserim* conveyed fifty lakhs of Government treasure.—*Times of India.*

KARACHI.—A portion of the E Battery Royal Horse Artillery left here Feb. 17 for the front with Lieutenants Fowell and Plant, Veterinary Surgeon Oliver, and Surgeon Major Harvey. The remainder of the battery left here this evening.—*Times of India.*

BARODA.—It is said that the Government of the Gaekwar have resolved to establish municipalities in all the chief districts, Naosari, Amroli, Kharri, and Puttun, which will be placed under the control of a municipal commissioner on Rs.800 per month. Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir Taleyarkhan will, it is said, be the first municipal commissioner.—*Times of India.*

CAPT. STOPFORD.—We regret to learn that Captain Stopford, deputy assistant quartermaster general, is very ill at Quetta, and that he is compelled to return to India at once. This officer has been with the Southern Afghan force ever since hostilities commenced, and the hard work he has had to go through seems to have told upon him. Captain Watling, deputy assistant quartermaster general at Ahmedabad, has been ordered to proceed to Quetta immediately. —*Times of India.*

THE engineer officers lately transferred to the Kandahar State Railway from the Bombay Public Works Department have been posted to divisions as under:—Major M. J. Macartney and Lieut. Fuller, Pishin section; Major Twemlow and Lieut. Davidson, Kandahar section; Lieut. Robinson and Lieut. Whiteford, Amram section; Lieut. Hickson, transferred to the Sukkur and Quetta Railway.

THE BHEELS.—The Puna paper hears that the Bheels have been creating disturbances all round the districts of Ahmednuggur, and that recently Major Daniell despatched a gang of Ramoosis, headed by some of the police officials, to Ahmednuggur, to assist the Ahmednuggur police in quelling the disturbances.—*Pioneer.*

CEYLON.

THE following items are from the *Ceylon Times* of Feb. 13 and 16:—

WEATHER AND CROPS.—Accounts of the weather from the planting districts of the interior continue very favourable, the present dry season is all that coffee planters can desire, and with a continuance of it for another fortnight we may expect an abundant blossom towards the end of the month or early in March. All our advices thus far go to show that the preliminary blossom which appeared so generally between the 28th and 31st ultimo set successfully on the trees; it is, however, too early to speculate in regard to crop prospects at the present time.

LEAF DISEASE.—Leaf disease has appeared in some of the older districts where trials of lime and sulphur are being made on a large scale. Mr. Ward, the Government mycologist, is at the present time engaged in watching some of these experiments in the Matale District, whence he would shortly proceed to Dimbula and Dickoya.

THE CEYLON COMPANY.—There can be no doubt that the resolve of the Ceylon Company to persevere in working their valuable Ceylon properties in preference to "crying over spilt milk," and abandoning everything just when prospects are brightening, is not only the wisest but the only proper course to adopt. The cheering accounts which must be now reaching them from Ceylon, of the prospects for the coming crop, will help to reassure them in the future. Their situation, so far as their Ceylon properties are concerned, is by no means singular: there are scores of private properties in nearly a similar position, though we do not forget that what has all along embarrassed their efforts at redemption has been the heavy handicapping of the fated sugar estates in Mauritius. To have wound up after making sacrifices in that direction would have been in our opinion most unwise, as it appears unnecessary. The shareholders may rely upon it they have acted wisely in electing to carry on their properties.

EXPORTS OF COFFEE.—The exports of coffee to date are 298,588cwt. as compared with 367,708cwt. at the corresponding period of last year.

THE "EL DORADO."—The following passengers proceed home by the *El Dorado*:—Mr. N. S. Kennedy, Rev. B. Darley, Mr. P. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Marshall, Mr. W. E. Bradshaw, Mrs. Walters, and Mr. L. Siedle.

WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—At the general meeting of this company, held at Colombo on Feb. 13, the report, which was adopted, showed an available profit for the half-year ending Dec. 31 of Rs.3,574, of which Rs.3,000 were applied to the closing of suspense account and the balance carried forward. The company has in the last five years divided an average of 7½ per cent. per annum; the dividend for last year, earned in the first six months, having been 5 per cent.

THE COLOMBO HOTELS COMPANY.—The report presented to the general meeting, held on Feb. 13, showed a profit of Rs.7,102 for the five months since the opening of the Grand Oriental Hotel, which the directors proposed to apply in reduction of the suspense account or carry forward to the next half-year. The meeting was adjourned to March 12, without passing either the accounts or report.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1880.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINES.

IN reviewing the events of the year 1878 we ventured to express a prediction that the Presidency of Madras would ere long assume an importance in India, conferred upon it by the results of goldmining in the beautiful taluk of Wynaad or Wainad. That "lovely country of hill and forest and rushing streams and rich coffee plantations," was, in olden times, the source whence were drawn those immense masses of gold, which, as Dr. Burnell says, "made, in the eleventh century, gold the most common precious metal in India." The recent impetus given to speculation in enterprises intended to develop anew the goldmining in Wynaad is not the result of new discoveries. In his brief chapter on this subject the learned author of the Madras Handbook enumerates fifteen reefs in the auriferous country. Here both open and underground workings, shafts from 70 to 100 feet deep, and the traces of washings on an enormous scale by sluices, attest the industry of the early miners. Their primitive mode of working could not touch the highest and boldest reefs, or follow the gold deep. Their method was to make three shafts in a triangular form and light fires in two of them to calcine the rocks, while the third afforded them, first, a means of escape, and next an air shaft to maintain the needed fire draught. The traces of their ancient works, numerous as they are, do not show the full extent to which the mining of past centuries was carried. The quartz workings on grazing land may be supposed to remain now very much in the same state as the miners left them. It is different, says Mr. Smyth, in his report on the Nanjanad Valley, with what may be called the alluvial workings in the old stream bed. Though numerous evidences of the work done in former times are to be seen, they have been obliterated. They have been obliterated by the Burgher (or Badakar) cultivators over an area whose limits cannot now be discovered. In Southern India, as in Australia, the cultivator follows the miner, and a goldfield which at one time afforded employment to thousands of persons becomes in a short time unrecognisable by its former inhabitants. The bright green crops of grain and the removal of trees and scrub completely alter the character of the landscape, and render it as unlike a goldfield as any tract can well be. The Kurumbars still manifest a skill in prospecting and mining that is the inheritance derived from successive generations of ancestors, who, however, left but scanty results to be obtained by the unscientific labours of their descendants. In 1832 the reefs of the Wainad, which extend over five hundred square miles, were prospected on behalf of the Government, but nothing was done until private enterprise set to work in 1865. It was impossible for the coffee planters to resist the attractions of the tempting reefs, with their evidences of gold and gold mining present and past. The memory of those enterprises is too recent not to make many who suffered in them, and are still sore from their losses, to predict like failure for the new schemes that have been started to achieve success where the former adventurers failed. But Mr. Brough Smyth, in his report summarised, attributes this failure mainly to the unsuitability of the appliances employed and to the absence of skilled supervision. His words of warning on this head need to be dinned into the ears of many. He says :—

"It is to be feared there will be other failures not unlike this. If there is gold, it is assumed, except in countries where men have been taught by experience, that any kind of machinery, and any person willing to receive payment for managing it, must, as a matter of course, bring about satisfactory results. Mining for gold cannot be conducted successfully in a haphazard way. It would be as reasonable to place a landsman in charge of a ship as to give the control of a goldmining machinery to one who has not qualified himself to perform satisfactorily the work required to be done."

These are the words of the cautious Australian expert whose services the Government of India have during the last two years employed to thoroughly examine and test the probable value of the Wainad goldfields. That much-abused Government, which a noisy, if not numerous, party delight to charge with doing all in its power to promote the poverty of India, has desired to prevent ruinous mistakes on the part of those who, relying on the traces of ancient mines and the signs of existing gold, might seek their fortunes in the reefs of Devala. On the other hand, the Government have sought to attract capitalists to fully develop the resources of the Wainad if it should be shown by careful examination that the old miners have left rich reserves unworked. That the general result of Mr. Brough Smyth's explorations have been very favourable our readers know. We learn from Madras that land at Devala is selling by the square yard. We know in London that successive companies have been and are being formed; their shares are quoted at a premium, and the losses of the Glasgow Bank are, by some, expected to be repaired by the gold of Southern India. Owners of coffee estates who have found that the leaf disease, or their own careless cultivation, has marred their prosperity, see in the possible sale to the promoters of a future Indian Goldmining Company a sovereign cure. There is ample grounds for confidence and hope in the results announced by Mr. Smyth. A table of ten reefs, from which collectivly ninety samples were analysed, shows an average of 2oz. 13dwt. 2gr. of gold per ton, varying from 18oz. down to 3dwt. Omitting an exceptional sample which gave 204½oz. per ton, and picked specimens from the same working, which gave 25½oz. per ton, the final results gave eighty-eight samples yielding an average of 1oz. 8dwt. 22gr. of gold per ton. Australian and Californian experiences show that profitable mining operations have

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been largely carried on when the yield only averaged from 2dwt. to 4dwt.; and in Australia Mr. Smyth has proved that in hydraulic or jet sluicing, even when hired labour is employed and water is paid for, a yield of eight grains per ton has sufficed to cover expenses. The full reports will show the exact area and extent of promising reefs, for Mr. Smyth has carefully given the results of his failure to find gold where his predecessors had been misled by apparent indications. Thus he says that some samples of quartz, collected by direction of the Duke of Buckingham when his Grace visited Sispara, which yielded minute particles of gold by amalgamation, were shown to him; but after an exhaustive examination of the coast lying between the northern part of the Nanjanad Valley and Sispara, he pronounces the verdict that there is no reason to believe that it will yield gold in remunerative quantities. Hence abundant grounds for delusions such as promoted the belief that this district was auriferous. The "Lagenian mines" may be found, and doubtless will be discovered and put forward in Wainad, and the old story of really valuable properties being discredited, and capital wasted on unremunerative, but cleverly manipulated, schemes will be retold. In the meantime the Government of India have done all in their power to place the means of discrimination before the public. They recognise the fact that it is of great importance to India that these gold sources should be worked to the best advantage, and that, if gold should be produced in large quantities, the effect of such production on the exchange between England and India would be of great value. The terms, accordingly, on which goldmining leases of Government lands will be granted are made as simple and liberal as possible. No royalty or tax will be levied, but leases of land in lots of from one to thirty acres, for a term of ten to twenty years, at Rs.5 per acre, will be granted subject to the conditions that not less than five labourers are regularly employed per acre on *bona fide* mining operations such as the Government may approve. Six months' breach of this rule will involve forfeiture. The future renewal will be on such terms as may be settled by the Governor of Madras. These terms are formed after the Australian pattern. The Government remarks that "the cost for bringing machinery for quartz crushing to the spot will be heavy. The pioneers of the undertaking will have to buy their experience in many directions, and it is very undesirable that the first ventures now to be made should be unsuccessful." We have already hinted that the aforesaid experience may be bought at home by pioneers who only visit the Wainad by deputy. It is devoutly to be hoped that the goldfields of Southern India may not become the happy hunting grounds of promoters, and that those desirous of investing their capital in what ought to be an enterprise profitable to themselves and to India will see that it is not wasted in purchases of useless estates and imaginary workings. There are plentiful advantages in their favour. A rainfall of 100in. to 200in. prohibits the expenditure for water that so often paralysed a promising Californian mine, the essentially needful timber and wood are abundant, and although the Madras Administrative Report shows that in the Nilgiris artisans receive higher wages than in any other district, being Rs.27.8 per mensem, or Rs.2.8 higher than four years ago, yet the labour difficulty is not a serious one. The whole matter is well summed up by Mr. Brough Smyth, who says, finally:—

"The reefs are very numerous, and they are more than of the average thickness of those found in other countries; they are of great longitudinal extent, some being traceable by their outcrops for several miles; they are strong and persistent and highly auriferous at an elevation of less than 500ft. above the sea, and they can be traced thence upwards to a height of nearly 8,000ft.; near them gold can be washed out of nearly every dish of earth that is dug; the proportion of gold in some of the soils and reefs in the neighbourhood of Devala is large; and the country presenting the greatest facilities for prosecuting mining operations at the smallest cost, it must be apparent to all who have given attention to this question that sooner or later gold mining will be established as an important industry in Southern India. The retardation of this event will be caused, not by the meagreness of the resources—they are large—but probably by the mistaken notion that wherever there is gold all the care, all the forethought that would be deemed requisite in other pursuits may be disregarded in conducting mining operations."

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 14.)

MITCHELL—IRWIN—ADAMSON—Mr. T. C. Mitchell, Mr. M. B. Irwin, and Mr. H. Adamson, assistant commissioners, 4th grade, in British Burma, to officiate as assistant commissioners, 3rd grade, from Nov. 11.

GOWER, Major C. H. A., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, in British Burma, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, vice Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, deceased.

MIDWINTER, Mr. W. C., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, and officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

ADAMSON, Capt. C. H. E., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, and officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

PHAYRE, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, and officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

ADAMSON, Mr. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

WEIDEMANN, Mr. G. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, in British Burma, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, vice Mr. A. O. Brown, deceased.

ALEXANDER, Capt. G., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, vice Mr. A. Hough.

ST. JOHN, Mr. R. F. St. A., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, in British Burma, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade, vice Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, deceased.

BUTLER, Capt. J., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, vice Mr. St. John.

CRESSWELL, Capt. C. A., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, vice Capt. Butler.

COPLESTON, Mr. F. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, vice Capt. Cresswell.

CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to be assistant commissioner, 4th grade, vice Mr. Copleston.

GRAY, the Rev. T. D., M.A., to be a senior chaplain, from Jan. 19.

FERRARS, Mr. M. H., B.A., deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in British Burma, is promoted to the 2nd grade of deputy conservators.

CARTER, Mr. P. J., assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade in British Burma, and officiating as a deputy conservat or of forests of the 3rd grade, will revert to his substantive appointment.

LASALLE, Capt. J. H. C. G., political assistant, 1st class, to officiate as political agent, 3rd class, and posted as assistant commissioner, Ajmere, vice Mr. J. White, C.S., proceeding on furlough.

ROBERTSON, Capt. D., political assistant, 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as assistant commissioner, Mhairwara.

MARTYR, Mr. P. H., assistant revenue settlement officer in British Burma, to be extra assistant commissioner, 1st class, 2nd grade, in that province.

DELA COURNEUVE, Mr. S. H. T., assistant revenue settlement officer in British Burma, to be an extra assistant commissioner, 2nd class, 1st grade, in that province, vice Mr. G. E. Barr, deceased.

WHITEFORD, Lieut. W. W. B., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), on the Kandahar Railway Survey, will officiate as executive engineer of the Peshin division during the absence of Lieut. H. D. Olivier, R.E., on privilege leave.

WHITE, Mr. H. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Northern Road Division on the 19th ult.

CLOETE, Mr. H. N. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Southern Section, Western Rajputana State Railway, to the Kandahar State Railway.

WATHEN, Mr. H. A. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Rajputana State Railway for the purpose of undergoing a training in the Traffic Department of State Railways.

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On Jan. 1, 1880, the charge of the Guzerat Division of the Southern Section, Western Rajputana State Railway, was transferred from the engineer in chief of the section to the manager of the open line, Pahlunpur Section.

Officers transferred with the division :—

GARDINER—CONSTABLE—MONIES—GWYTHER—HOMFRAY — Lieut. R. Gardiner, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank; Lieut. W. Constable, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. W. Monies, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. T. Gwyther, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. F. S. Homfray, storekeeper, 2nd grade.

Officers transferred to this railway from Bombay P. W. Dept. are posted to divs. as under :—

MACARTNEY—FULLER— TWEMLOW — DAVIDSON — WHITEFORD—ROBINSON—HICKSON—Major M. J. Macartney, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to Peshin Section; Lieut. B. F. Fuller, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to Peshin Section; Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to Kandahar Section; Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, to Kandahar Section; Lieut. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to Amran Section; Lieut. W. W. Robinson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, to Amran Section; Lieut. S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, transferred to the Sukkur and Quetta Railway.

REYNOLDS, Mr. G. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Engineering Establishment to the Revenue Branch of the P. W. Department, as assistant locomtive superintendent, from July 21.

CAMPION—MORTON—CHABREL—Reversions from temporary rank in the Engineering Establishment Railway Branch on return from leave of Mr. C. H. Croudace, executive engineer, 3rd grade :—Mr. J. M. Campion, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to revert to executive engineer, 4th grade, dated Jan. 21; Mr. A. Morton, executive engineer, 4th grade, to revert to assistant engineer, 1st grade, dated Jan. 21; Mr. M. J. Chabrel, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to revert to assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. H. Leeds, deputy conservator of forests of the 1st grade, in the Central Provinces, to Europe, for one year; Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.I.E., an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for two years, from Jan. 7, 1880; Mr. R. Ewing, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, twenty months, to Europe.

MEDICAL.

RAYE—JOUBERT—Commissioned medical officers, in addition to those whose names have been previously notified, appointed to conduct the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service in Calcutta :—Surgeon Major D. O'C. Raye, M.D.; Surgeon C. H. Joubert, M.D.; Surgeon Major A. J. Payne, M.D., who was appointed to this duty, will now be relieved of it.

TAAFFE—Punjab Frontier Force—Surgeon R. J. Taaffe, is confirmed in the appointment of medical officer, vice Surgeon Major H. Thom, M.D., deceased.

MILITARY.

O'DONNELL—PEIRSE—HAUGHTON—Candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, from the dates of their arrival in India :—Lieut. G. B. O'Donnell, 1st West India Regiment, Bombay; Lieut. C. E. Peirse, 1st West India Regiment, Bombay; Lieut. T. H. Haughton, 1st West India Regiment, Madras.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major Gen. C. L. Showers, S.C., private affairs, for two years; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. Tyrwhitt, S.C., inspector general of police, N.W.P. and Oudh, private affairs, for two years; Major A. F. P. Harcourt, S.C., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, Punjab, private affairs, for 303 days; Major F. C. W. Drummond, S.C., wing commissioner and 2nd in command 7th Regt. N.I., medical certificate, for two years; Major R. Atkins, S.C., squadron commander 15th Bengal (Cureton's and Mooltanee) Cavalry, medical certificate, for two years; Lieut. R. W. M'Leod, S.C., wing officer and adjutant 29th (Punjab) N.I., medical certificate, for one year 182 days; Surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., 4th N.I., medical certificate, for two years.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

BEAMES, Mr., to act as magistrate and collector of Hooghly.

LYALL, Mr. D. R., magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, to act as inspector general of police, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Monro.

FORBES, Mr. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, to act as magistrate and deputy collector of that district, during the absence on deputation, of Mr. D. R. Lyall.

SAMUELS, Major W. L., assistant commissioner, Loharlugga, to act as deputy commissioner of Hazareebagh, during the absence on leave of Major E. G. Lillington.

GODFREY, Mr. G., to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade.

MANSON, Mr. C. F., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the sub division of Godda, in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder station of that district.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut. J. F., officiating assistant commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, temporarily to have charge of the Godda division of that district.

FORBES, Mr. L. R., officiating deputy commissioner, Julpigoree, to act in the 3rd grade of deputy commissioners.

BERTELSON, Mr. V. W., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Mymensing.

WILCOX, Mr. F., district superintendent of police, Dinagepore, to be district superintendent of police, Midnapore.

RITCHIE, Mr. D. W., district superintendent of police, is promoted to the 4th grade of district superintendents of police, from Jan. 15 last.

ETTY, the Rev. A. H., chaplain of Darjiling, to be chaplain of Fort William, Calcutta, from Feb. 5.

DYER, the Rev. F. T. Stewart, is to be chaplain of St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, from Jan. 22.

ROWLAND, The Rev. W. J., officiating chaplain of Fort William, Calcutta, to be chaplain of Darjiling, from Feb. 10.

STAEK, Mr. G. A., officiating inspector of schools, Rajshahye Circle, to act in the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational Service, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. M. Nash.

PERCIVAL, Mr. H. M., M.A., to be an assistant lecturer in the Presidency College.

DAVIS, Mr. H. H., assistant conservator of forests, to have charge of the Hazareebagh Forest Division.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. H. L. Harrison, C.S., for one year.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 14.)

BILLINGS, Mr. G. D., officiating assistant district superintendent, Dehra Dun, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Aligarh, from Feb. 15.

SHERER, Mr. W. M., officiating assistant district superintendent, Cawnpore, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Ghazipur, vice Mr. C. T. Castle.

PARSONS, Mr. E. R., officiating assistant district superintendent, Gorakhpur, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Azamgarh, vice Mr. A. H. Davis.

HARDY, the Rev. A. O., chaplain of Raniket, to officiate temporarily as chaplain of Bareilly, from Feb. 5.

ROBINSON, the Rev. A., chaplain of Bareilly, to be chaplain of Moradabad, from Feb. 5.

JACOB—The reversion of Mr. E. Jacob to his substantive appointment as registrar, Fyzabad Division, from the 15th Dec. is hereby cancelled.

PARKER, Mr. G. G., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Aligarah to Dehara Dun.

DAVIS, Mr. A. H., officiating district superintendent of police, Azamgarh, is transferred in the same capacity to Mirzapur, vice Mr. C. F. Knyvett.

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., C.S., joint magistrate, is transferred from Bareilly to Agra.

NUGENT, Mr. J., assistant magistrate Etawah, to be magistrate of the 1st class.

SMYTH, Mr. W., honorary magistrate Benares, to be magistrate of the 1st class.

To be magistrates of the 1st class :—

HAMBLIN—REYNOLDS—Mr. R. E. Hamblin, assistant magistrate, Etah, and Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds, assistant magistrate, Jaunpur.

To be magistrates of the 2nd class :—

GRAY—IMPEY—SHAKESPEAR—NUGENT—Mr. P. Gray, assistant magistrate, Mainpuri; Mr. W. H. L. Impey, assistant magistrate, Muzaffarnagar; Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, assistant magistrate, Bijnor; and Mr. J. Nugent, assistant collector, Etawah, to be an assistant collector of the 1st class.

To be assistant collectors of the 1st class :—

HAMBLIN—GILL—GRAY—REYNOLDS—Mr. R. E. Hamblin, assistant collector, Etah; Mr. J. E. Gill, assistant collector, Shahjahanpur; Mr. P. Gray, assistant collector, Mainpuri; and Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds, assistant collector, Jaunpur.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. T. Church, joint magistrate, Benares, to Europe for seven months, from March 20; Mr. W. C. Capper, judicial commissioner, Oudh, seven months, to Europe, from April 1; Mr. H. M. Chase, district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, Saharanpur to Europe for one year, from March 15; Mr. D. M. Gardiner, officiating district and sessions judge, Gorakpur, to Europe for ten months, from March 20; Mr. H. B. Fialay, settlement officer, Banda, for eighteen months, from April 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 14.)

ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as commissioner, 2nd class, from the 15th ult., vice Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C.S., transferred to the North West Provinces.

IMRIE, Mr. C. W., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd class, vice Mr. Ismay, promoted.

PRIEST, Mr. H. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, is transferred to the Narsinghpur district.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, Narsinghpur, is transferred to the Nimar district.

FINCH, Mr. R. H., C.S., asssistant commissioner, Nimar, is transferred to the Hoshangabad district.

LEVENTHORPE—The privilege leave granted to Mr. J. B. Leventhorpe, assistant engineer, is hereby cancelled.

HADDON, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, from the 2nd to the 1st Division, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

GAISFORD, Surgeon M., in medical charge, Depot 26th Punjab N.I., and 15th Sikhs, Sialkot, to officiate as civil surgeon of Sialkot, vice assistant Surgeon Fatteh Sing.

RAWLINS, J. P., assistant district superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Hazara, during Mr. Beck's absence on leave.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. T. E. Ivens, executive engineer, 4th grade,

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attached to the Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals, for eighteen months, from Feb. 1.

FINLAY, Mr. J. F., assistant commissioner, Peshawar, for six months, from April 1.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Feb. 7.)

MICHELL, Major T. B., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, Nowgong, is transferred to the Naga Hills district.

LA TOUCHE, Cap. E. N. D., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Jorhat, to officiate in the 4th grade of deputy commissioners, and transferred to the district of Nowgong.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. Col. A. N., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Lakhimpur, is transferred to Jorhat.

GRIMWOOD, Mr. F. St. Clair, B.A., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Sibsagar, is transferred to Lakhimpur, and posted at the head quarters station of that district.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. D., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be in charge of the sub division of Habiganj,

PARTRIDGE, Dr. T. D'O., inspector of labourers, Upper Assam, to be in civil medical charge of the station of Dibrugarh, as a temporary measure.

(*Assam Gazette*, Feb. 14.)

STEVENSON, Mr. George, C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, is posted to North Lakhimpur, and to hold charge of that sub division.

CLARKE, Lieut. Col. W. C. S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, is posted to the headquarters station of the Khasi Hills District.

FORDYCE, Mr. C. G. D., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is attached to the Sibsagar Division, from Jan. 20.

HEATH, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, reported his arrival at the Naga Hills on Jan. 6.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette.*)

PLANT, Major W. C., deputy commissioner, to officiate as commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, during the absence on leave of Col. A. G. Duff.

HILDEBRAND, Mr. A. H., assistant commissioner, to the charge of the Hanthawaddy District during the absence of Major W. C. Plant.

CEYLON.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint R. W. D. Moir to be grain commissioner for the Alutkuru-korale North, in the District of Negombo; and A. R. Dawson, to be grain commissioner for the Salpiti-korale of the Western Province.

Appointments made with effect from Feb. 9, unless otherwise specified:—

BAUMGARTNER, G. A., to be acting office assistant at Jaffna to the Government agent for the Northern Province.

FOWLER, G. M., acting office assistant at Anuradhapura to the Government agent for the North Central Province, and additional commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Anuradhapura.

BYRDE, C., acting commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the districts of Matale and Dambulla, and visitor of the prison at Matale.

DRIEBERG, J. S., acting commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the districts of Avisawella and Pasyael, and superintendent of the prison at Avisawella.

WILLIAMS, G. Lloyd, acting commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Upper and Lower Dumbara.

ASHMORE, A. M., acting commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Balapitiya.

BOOTH, L. W., justice of the peace for the Western Province.

HOPKINS, E. F., commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Haldummulla.

FOWLER, G. M., commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the districts of Gampola, Pusselawa, and Nawalapitiya, with effect from Jan 1 last.

ARUNACHALAM, P., commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Kalutara.

BRODHURST, H. W. F., commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the districts of Matale and Dambulla, and visitor of the prison at Matale.

EDGE, J. E., commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the districts of Chavakacheri and Point Pedro.

BOOTH, L. W., commissioner of requests, police magistate, and coroner for the districts of Avisawella and Pasyala, and superintendent of the prison at Avisawella.

TATE, L. J. E. G., commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Matara.

HAINES, W. G., additional commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Matara.

BRODHURST — EDGE — BOOTH — TATE — Messrs. Brodhurst, Edge, Booth, and Tate will, until further orders, continue to act as office assistant at Galle to the Government agent for the southern province, and commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Kalpitiya, justice of the peace, western province, and commissioner of requests, &c., Galle, respectively.

CREASY, E., assistant superintendent of police, to be a justice of the peace for the western province.

IEVERS, R. W., to be additional district judge for the district of Kegalla; C. A. Murray to be additional district judge for the district of Ratnapura.

CRAWFORD, H. L., to be a justice of the peace and additional coroner for the district of Kegalla.

CRAWFORD, M. S., to be a justice of the peace and additional coroner for the district of Negombo.

DE COUCY-SHORT, E. M., to be a justice of the peace and additional coroner for the district of Badulla.

SMITH, T., to be an official member of the municipal council of Galle, vice Mr. Des Landes.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 17.)

STOKES, Mr. G., assume charge of the office of Canarese translator to Government on the 16th inst.

GRIGG, Mr. H. B., acting under secretary to Government in the departments under the chief secretary, delivered over charge of the office on the 17th inst.

MORGAN, Mr. W., assumed charge of the office of registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, from Mr. T. Weir, on the 10th inst.

REES, Mr. J. D., assumed charge of the office of deputy registrar from Mr. W. Morgan on the same date.

STURROCK, Mr. J., acting sub-secretary, Board of Revenue, delivered over charge of the office to Mr. Galton, the acting secretary, on the 16th inst.

REES, Mr. John David, to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the District of Chingleput, without prejudice to his appointment as acting deputy registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.

WEBSTER, Mr. E. F., collector and district magistrate of Tanjore, resumed charge of the district from Mr. W. P. Austin, on the 9th inst.

LOVE, Lieut., H. D., R.E., assistant examiner, 1st grade, was relieved of his duties in the Central Office of Accounts, Madras, on Jan 28.

MEDICAL.

CLEVELAND, Surg. Major E. S., M.D., to medical charge, N.I. Depot, and European Artillery Veteran Company, Palavaram.

COGAN, Surg. Major M., M.D., from on arrival from England, to D d 2-16th regiment, Cannanore.

JOSEPH, Surg. Major Joseph Marcus, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.E., and M.R.C.P.L., to be deputy surgeon general with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough of Deputy Surg. Gen. FitzGerald.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. W. E. Brown, 2-13th Foot, pending retirement from the service, to England; Lieut. F. G. Stone, R.A. (No. 16 Battery 9th Brigade), from Dec. 29, 1879, to June 28, 1880, on the recommendation of a medical board; Major A. W. Duncan, R.A., O Battery 6th Brigade, to England for six months, pending retirement; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) C. J. Richards, for three months from Feb. 2; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) H. Fraser, S.C., military secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, (private affairs) out of India for four months; Col. C. L. Brown, B.S.C., presidency paymaster, Madras, to Europe on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, Feb. 2.)

STEVENS—WESTLAKE—Lieut. C. Stevens, from officiating squadron officer, 1st Regiment, L.C., to officiating squadron officer 4th (P.G.O.) L.C., and Lieut. A. P. Westlake, from officiating squadron officer, 4th Regiment (P.W.O.), L.C., to officiating squadron officer, 1st Regiment, L.C.

CLARIDGE, Col. H. C. Z., S.C., commandant 37th Regiment, N.I., to proceed to carry out the inspections of the 12th Regiment, N.I., at Cuttack and Wing, 7th Regiment N.I., at Berhampore.

WESTERN, Sub Lieut. J. S. E., attached to the 32nd Regiment, N.I., to proceed to Abbottabad to join the 6th Punjab Infantry.

CHURCHILL, Capt. S. Churchill, 44th Foot, a candidate for the Army Pay Department, to proceed to Madras, to be attached to the Military Account Offices.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed in the following languages:—Hindustani, higher standard—Lieut. G. F. A. Gavin, 15th Hussars, attached to 2nd Regiment Sind Horse. Hindustani, lower standard—Major G. T. Pretyman, R.A.; Lieut. A. C. Danieli, R.A.; Lieut. C. H. L. F. Wilson, M.I.R.A.; Lieut. G. B. Smith, 2nd Brigade, R.A.; Trumpeter H. Best, B-2 R.A.; Sergeant J. Alexander, R.E.; Lieut. G. C. de Trafford, 2nd Battalion, 7th Foot; and Lieut. Bruce Hamilton, 2nd Battalion, 15th Foot. Sindi—Lieut. G. F. W. M'Mahon, 3rd N.I.I.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the High Proficiency Test in Hindustani:—Second Lieut. D. S. Lewis, H.M.'s 48th Foot. Passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani:—Private Browson, 1-21st Foot. Passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani:—Second Lieut. C. I. Fry, H.M.'s 89th Foot; Private F. Vivian, H.M.'s 14th Hussars; Private H. Waters, H.M.'s 14th Hussars; Private R. East, H.M.'s 14th Hussars; Private J. S. P. Bain, H.M.'s 14th Hussars; Private R. Carden, H.M.'s 14th Hussars; Private E. King, H.M.'s 14th Hussars; Gunner A. E. Butfoy, R.H.A.; Gunner T. Murphy, K-6th R.A.; Driver E. Huson, R.H.A.; Bombardier G. Wright, K-6th R.A.; Assistant Apothecary F. Clark, Subordinate Medical Department.

COLONEL MICHAEL, C.S.I., military secretary to the Madras Government, who recently went to Ootacamund for the benefit of his health, is unable to leave his room. Since his arrival at Ooty he has had a surgical operation performed on him.—*Times of India.*

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BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 19.)

HUNTER, Capt. J. M., appointed assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar.

GELL, Mr. H. G., to act as deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Vincent on leave.

RICHARDSON, Mr. E. T., Huzur deputy collector, Belgaum, placed in charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Belgaum, in addition to his own duties.

RYAN, Mr. R. P., passed on the 12th inst the prescribed examination in Marathi qualifying for first appointment to the Revenue Survey.

MEADE, Lieut. M. J., political assistant, third class, Bhopal, passed an examination in Persian.

LE FEUVRE, the Rev. P. H., B.A., to act as chaplain of Belgaum, vice the Rev. Mr. Walford.

PILKINSON, Lieut. H., R.E., acting deputy consulting engineer for railways, returned to duty on Feb. 4.

JAMSETJEE—SPRING—Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee delivered over, and Mr. G. B. Spring received charge of, the office of the assistant collector of salt revenue in charge Alibag range.

BIDDULPH, Mr. C. E., M.A., to be assistant to political superintendent, Savantvadi, in charge of the Sir Desai.

KING, Lieut. J. S., acting second in command Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex officio assistant to the political superintendent, Savantvadi, took charge on the 11th inst.

CIVIL FURLOUH.—Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government solicitor and public prosecutor at Bombay, for one year.

MEDICAL.

HARE, Surgeon Major G., is placed on general duty, Presidency circle.

HAYES, Surgeon P. A., A.M.D., appointed to the Puna circle for general duty.

BONNYMAN, Surgeon Major J., A.M.D., is transferred from Puna circle to general duty, Presidency circle.

BOURLAND—BEATTIE—O'FARRELL—HINDS—RIDDICK—WAGHORN—ROE—O'CONNELL—Detailed for service with British troops proceeding to Southern Afghanistan:—Surgeons Major B. Bourland, M.D.; J. F. Beattie, M.D.; T. O'Farrell, M.D.; W. R. G. Hinds, M.D.; J. Riddick; H. Waghorn; Surgeons E. H. Roe, and M. D. O'Connell.

Medical officers brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this Presidency from Feb. 8:—

RIDDICK—ROE—Surgeon Major J. Riddick, and Surgeon E. A. H. Roe.

MILITARY.

WIDDICOMBE, Lieut. W. S., of the 43rd Foot, officiating wing officer, 10th Regt. N.L.I., is admitted to the B.S.C.

JARDINE, Capt. F. R. J., Invalid Establishment, act as pension paymaster, Southern Konkan.

NELSON, Deputy Assistant Commissioner P., to be assistant commissioner.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major D. N. Shortland, R.A. (M Battery 1st Brigade), to England to appear before a medical board; (2nd Battalion) Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) C. G. Grant, 17th Foot, to remain in England from 24th Dec. 1879, to 5th Jan., 1881, on medical certificate; Capt. C. M. Ryves, 2nd N.I., to appear before the standing medical committee; Major E. W. West, S.C., acting political agent, Mahi Kanta to Europe for ten months from date of departure in April next; Col. F. Schneider, B.S.C., to Europe.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, Feb. 20.)

WIDDICOMBE, 10th N.I., Lieut. W. S., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

SEYMOUR, 16th N.I., Lieut. H. W., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

Postings of R.A. officers:—

ADDISON—CHAMPION—Lieut. A. D. Addison, No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade, to B Battery B Brigade R. H. A.; Lieut. H. H. Champion, No. 5 Battery 8th Brigade, placed upon the seconded list.

RADFORD, Capt. A., D Battery 2nd Brigade, is appointed to the temporary command of M Battery 1st Brigade R.A., and to proceed to Karachi.

Veterinary surgeons posted as under for duty:—

KNOTT—MASON—S. Knott, to Kirkee; A. W. Mason, to Karachi.

YORKE, Capt. F. A., N Battery 1st Brigade R.A., appointed adjutant to the Limerick Artillery Militia, and to proceed to England without delay.

HADOW, Lieut. Col. F. E., 2nd Brigade R.A., to proceed to Belgaum to inspect B Battery 2nd Brigade R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

STANLEY—Sind District—O., Feb. 9, appointing Lieut. E. F. Stanley, 2-11th Foot, to command Ghizree Sanitarium, vice Lieut. O'Donel, proceeding with his regiment on service.

MORSE—O., Feb. 8, appointing Major H. C. Morse, 9th N.I., to the command of the depot, 4th N.I.

THE BOMBAY DIVISIONS.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the troops—[E-B. R. H. A., 66th Foot, C-2 R. A., 1st Native Infantry, 5-8 R. A., 4th Native Infantry, 14-9 R. A., 5th Native Infantry, 5-11 R.A., 10th Native Infantry, Puna Horse, 16th Native Infantry, 2nd Sind Horse, 19th Native Infantry, 3rd Sind Horse, three companies, 27th N.I., No. 2 Mountain Battery, 28th Native Infantry, four companies sappers and miners, 29th Native Infantry, 2-7 Fusiliers, 30th Native Infantry]—now advancing on, and those already on services in Southern Afghanistan from the Bombay Presidency be termed the "First Bombay Division, Kandahar Field Force," and that the corps—[2nd Light Cavalry, 3rd Light Cavalry 1st Sind Horse, D-B. R. H. A., F-2 R.A., 2nd Batalion 11th Foot, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, 3rd Native Infantry, 9th Native Infantry, 23rd Native Infantry, 24th Native Infantry]—now under orders for concentration be termed the "Second or Reserve Division, Kandahar Field Force."

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. P. Turton, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major J. A. Richmond, S.C., Col. H. C. Dowker, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Irvine (Cov.), G. F. Taylor (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. A. J. Wall, M.D., six months; Lieut. H. M. Temple, S.C., six months; Lieut. W. G. Dunsford, S.C., six months; Major E. M. L. Marriott, Inf., six months.

Madras Estab.—Major H. R. Faber, R.E., five months; Capt. E. A. Fraser, S.C., six months; Lieut. Col. E. F. H. Armstrong, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. C. Morris, Inf., six months; Lieut. Col. C. D. Macleod, Inf., six months; Surg. Major H. R. L. M'Dougall, M.D., six months; Major G. B. Simpson, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. D. Archibald (Uncov.), three months' med. cert.; W. Jacob (Uncov.), six months' furlough; S. Ransom, pilot, ten days' furlough; R. D. Hime (Cov.), six months' med. cert.; W. T. Webb (Uncov.), three months' med. cert.; W. Lloyd (Uncov.), three months' med. cert.; W. Masters (Uncov.), six months' med. cert.

Madras Estab.—H. T. Ross, ten days.

Bombay Estab.—W. Lee Warner (Cov.), S.C., three months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. Mackenzie, S.C., Col. C. M. Browne, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. J. P. Jones (Uncov.), S. Ransom (Uncov.), W. Jacob (Uncov.), C. F. Magrath (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—R. N. Coghlan (Uncov.).

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL, MARCH 5.

9th Lancers—Second Lieut. M. O. Little to be lieutenant, vice the Hon. C. G. Lascelles, retired on temporary half pay.

4th Foot—Captain J. W. G. Telfer retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major; Lieut. G. H. B. Elliott resigns his commission.

5th Foot—Lieut. G. H. Dyke to be captain, vice W. F. Longbourne, retired on half-pay; Lieut. E. Le Marchant Trafford, to be captain, vice J. W. Pearse-Hobbs, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Second Lieut. H. L. Clark to be lieutenant, vice G. H. Dyke; Second Lieut. G. M. Harding to be lieutenant, vice E. Le M. Trafford.

7th Foot—Captain B. S. Du Jardin retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

8th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. E. Tanner to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. G. Woods, promoted major general; Capt. and Brevet Major W. Bannatyne to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. E. Tanner; Lieut. A. A. Ruck to be captain, vice Brevet Major W. Bannatyne; Second Lieut. L. C. Dundas to be lieutenant, vice A. A. Ruck; Second Lieut. S. E. Cotton, from the 76th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice L. C. Dundas.

9th Foot—Capt. C. G. Kane retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

11th Foot—Lieut. R. Thompson to be captain, vice S. Reid, retired; Second Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbin to be lieutenant, vice R. Thompson.

18th Foot—Lieut. C. E. Dixon to be captain, vice C. H. Stevenson, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. A. G. Chichester to be lieutenant, vice C. E. Dixon.

20th Foot—Second Lieut. R. C. Blencowe to be lieutenant, vice R. G. Randall, promoted.

22nd Foot—Second Lieut. C. G. Parsons, from the 106th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice C. J. Bond, deceased; Second Lieut. G. J. Butcher, from the 107th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice R. H. Rattray, promoted.

25th Foot—Second Lieut. C. J. E. A. M'Arthur, from the 9th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice C. J. Corfield, promoted.

39th Foot—Lieut. R. Whalley to be captain, vice Brevet Major F. H. Chambers, retired on a pension.

40th Foot—Lieut. T. C. Hood, from the 48th Foot, to be captain, vice F. W. G. H. Nelson, deceased.

43rd Foot—Quartermaster C. V. Leech, from the 56th Foot, to be quartermaster, vice C. Costeloe, who exchanges.

63rd Foot—Lieut. H. S. Smith to be adjutant, vice Lieut. W. Palmer, promoted.

67th Foot—Captain L. N. Mosse retires on half pay.

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70th Foot—Sub. Lieut. A. E. Couper to be lieutenant.

81st Foot—Lieut. Col. W. B. Browne retires on half pay; Second Lieut. B. W. Craecroft, from the 20th Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. J. R. Fiaser, 47th Foot, promoted; Second Lieut. C. Davidson, from the 104th Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. J. B. Watkin, 47th Foot, promoted.

89th Foot—Capt. J. R. M'Murray retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

93rd Foot—Supernumerary Captain the Hon. W. Fitz William Elliott to be captain, vice Brevet Major F. B. Staples, retired on a pension.

BREVET.

The following promotion to take place in succession to General W. B. Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, placed on the Retired List on Feb. 15th, 1880; Lieutenant General W. F. Nuthall, Bengal Infantry, to be general.

The following officers to be colonels:—Lieutenant Colonels A. A. Des Vœux, Bombay Staff Corps; J. P. Pedler, Madras Staff Corps; T. Dyer, Madras Staff Corps; J. C. Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps; C. S. Lane, Bengal Staff Corps; W. G. Davies, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps; R. G. Rogers, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps; H. M. Wemyss, Bengal Staff Corps; B. T. Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps; J. P. Turton, Bengal Staff Corps; E. O'Brien Horsford, Bengal Staff Corps; J. E. B. Parsons, Bengal Staff Corps; J. F. L. Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps; C. C. Ekins, Bengal Staff Corps; F. J. Millar, Madras Staff Corps; B. H. Whittingham Magrath, Madras Staff Corps; J. C. Horne, Bengal Staff Corps; D. S. Buist, Bengal Staff Corps; H. C. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps; R. C. Lavie, Madras Staff Corps.

MARCH 6.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in and appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be ordinary members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.—Col. Charles Patton Keyes, C.B., Madras Staff Corps; Col. Campbell Claye Grant Ross, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.—Col. Henry James Buchanan, half pay, late 9th Regiment.

HOME NEWS.

INDIAN EXCHANGES.—(By telegraph) Bombay, 1s. 8 3-16d.; Calcutta, 1s. 8 3-16d.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs.45,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.36,35,000; to Bombay, Rs.8,05,000; and to Madras, Rs.60,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7 15-16d. will receive about 20 per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week this shows a rise of 1-16d. The same amount will be tendered for next Wednesday. The silver market is dull, bars being quoted at 52d.

SUEZ CANAL.—The revenue for the first two months of this year is officially returned at £282,487, as compared with £189,432 in the corresponding period.

THE MAURITIUS.—The Crown Agents for the Colonies announce that applications will be received by them on the 15th inst. for the conversion of the debenture debts of the Government of Mauritius, authorised by the "Consolidation Loan Ordinance, 1879." It is proposed to issue, in exchange for the various Six per Cent. Debentures now in circulation, new debentures payable at the offices of the Crown Agents, and charged on the public revenue of Mauritius. The present Six per Cent. Debenture Debts of the colony amount to £600,000, and the new debentures will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent., in exchange for old Six per Cents. The amount of new debentures offered for every £100 of the old ones is £108 for Ordinance 19 (1862) Loan of £200,000; £118 for ditto 15 (1864) Loan of £300,000; and £118 for ditto 15 (1864) Loan of £100,000.

INDIAN FIVE PER CENT. STOCK—ORDER OF COURT.—The Lord Chancellor has issued an order directing that, as there is a large amount of India Five per Cent. Stock now standing to the credit of the Chancery Pay-office account at the Bank of England, and as it is for the advantage of the persons interested in that stock that it be converted into a like amount of India Four per Cent. Stock upon the terms of a notice given by the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Paymaster General shall signify, in the manner directed by the notice, his assent to the conversion of all such India Five per Cent. Stock as shall, on March 1, be standing to the credit of the Chancery Pay-office account at the Bank of England, and cause the same to be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant of the Bank of England. His lordship has further ordered that, when such stock shall have been transferred, the Paymaster General shall place such stock to the credit of the several causes on which such stock shall be standing, and write off the Five per Cent. Stock from such causes; and that the Paymaster General shall, as far as may be practicable, give effect to all directions contained in any order made in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, or in Lunacy, and to all powers of attorney and other instruments which shall be in force, and refer to any stock to which this order applies, as if they referred to Four per Cent. Stock instead of Five per Cent. Stock.

PENSIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, a curious case came before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt. The bankrupt, who was formerly a lieutenant in the Madras Army, was adjudicated in July, 1878. He subsequently passed his examination on a balance-sheet which returned liabilities amounting to £21,020; assets *nil*. The case was now brought before the court upon an application by the trustee for a declaration that he was entitled to the pension of £45 12s. 6d. per year granted to the bankrupt by the Secretary of State for India from the Military Fund, formerly termed Lord Clive's Fund. It appeared that the bankrupt entered the service of the Madras Army in the year 1855 and was promoted in 1857. He afterwards left the service and became entitled to the pension in question. The Registrar, after some consideration, held that the trustee was entitled to the pension, and he granted the application.

EXPENSES OF THE AFGHAN WAR.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer supplemented his Budget speech by saying, in reply to Mr. M'Iver that he regretted that he he had omitted to say anything with regard to the Afghan war. The fact was that he had no proposal to make nor any intention to submit a vote for any contribution on the part of the Government to the expenses of the war. But he might repeat what he had said on former ocassions. The whole question of whether India ought or ought not to bear the expense of the military operations in Afghanistan was one which had been before the House in former times, and he had expressed the view of the Government very much to this effect: "That India should be a self-supporting and self-protecting country, and that her self-protection involved the necessity of maintaining a frontier which should not only guard her against an advancing enemy, but should also inspire confidence in those who lived within it. It was also considered that proper relations should exist between the Government of India and their neighbours beyond the frontier. But the consequence of certain events of late years had been that it had been thought necessary to undertake an expedition which had involved a certain amount of cost, and he would repeat now that he thought it would be a bad example if England were to allow the doctrine that the Indian Government might go to war and that England should be called upon to bear the expense."

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Jumna*, Capt. Parsons, embarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday and Wednesday the following troops for Bombay:—Second Lieut. the Hon. R. H. Westenra and 82 men of the 9th Lancers; Second Lieuts. Pocklington and De Crespigny and 48 men of the 15th Hussars; Major Stewart, Lieut. Boyd, Second Lieut. Robinson, Quartermaster Lonsdale, and 61 men of the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot; Capts. Evetts and Bennett, and 53 men of the 90th Foot; Second Lieut. Staunton and 83 men of the 92nd Foot; 90 men of the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot; 24 men belonging to various corps; 34 women and 35 children; and the following individual officers:—Lieut. Grant, 8th Hussars; Capt. Dowse, 12th Foot; Lieut. Briggs, 67th Foot; Capt. Metcalfe, 83rd Foot; Lieut. Jefferson, 33rd Foot; Major Beddon, 85th Foot; Lieut. Claridge 2nd West India Regiment; Second Lieut. Saulez, 101st Foot; Second Lieut. Steele, 64th Foot; Veterinary Surgeon Mills, Royal Horse Artillery; Second Lieuts. Crowther, Finch, and Morse, 30th Foot; Second Lieuts. Sitwell, Neville, Cowley, and Southey, 5th Foot; Second Lieuts. Howton and Dolphin, 4th Foot; Second Lieut. Cox, 25th Foot; Second Lieut. Codrington, 63rd Foot; Second Lieuts. Olivey and Barr, 66th Foot; Second Lieut. Goff, 59th Foot; Second Lieut. Phillott, 40th Foot; Second Lieuts. Greenway and Lamb, 39th Foot; Second Lieuts. Mardall and Reade, 85th Foot; Second Lieuts. Little and Hatch, 85th Foot; Second Lieut. Hill, 89th Foot; Second Lieuts. Stavert and Tribe, 100th Foot; Second Lieut. Smithson and Ridingmaster Hubbard, 13th Hussars; Second Lieut. Alexander, 10th Hussars; Capt. Tidy, 54th Foot; Lieut. Day, R.E.; Lieut. Lister, 1st West India Regiment; Capt. Yates, R.A.; Lieut. More-Molyneux, Bengal Staff; Surg. Major Kelly and Surg. Sanders, Indian Medical Service; Surg. Majors Tulloch, Maxham, Ekin, Hoad, and O'Reilly, and Surgs. Lane and Duke, of the Army Medical Department. The *Jumna* will embark at Queenstown, on the 13th, Capts. Keyser and Adderley, Lieut. Anderson, and 124 men of the 2nd Battalion 7th Foot; Capts. Dundas and Le Mottée, Lieut. Low, and 226 men of the 2nd Battalion 15th Foot; Capt. Brind, Second Lieut. Murray, and 116 men of the 88th Foot; Capt. Beadwell and 37 men of the B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. Cubitt, 12th Foot; Lieuts. Bellers and Bellingham, 57th Foot; Second Lieut. Thompson, 18th Foot; Second Lieut. Pile, 59th Foot; Second Lieut. Browne, 83rd Foot; and Surg. Major Longhead, Army Medical Department. Ridingmaster Draper, R.A., will embark at Malta.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.

IN the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Friday, March 5, before Sir James Colvile, Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Montague Smith, and Sir Robert Collier, the following appeals were decided:—

ADRISHAPPA BIN GADGIAPPA V. GIRUSHIDAPPA BIN GADGIAPPA.—This was an appeal from a judgment and decree of the High Court of Bombay of July 28, 1875, reversing a decision of the political agent of the Southern Mahratta country. Mr. J. Graham and Mr. Kenelm Digby were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Mayne for the respondent. The suit was brought about by the respondent and one Kadappa, since

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deceased, against their elder brother, the appellant, to obtain possession of their two-thirds share of an Inam village and other property, which they alleged to be a joint and divisible family estate. The appellant contended that he held the property as Desai—that is to say, an officer employed in superintending the collection of Government revenue, and that the estate was impartible, his brothers being only entitled to maintenance from it. The political agent held that there was no invariable rule regarding the partition of such property, but decided that the usage or custom would not warrant a partition. The High Court, by their decree, reversed that decision, holding that the appellant was bound to make out by evidence the alleged custom of impartibility, and had failed to do so, and they accordingly decreed one-half of the property in the suit to the respondent and the other to the appellant. The question at issue was whether the property in dispute was impartible or not. It was stated that the office of Desai had for several generations been held by the family to which the litigants belonged. Their lordships, in the result, discharged the decision of the High Court, and said they would humbly advise her Majesty that the property was partible, but that provision should be made out of the estate for upholding the ancient office of Desai, which the appellant had inherited. After that provision the property would be equally divided between the litigants. They directed the High Court to carry out this arrangement and division, and they ordered the costs to come out of the estate.

GOUR CHUNDER ROY v. PROTAP CHUNDER DAS.—This was an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Calcutta of May 16, 1878, reversing a decree of the subordinate judge of Dacca. Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. J. Graham for the respondent. The respondent is a merchant and zemindar at Dacca, and in February and May, 1875, he cashed for the appellant two bills of exchange for Rs.10,000 each, drawn by Mr. N. P. Pogose, an Armenian resident there. In September, 1875, the bills being overdue and unpaid, two fresh bills were drawn, in substitution of them, by Pogose on and accepted by the appellant, payable ninety days after date, and endorsed to the respondent. They were dishonoured on maturity, and notice to that effect was given to the appellant and Pogose. Subsequently an arrangement was come to that the respondent should accept the overdue interest and also six weeks' interest in advance to cover the period at which Pogose was expected to return to Dacca and be in a position to take up the bills. The interest was accordingly paid. In July, 1876, the bills continuing unpaid, the respondent brought the present suit against the appellant and Pogose. The Dacca court ordered a decree against Pogose for the full amount, but dismissed the suit against the appellant on the ground that he had been merely a surety in the transaction, and had been released by Pogose's payment of interest in advance. The High Court reversed that decision, and decreed that the appellant was liable to the respondent, as the payment of interest in advance had been with his concurrence and approval. Hence the present appeal. Their lordships, without calling on the counsel for the respondent, affirmed the High Court's decision, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

LIGHTHOUSES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. T. BRASSEY rose to call attention to the necessity for additional lighthouses on the island of Galita, in the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Aden. After showing that a great and rapidly increasing proportion of our trade to the East was carried by the route of the Suez Canal and mentioning that in 1878 no less than 1,217 British vessels passed through the canal, he said it was needless to say more in order to show how deeply interested we were in everything which could add to the safety of navigation on this main route from Europe to the East. Cape Finisterre was the first point on the route to the East to which he desired to call attention. It was one of the most important land-falls in the world. A first-class light was exhibited from Finisterre; but the position was badly chosen, and the light itself was not in good order. A first-class light was also required on Cape Villano, twenty-five miles north-east of Finisterre. Continuing eastward and entering the Mediterranean, the southern shores of Spain, and the north coast of Africa, in the harbours of the French Government, were well protected with lights. [illegible] when we reached the coast of Tunis the lighthouses were too few in number. The island of Galita, which was under the jurisdiction of the Bey of Tunis, was one of the most important pivot points on the voyage to the East. The necessity that existed for such a light on Galita had been repeatedly urged by the Committee of Lloyd's. Captain Angove, the commander of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Poonah*, had written as follows:—"The absence of a light on the island of Galita has often caused me great anxiety. In the winter months the weather is frequently dirty in that vicinity, and the currents are strong." Passing onwards on the voyage to the East the navigator was assisted by an adequate number of lights until he emerged from the Gulf of Suez into the Red Sea. At a distance of ninety-five miles north of the light on the Dædalus shoal, which was the southernmost light at present shown in this part of the Red Sea, the track of steamers ran close to two rocks called "The Brothers," only twenty feet above water. A light of the second or third order, visible at a distance of say ten miles, was very necessary at this point. Proceeding down the Red Sea for a distance of 720 miles no lights were absolutely required, until a point within one hundred miles of the island of Perim. Here the experienced commanders in the Peninsular and Oriental service urgently asked for two additional lights—a light with a range of twenty miles, on the islet of Aboo-Ail, off the north end of the island of Jebel-Zuker, and a light on the bank off Mocha. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Alma* was wrecked on Jebel-Zuker, and the steamer *Penguin* was quite recently lost on the same spot. The next important point on which a lighthouse was required was Cape Guardafui. Here twelve large steamers had gone ashore within the last six years. The list included the *Meikong*, of the French Messageries service, and the *Garonne*, a steamer of the Orient Line, recently established between London and Australia. Ten of these ships were totally wrecked. Among the shipowners interested in the trade to the East who had strongly recommended the establishment of a light on Cape Guardafui, he might more particularly refer to the General Shipowners' Association, and the owners of the Glen, the Castle, and the Ducal lines. The directors of the British Indian Company, while expressing a strong opinion as to the desirability of establishing a light on Cape Guardafui, recommended that it should be erected by the British Government, under international arrangement, and not by the Egyptian Government. It might be necessary to explain that the Egyptian Government had contemplated the erection of two lighthouses—the one on Ras-Hafoon, the other on Guardafui, in compliance with suggestions from the British Government. The objections of the British Indian Company were fully shared by Captain Roberts, the superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Suez. The expenditure for the two lights, as estimated by the Egyptian Government, was £48,000, and they proposed to levy an additional tax upon passing ships of 2d. per ton. Efficient lighthouses could be erected at a much more moderate cost. He would not enter into the various considerations which had been urged by those who doubted the utility of a light on Guardafui during the period when the south west monsoon was at its height. Opinions were unanimous as to the value of the light through at least eight months of the year. A light on Ras-Hafoon, ninety miles south of Guardafui, would be valuable at all seasons to ships engaged in the important trade with the Mauritius and the east coast of Africa. He had only to mention two other points on the route to the East on which lights were required. One was the east end of the island of Socotra, which was passed by all vessels bound to and from Bombay, and in the south west monsoon also by vessels navigating to and from Galle. The other point was Minicoy, a small island of the Laccadive group, upon which some years ago the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Colombo* was totally lost, and which must be passed by every vessel bound from the Red Sea to Ceylon, the Bay of Bengal, the Eastern Archipelago, China, and Japan. None of these lights, however, could be erected except under international agreement, and in bringing the subject under the notice of the House his desire was to urge the Government, without delay, to secure the concerted action of the maritime Powers. He concluded by moving for papers.

Sir J. HAY, in seconding the motion, said every one must agree with him that the immense amount of trade which now passed through the Suez Canal and traversed the Mediterranean and the Red Sea rendered it highly desirable that the channel should be safely lighted. Every one acquainted with the shores of Bombay must be of opinion that the great channel by which they were approached ought certainly to be lighted. On one occasion one of the largest steamers, filled with passengers, ran on the island of Minicoy, and was eventually relieved after three months' detention. On going towards the Gulf of Aden during the south western monsoon, all vessels, except those of the greatest power, usually went to the southward and approached the coast of Africa. It was desirable that a light should be placed on Ras-Hafoon, but that was not so important as a light on Cape Guardafui. It was said that there was great difficulty in procuring water at that place, but it was an easy matter to obtain water by the process of distillation. If, however, it was not intended to place a lighthouse on Cape Guardafui, it would be necessary to build one in a small valley about eight miles south-south-west of that point; though the better plan would be, if possible, to light the promontory itself; for during the south west monsoons a thick yellow haze made it all but impossible to observe the land and necessitated the erection of a powerful light. He agreed with his hon. friend as to the desirability of placing a light on the east end of Socotra, where powerful steamers often took shelter; but, before that was done, Cape Guardafui ought to be lighted. Proceeding up the Gulf of Aden, and after Perim, ships encountered a variety of dangers which materially impeded their progress. A lightship might be very usefully established in the Turkish waters off the town of Mocha, and then the lighting of the Red Sea would be complete. He strongly recommended the erection of a lighthouse on "The Brothers," a very dangerous shoal further north, which lay right in the fairway and caused much loss of time to vessels in the endeavour to avoid all risk in connection with it. Coming to the Suez Canal, he found a light necessary at

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Galita, west-south-west of which were the Sorelli Rocks, which were still unlighted. Those rocks belonged to Tunis, on the coast of which State there were already severable creditable lights, and it would be necessary to make an arrangement with the French and the Tunisian Governments in order to remove the last danger of the Mediterranean. With the lighting to the west of those rocks he was quite satisfied, but the points he had mentioned—"The Brothers," Cape Guardafui, Socotra, the Sorelli Rocks, and the coast near Mocha—ought to be lighted, and he hoped that his suggestions would be considered by the Government.

Viscount SANDON thoroughly agreed with his hon. friends as to the desirability of having more lighthouses in difficult and dangerous seas, but the first difficulty was that they were not independent in the matter, but had to negotiate with other Powers, some of whom were not very largely provided with funds. He could assure his hon. friends that the Government had not been idle. It was not easy to interfere with respect to the first point to which attention had been called; but, as regarded Galita, the Government had been in communication with the French Government, and had received assurances that France and Tunis were likely jointly to erect a lighthouse there. He might remind the House that the existing lights in the Canal and the Red Sea were owing to the exertions of former British Governments. In the year 1870 the hydrographer of the navy and Col. Clarke had been sent to the Red Sea to make investigations into the subject and had made a report thereon. They had pressed the matter on the Khédive, and had asked the French Government to enter into an arrangement. The question mainly turned on the necessary expense, and the French Government set the matter aside for the time. It had been raised again by the Indian Government in 1874, but France had not been willing to make any pecuniary engagements till 1879. But in 1877 the Khédive had agreed, on the representations of the British Government, to erect a lighthouse on Cape Guardafui provided that certain tolls were allowed; and the British Government had then attempted to bring about an agreement between the maritime Powers. The Khédive next sent engineers to survey the country near Cape Guardafui, and from their report, only recently received, it appeared that they recommended not the promontory itself, but Wadi Sahoum as the site of the lighthouse, but it would be necessary to wait till the Egyptian Government had made up its mind. The country had been surveyed and the maritime Powers had come to an agreement. He could hardly give an opinion as to the Indian lights, but he might assure hon. members that the Government fully acknowledged the importance of the subject, and would do their best to induce other Powers to co-operate with them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, MARCH 8.

CHAPLAINS IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Baxter, who asked questions with reference to Return No. 37 of the present session (East India Ecclesiastical Department), Mr. E. STANHOPE said that the return showed that some chaplains and ministers of the Church of England received salaries out of public funds, although their congregation consisted of few civil and military servants of the Queen; but, as pointed out by the Bishop of Calcutta, the duties and responsibilities of Government chaplains could not be measured merely by the number of Government servants attending their ministrations. The returns excluded the families of civil and military servants, pensioners, and others. Since 1876 this expenditure had been reduced, and, as the Government of India stated that they were considering the whole subject, and hoped to make further reductions during the coming financial year, no further step was at present contemplated.

THE ATTOCK.

In answer to Mr. Onslow, Mr. E. STANHOPE said that the work of constructing a bridge over the Attock was in progress. Contracts had been entered into for some of the spans, and tenders had been invited for the remainder.

The India Stock (Powers of Attorney) Bill, and the East India Loan (East India Railway Debentures) Bill were read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

INDIAN FAMINE COMMISSION.

Mr. E. STANHOPE said, in answer to Sir G. Balfour, that the amount now being paid monthly for salaries and allowances to the officers employed on the Famine Commission in England was Rs.10,777, besides a guinea a week to a messenger. The allowances paid in India to officers acting for the commissioners who were in England were given under the general rules of the service, which prescribed that each officer so acting received 20 per cent. of the pay of the substantive appointment of the absentee. But as the absentee received only two-thirds of his Indian salary while working for the Famine Commission in England the saving so effected more than covered the allowances in India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

In answer to Dr. Cameron, Mr. E. STANHOPE believed that the number of camels which died or disappeared in the winter of 1878-9 was 31,000, but he had not yet very complete information on the subject. Full compensation was ordered to be paid on the spot for animals actually certified to have been killed by the enemy. As regards all others the fullest inquiry possible under the circumstances was ordered to be made before the claim was submitted, the superintendent of transport and the commissariat officer noting on each claim and giving an opinion as to the amount to be allowed.

THE GOVERNOR OF KANDAHAR.

In reply to Mr. Onslow, who asked whether there was any truth in the telegraphic information from the correspondent of the *Times* to the effect that "the Government had presented a battery of six pounder guns with harness and 2,000 small-bore Enfields to Sirdar Shere Ali, the Governor of Kandahar," Mr. E. STANHOPE feared that there was no information on the subject. No communication had been made about it. The whole policy to be adopted towards Afghanistan had been the subject of constant communication between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

MR. WILLIAM TAYLER.

In answer to Sir E. Wilmot, Mr. E. STANHOPE said that if any hon. member liked to move for Mr. Tayler's reply, it would be laid upon the table. The date when it would be placed in the hands of members depended upon the printers, but looking to its length he should very much doubt its being completed before the dissolution.

THE DISPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS TO MALTA.

Mr. MUNDELLA asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer why a return, ordered by the House on the 27th of March last, as to the cost of bringing the Indian troops to Europe in 1878, had not yet been furnished to the House; and whether he would cause such return to be forthwith laid upon the table and printed and circulated.

Colonel STANLEY said that his return when about to be presented in June last year was found to be inaccurate, and further advices had to be received from India. These having been obtained, it was found that further corrections were required, and the subject had again been referred to the Indian Government.

Mr. MUNDELLA felt bound to press for a fuller explanation of the matter, and with that view he would conclude with a motion. Now it was two years since the Indian troops were brought to Malta, and hon. members were to go to the country in ignorance of the amount of expenditure which that measure had involved. Trusting that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would give some further information on the subject, he begged to move the adjournment of the House.

Colonel STANLEY said he would take upon himself whatever blame there might be for the delay which had arisen. As the House would see, however, he had been actuated in what he had done by a desire to procure information of a perfectly accurate character. The last advice from India was that communications respecting the return were still passing between the different departments of the Government of India.

Mr. CHILDERS said this was a grave case, and they must really demand an explanation from the Government. A committee was appointed the session before last to inquire into the cost of the Indian troops going abroad. He had the honour, together with others, of representing that side of the House on the committee. They were informed that the figures had not yet arrived from India, but that if possible they should be presented in the next session. On the receipt of that assurance from the Government, he consented to the adjournment of the inquiry till the following year. But that adjournment was assented to with the distinct understanding that the Government would reappoint the committee, and that the figures would be presented early last session, whereas now, in the middle of another session, the Government had so contrived as not to give any information whatever.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that as an appeal had been made to him he must frankly own that when he saw the question on the paper he was not able to give any answer to it of his own knowledge. All he could do was to make inquiry at the War-office and the India-office, and his right hon. friend the Secretary for War undertook to answer the question, and had, in fact, done so as far as he could. He was informed that the position of affairs was as follows:—There was but a small difference between the figures sent from India and those which were believed at the India-office here to be the correct figures; and although it was not possible or proper to lay a formal return on the table until the actual figures had been agreed upon, still he believed his hon. friend the Under Secretary for India was prepared to give the amount approximately.

Mr. STANHOPE said the accounts were not absolutely settled, but he was told that the approximate amount was £470,000.

Mr. ANDERSON said the Under Secretary for India had not only laid a dummy report on the table, but had stated to the House that the report itself had been presented. Consequently, the hon. member misled the House.

Mr. STANHOPE desired to make a personal explanation on this point. The facts were simply these: When the question was put to him he understood that his right hon. friend the Secretary for War had, the day before, laid the report on the table, in the way commonly adopted—viz., in dummy. It turned out afterwards that the information received was not altogether accurate, and for that reason and for that reason alone the delivery of the return was delayed. The object of giving a dummy return was that hon. members might at the earliest possible moment be in possession of the information required. In this case, if a dummy return had not

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been presented and if it had turned out that the information in the hands of the Government was correct, the House would never have had it at all until the beginning of the next session.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said the hon. gentleman had told the House that the approximate cost of bringing the troops to Malta was £470,000, but he thought the cost of freight alone was something like £750,000. He wanted to know what was the total cost of bringing the troops to Malta, and under what heads of expenditure that cost was distributed.

Mr. ONSLOW was of opinion that this discussion had been got up altogether for electioneering purposes.

Mr. STANHOPE observed that he had been called upon suddenly to make a statement on a question of facts. He had no idea that he should be called upon to make such a statement that night, and he had not been able to refresh his memory. If hon. members desired to act fairly, they should give notice of a question on this subject. He would then give them such figures as he was able to produce. He had told the House already that he had given almost the exact figures.

Mr. MUNDELLA gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to order the complete return to be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN INDIA

Mr. STANHOPE informed Sir T. Bazley that the regulations affecting retiring medical officers in India are under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

In the House of Lords on Monday the Indian Salaries and Allowances Bill was read a second time. On Tuesday the bill passed through committee, and on Thursday was agreed to.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday the India Stock (Powers of Attorney) Bill and the East India Loan (East India Railway Debentures) Bill passed through committee.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—March 8, at Windsor, the wife of Col. C. R. Browne, late Bengal S.C., a son.

M'DONNELL—March 7, at 42, Russell-square, W.C., the wife of A. P. M'Donnell, Bengal C.S., a daughter.

STREET—March 6, at Redhill, the wife of Lieut. Col. C. W. Street, M.S.C., prematurely of twins.

STRUTT—March 9, at Richmond-villa, Maida-hill West, the wife of Lieut. Col. J. R. Strutt, Bombay S.C., a son.

WILKS—March 6, at Bayswater, the wife of C. H. Wilks, M.I.C.E., Cuddapah, India, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GREEN—BADDELEY—March 6, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Hilton Green, late 61st Regt., to Blanche Adeline, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John Fraser L. Baddeley, R.A., and granddaughter of the late Major Baddeley, Superintendent General B.D., formerly 7th Hussars.

REAY—ALLEN—March 9, at Kensington, Charles Tom Reay, Lieut. 63rd West Suffolk Regt., son of Col. Reay, Bengal Staff Corps, to Medina, daughter of the late William Allen.

DEATHS.

BRIGHTMAN—Feb. 2, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, Francis Nuthall Brightman, son of the late H. G. Brightman, of Calcutta, aged 44.

BOILEAU—March 4, at Acton, Leah Ann, daughter of the late Thomas Boileau, of Calcutta, aged 79.

GORDON—March 2, at Clifton, Bristol, Anna, widow of the late William Gordon, M.D., Staff Surgeon, Army Med. Staff, aged 82.

HERVEY—March 2, at 16, Alexander-street, Westbourne-park, Mary Ann Hervey, wife of Major Gen. C. R. W. Hervey, C.B., late general superintendent of Thuggee, and Dacoity, Bengal, and daughter of Sophia and the late Gen. Peter De la Motte, aged 56.

OWEN—March 6, at Greenwich, Mary Kingsford, wife of Major Owen, late 19th N.I., aged 56.

PICKARD—March 1, at Cannes, Lieut. Col. Arthur Frederick Pickard, C.B., V.C., R.A., assistant keeper of the privy purse to H.M. the Queen, and some time equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, aged 39.

WITHERS—March 2, at Rhyl, Nora Helen, daughter, aged 5 years, and on March 4, at the same place, aged 13 months, George Randus, son of Major J. Withers, Bombay Staff Corps.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

APPLEBY—Feb. 13, at Ferozepore, the wife of Mr. A. Dawkins Appleby, postmaster, a son.

ARDEN—Feb. 14, at Calcutta, the wife of P. Arden, a daughter.

ARMSTRONG—Feb. 13, at Amritsur, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon James Armstrong, Bengal Medical Service, a son.

BARTLEY—Feb. 12, at Madras, the wife of W. H. Bartley, a son.

BAILEY—Feb. 7, at Bangalore, the wife of B. C. Bailey, superintendent of Government telegraphs, a son.

BALDERSTON—Feb. 9, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain A. Balderston, 34th Regt., station staff officer, a son.

BALDREY—Feb. 12, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Robert Baldrey, Government lithographer, a son.

BEDFORD—Feb. 9, at Victoria-road, Maragon, the wife of William Bedford, Esq., a son.

CAMERON—Feb. 15, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of Ludovick Cameron, Oriental Bank, a son.

CROYDON—Feb. 10, at Fateghar, the wife of assistant apothecary W. Croydon, S.M.D., a daughter, stillborn.

DOYLE—Feb. 14, at Madras, the wife of assistant apothecary J. A. M. Doyle, a son.

DEEKS—Feb. 2, at Pachmarhi, the widow of the late Mr. Thomas Deeks, late bandmaster, Corps of Guides, a son.

DUNDAS—March 3, at Sitapur, the wife of Lieut. J. W. M. Dundas, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, a son.

GILKISON—March 6, at Calicut, Malabar coast, East Indies, the wife of D. S. Gilkison, a son.

GONSALVES—Feb. 15, at Bandora, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves, L.M., a son.

HILL—March 4, at Turcoleah, Chumparun, Bengal, the wife of Dr. James H. G. Hill, a daughter.

MARTIN—Feb. 11, at Allahabad, the wife of J. Martin, E.I.R., a daughter.

MEARS—Feb. 10, at Jamalpore, the wife of Allen Mears, a daughter.

MICHELL—Feb. 11, at Jubbulpore, the wife of the Rev. F. Michell, a daughter.

MURRAY—Feb. 7, at Monghyr, the wife of Major General C. Murray, a son.

ORCHARD—Feb. 14, at Kamptee, the wife of Major A. F. Orchard, 2nd Regt. N.I., a daughter.

PRESCOTT—Jan. 22, at 17, Hatherley-grove, Bayswater, the wife of W. Bruce Prescott, Esq., a son.

SCHAFFTER—Feb. 10, at Palamcottah, the wife of the Rev. H. Schaffter, C.M.S., a daughter.

WILLOUGHBY—Feb. 14, at Agra, the wife of Lieut. H. P. Willoughby, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARDEW—HARTLEY—Feb. 14, at Calcutta, Henry Masters, third son of the Rev. John Haydon Cardew, of Cheltenham, to Beatrice Mary, youngest daughter of Charles James Hartley, Esq.

CRITCHLEY—HOFF—Feb. 3, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H. Brav, M.A., Charles Edward Blythe, only surviving son of the late Henry T. B. Critchley, of Staffordshire, to Juliet Margery, third surviving daughter of the late William H. Hoff, of Calcutta.

GOOD—SCOTT—Feb. 13, at Calcutta, Edmund Good, of Chittagong, to Katie, daughter of G. J. Scott, Esq., of Calcutta.

FAGAN—SMITH—Feb. 2, at Christ Church, Sultanpur, Oudh, C. C. T. Fagan, Bengal chaplain, to Bertha Annie, daughter of the Rev. C. Felton Smith.

HUMPHRIES—OLYETT—Feb. 10, at Calcutta, William Henry Humphries, of Calcutta, to Lizzie Olyett, daughter of Robert Olyett, Esq., of London.

KENNEDY—BENSON—Feb. 9, at Calcutta, Arthur Clarence Ebbs, son of the late E. E. Kennedy, Esq., of Ireland, to Alicia Miriam Emma, daughter of M. A. Benson, Esq., of Burton-crescent, London.

MACMILLAN—BEALE—Jan. 15, at Cuttah, Orissa, Robert William Munro, eldest son of John Macmillan, Esq., of Irvine, Ayrshire, executive engineer P.W.D., Bengal, to Eliza Ann, daughter of James Ashton Beale, Esq., Kingscourt, county Meath, late P.W.D., Bengal.

PAYNE—BOUSTEAD—Feb. 3, at Kandy, by the Rev. S. Langdon, Alice Page, elder daughter of Edward J. Payne, Esq., of Overthope, Oxfordshire, to Rowland Boustead, of Longford estate, Kandy.

SWINEY—ELLIOT—Feb. 9, Dhurumtollah, Wilfred Sidney Swiney, to Miss Amelia Elliot.

TAYLOR—LEAHY—Feb. 10, at Kolhapur, by the Rev. J. J. Priestley, the Rev. James Taylor, S.P.G., to Kate Mercy, second daughter of John Leahy, Esq., M.R.C.S., England, civil surgeon, Nasik.

THOMPSON—DAVIES—Jan. 23, at St. Paul's Calcutta, George Augustus Thompson, to Mary Constance, daughter of the late Capt. Davies, 1-11th Regiment.

VERNAL—GREENWOOD—Jan. 27, at the Holy Trinity Church, Sialkot, by the Rev. F. Montgomery, Richard Cornelius Vernal, of the Postal Department, to Elizabeth, only daughter of W. Greenwood, Esq., house proprietor, Sialkot.

WINGROVE—SHARPE—Feb. 13, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Arthur Clement, second son of the late Edmund Walter Wingrove, Esq., of Twickenham and Calcutta, to Blanche, eldest daughter of W. H. C. Sharpe, Esq., Chiswick.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—Jan. 17, at Aditegala, Major W. C. Bayley, Madras Staff Corps, wing commander, 10th Regt. N.I.

BIERMAN—Feb. 14, at Calcutta, Adolf Bierman, curator of the Botanical Garden, aged 41.

CHILL—Feb. 9, at Mubarikpur, W. E. Churchill, the child of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Chill, aged 3.

CHOWNE—Jan. 31, at Abbottabad, Charles James Tilson, son of Lieut. Col. W. C. Chowne, 6th Punjab Infantry, aged 10 months.

CLARK—Jan. 22, at Koombarree, William Clark, M.I.C.E., late engineer to the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, aged 58.

HARE—March 6, at Byculla, Alice, wife of David Hare, Bombay Gas Company.

JAMES—Feb. 10, at Calcutta, Ellen, the wife of John O. N. James.

KIRKPATRICK—Feb. 11, at Amritsur, the infant son of Charles and Annie Kirkpatrick of pneumonia.

M'LOUGHLIN—Feb. 6, at Bombay, Capt. Patrick M'Loughlin, invalid establishment, late senior barrack master, Bombay Presidency, aged 70.

TRIMNELL—Feb. 9, at Raipur, Percy Athelstane, the dearly loved son of Surg. Major and Mrs. D. W. Trimnell, aged seven months.

MACKAY—Feb. 14, at Lahore, Mr. J. G. Mackay, aged 30.

PORTER—Jan. 9, at Cabul, Joshua Henry Porter, officiating deputy surgeon general 1st Division, Cabul Field Force.

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THOMPSON—Feb. 15, at Madras, James Augustus Thomas Thompson, aged 23.

WHIPHAM—Feb. 9, at Kidderpore, Edward Theodore Whipham, second son of the Rev. Arthur Whipham, of Devonshire, England.

WRIGHT—Feb. 14, at Madras, Mary Eliza, wife of W. E. Wright, aged 35.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 1. Furst Bismarck, Java; Patna (s), Bussorah; Bankfields, Rangoon.—2. Danube (s), Capetown, &c.—3. Queen Victoria (s), Calcutta; Heather Bell, Natal; Sydney Eggers, Singapore; Khiva (s), East Indies; Dublin Castle (s), Capetown.—4. Broomhall, Gatesacre, and Eastern Monarch, Calcutta; Ballochmyle, Chittagong; British General, Calcutta; Euclid, Ceylon; Otterburn, Calcutta.—5. Lota, Hong Kong; Moorhall, Calcutta.—6. St. Marnock and Mistley Hall, Calcutta.—8. Mountaineer, Calcutta.—9. Kinfauns Castle, Madras.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 12. City of Mecca (s), Liverpool; Mirzapore (s), London; Mount Stuart, Newcastle.—13. Queen of Scots, London; Kenyon, Liverpool; Cingalese, Melbourne.—14. Deva and Penthesilea, Liverpool.—15. Horsa, Liverpool.—16. Maharani (s), Moulmein; Larnaca, New York.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 8.—Viceroy (s), London.—9. Star of Bengal, London; Cypromene, Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 13. Widdrington (s), Shields; Gwalior (s), London.—14. Puttialla (s), Bussorah; I.G. Tenasseaim (s), Karachi; Siam (s), Melbourne; Hamsteel (s), London.—15. Bokhara (s), Shanghai; Timavo (s), Trieste; James Groves (s), Cardiff.—16. Czarewitch, Karachi.—Culna (s) and Burmah (s), Karachi.—19. Venetia (s), Suez.—19. Hamoody, Rangoon; Wimbledon (s), Karachi; Euxine (s), Tyne.—20. Mary Louisa (s), Liverpool; Malda (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 5. Olympus (s), Glasgow.—8. Vortigen (s), London; Rydall Hall (s), Liverpool.—10. Kashgar (s), London.

MADRAS.—Feb. 14. Manora (s), London; Punjaub, Bombay and Southern Port.—15. Himalaya (s), Rangoon and Northern Ports; Almora (s), Calcutta.—16. York, London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 8.—8. Pekin (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 28. Abyssinian (s) and Caradoc (s), Bombay; St. Monan, Calcutta.—29. Anglo-America, Calcutta; Verulam, Natal; Bride, Madras; Rebecca (s), Bombay; Calabria (s), Singapore; Flamingo (s), Cape Town, &c.; Royal Alfred and Alexandra, Calcutta; Lion (s), Singapore.—March 1. City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—2. Mayflower (s), Singapore; Edwin (s) and Glenrath, Bombay.—3. Normandy (s), Bombay; Australia (s), Calcutta.—4. Balcany, East London; Duke of Sutherland (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Star of Russia, Calcutta; Loudoun Castle, Singapore, &c.; Anglesea, Singapore, &c.; Leonidas, Point de Galle; Slieve Roe, Calcutta; Freia, Batavia; Deveron, Calcutta.—6. Berengara, Bombay; Bride, Madras. 10. Speke Hall (s) and Cyprus, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 12. Almora (s), Herat, Muskota, and Mairi Bhan.—13. Baghdad (s), City of Calcutta, Senator, and Night Hawk.—14. Sir John Lawrence (s), Amyone, and Bolton Abbey.—16. Orion (s), Cutch Merchant, and Myvanwy.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 8.—Star of Bengal, London.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 14. Circassia (s), Akyab; Cervin (s), Rangoon; Oorun (s), Cutch and Coast; Vingorla (s), Kutch and Kattyawar; Futtay Sultan, Allepy; Altmore (s), Rangoon; Bangalore (s), Australia; Travancore (s), Venice, &c.; Chilka (s), Karachi.—15. Calypso (s), Trieste, Venice, &c.; Anglia (s), Genoa and Marseilles; Menzaleh (s), London; I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karachi.—16. Manilla (s), Calcutta; Albura, False Point; John C. Potter, Liverpool; H.M.S. Ruby, Zanzibar.—17. Scindia (s), Calcutta; Pachumba (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; H.M.S. Serapis, England.—18. North Britain (s), Akyab; Arrow (s), Cutch; Glamis, Akyab; Yeddo (s), Liverpool *via* Aden.—19. H.M.S. Crocodile, England; Culna (s) and Czarewitch, Aden *via* Vingorla; Alva, Singapore; Pearl (s), Cutch and Coast; Chinsura (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Athens (s), Genoa and Marseilles.—20. Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Wimbledon (s), Elephant Point; James Groves (s), Akyab; Potomac (s), Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 6. Golden Horn, Elephant Point; Ocean King (s), London.

MADRAS.—Feb. 14. Allum Ghier, Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 8.—Manora (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Verona*, Feb. 25.—From Calcutta: Mr. R. Cavendish. From Madras: Mrs. Hammick and child. From Penang: Capt. and Mrs. Lyall. From Bombay: Rev. T. Rambart, Mr. G. T. Taylor, Mrs. Blyth and three daughters, Miss Louis, Mr. and Mrs. M'George, Miss Kerr, Miss Oldham, Mr. Aspinall, and Mr. Reed. From Suez: Mr. Emsley and Capt. Rouse. From Gibraltar: Capt. Beesfield, Col. Collington, R.A., and Mr. J. Briggs.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Surat*, Feb. 22.—From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Mr. Pigott, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Green, Mr. Newell, Capt. King, Mr. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Capt. Morgan, Mr. Guise, Dr. Young, Messrs. M'Laren, Thomas, Griffiths, Murdoch, Nicholas, M'Innes, Henderson, Miss Grant, and Mr. Bolland. At Venice: Mr. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, two Misses Stewart, Mr. H. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Collins and child, Mr. Schlenniger, and Mr. and Mrs. Glover. From Shanghai: Mr. Kelly. From Aden: Mr. Gilet. From Madras: Mr. A. W. Hemans. From Alexandria: Mr. E. Beames, Miss Long, and Mr. Lee. At Venice: Mr. E. and Miss Field, Mr. and Mrs. Glengale, and Mr. and Mrs. Grey.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Venetia*, Feb. 19.—From Southampton: Capt. Jarvis, Miss Skinner, Mrs. Bamfield and four daughters, Madame Focque and daughter, and Misses Hall (three). From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. Colvin, Mrs. Henvey, Mr. H. Hawes, Mr. Cassim Ariff, and Mr. Meer Mahomed. From Brindisi: Mr. J. Benton, Mr. Woodinges, Mr. Simonet, Mr. J. Dempster, Mr. and Mrs. C. Plowden, Capt. T. Galloway, Surg. R. Caldecott, Mr. A. B. de Saone, Mr. F. Peel, Capt. Kirwan, Major B. Blood, and Mr. C. Crosthwaite. From Marseilles: Mr. H. W. Johnstone. From Port Said: Mr. Ryan. From Suez: Capt. B. B. Coulson. From Aden: Sir Arthur Stepney, Capt. and Miss Walcott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mahomed and child, Mr. Hancock and three friends, H. Wakikhan and Mr. Mahomedbhoy.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Bokhara*, March 9.—From Bombay: Mr. R. M. Trowers, Mr. R. C. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. C. E. Coles, Mr. Donaldson, Sir G. Macleay, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. F. W. Brooks, Mrs. F. Kisjam, Mrs. H. M. Buller, Col. A. E. Downing, Sir A. and Lady Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Forester, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. J. W. Best, and Col. and Mrs. W. Osborne.

AT VENICE.—Per *Bokhara*, March 11.—From Bombay: The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. Bath, two Misses Farrer, and Mr. A. Sloane.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Teheran*, Feb. 26.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Dr. Finden, Mrs. T. F. Hobday, two children, and servant, Mrs. A. Crombie, two children, and servant, Miss Davidson, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Mignon, Lieut. Campbell, Capt. Hunter, Capt. Duke, and Mr. Fairtlough. For Aden: Mrs. Cahill. For Malta: Deputy Instructor G. B. Hill and Mr. Murray. For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and child, Mr. Stanley and child, Col. and Mrs. Satheby, Mr. Campbell, Mr. W. Henry, Lieut. Lillingston, Mr. Reed, Mr. Huth, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Stanley.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Surat*, March 5.—For Bombay: Mr. G. Garban and Col. and Mrs. Fagan. From Brindisi: Col. Upperton, Mrs. Finlayson and child, Mr. Swan, Capt. Bartlett, Major Nisbett, Mr. Fogo, Col. Shortt, Col. Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Tytler, and Miss Garstin. For Alexandria: Messrs. Ashby (two), Messrs. Carr, Wallis, Tripple, Miss Ashby, Miss Wallis, Sir G. and Lady Verdon, Major Borrowes, and Mr. A. Smith. From Brindisi: Mr. H. Walter.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Bokhara*, Feb. 21.—For Southampton: Mrs. W. R. Tucker and infant, Mr. Tippett, Mrs. H. M. Buller, Miss Hume, Lieut. W. C. Burrell, two Masters Thompson, Miss E. Gemmell, Mr. F. Cobb, Lieut. Col. W. E. Brown, Mr. A. Cameron, and Mr. C. Oakley. For Brindisi: Mr. R. C. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. Alexander Thomas, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. A. Consolo, Mr. Hopper, Mr. R. M. Lowers, Sir G. Macleay, Mr. F. Donaldson, Mr. W. J. Best, and Mrs. Bartholomew. For Venice: The Hon. Sir Andrew and Lady Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Saunders and two children, Mrs. F. M. Keegan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Forster, Mr. T. W. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bath, two Misses Farrer, and Col. A. E. Downing. For Suez: Mr. R. H. and the Hon. Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Alexander Sloane, Major Thursby, Dr. Young, Mr. R. P. Aelgers, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew and daughter, and Mr. A. Cahuza and son. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Feb. 14.—For Brindisi: Col. Dowker, Mr. C. H. Alsen, and Mr. Knox Wight. For Southampton: Mr. J. J. White. For Aden: Mr. P. Heeralall.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Almora*, Feb. 11.—For London: Mr. T. M. Williams and child, Mr. E. Horrocks, Mr. J. A. Sandilands, Mrs. J. Williams and child, and Mr. A. Langlands. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Dewar. For Suez: Mr. W. J. Kerr and Mr. W. G. Roe.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Douglas Castle, from Bangkok, Nov. 17, 1 S., 107 E.; Charlwood, for Japan, Jan. 6, 21 S., 29 W.

THE LOSS OF THE "VINGORLA."—The British India Company's steamer *Vingorla* has been lost in an extraordinary manner. She left Bombay for Karachi at noon of the 28th ult. The same evening, while in twenty fathoms of water, with a calm sea, she was found to be in a sinking condition, and went down in about two hours. The captain, the third officer, the engineers, and about sixty-eight persons of the crew and native deck passengers perished. All the first and second class passengers were saved in boats. The captain refused to leave the ship, and was last seen standing on the bridge. One boat sank in launching. Some were picked up by another of the company's steamers the following morning. The chief officer and two natives clung to some pieces of wood and were saved by the steamer *Britannia*, after being eighteen hours in the water. The *Vingorla* was a steamer of 588 tons, built on the Clyde in 1875. She was believed to be perfectly seaworthy when she left Bombay. The cause of the accident is most mysterious. One theory is that the hull was perforated by running unobserved on a fisherman's stakes outside the harbour. Some suspicions of foul play seem also entertained. An inquiry into the affair has been opened at Bombay.—*Times Telegram.*

THE TROOPS IN BURMA.—We learn that orders have been received at Rangoon from the medical authorities in Madras that all the men of the different regiments stationed in Burma who have been suffering from fever for more than a month are to return in order to be sent to the hills.—*Englishman.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 93¼
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	101⅛
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118½

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	677½
Bank of Bengal	500	715
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	240
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	104
Oriental	25	290

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,975	970
Frere	150	117
Mazagon	2,000	350
Port Canning	1,4 0	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	985
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	660
Bellary	1,000	465
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	4 22½
New Indian	350	95
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	38
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	250
Dhollera Ginning	300	150
East India	1,000	980
Fort	8,500	1000
French	500	465
Sind	750	422½
Mofussil	400	215
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	733	1120
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,200	990
Anglo-Indian	100	52
Alfred Manufacturing	500	390
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,280
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	775
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	480
Central India S. W. and M	500	575
Coorla Mills	1,000	470
D. Spinning	2,000	222½
Hindustan	1,000	855
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	575
Khandeish	1,000	885
Madras	1,250	375 noml.
Madras United	1,000	1,265
Manchester Spinning	50	10 noml.
Mazagon Spinning	500	75
National Spinning	1,000	675 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	795
Oriental	625	585
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	87
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	825
Sholapore Mills	1,000	725
Victoria Mills	1,000	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	307
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	109
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,735 xd.
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	350 xd.
Treacher and Co.	500	725
Thacker and Co.	100	117

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes	Rs 93 8 to 93 10
4½	of 1870 (1885)	99 12 to 100 0
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	101 3 to 101 6
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	101 3 to 101 6
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

%		
6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	108 0 to 108 8
6	of 1872 (1892)	108 8 to 109 8
6	of 1878 (1908)	102 0 to 102 4

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	100 to 101
Bank of Bengal	500	735 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	107 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	50 to 52
Bengal Coal	1000	1580 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	6 to 8
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1050 to 1075
Bonded Warehouse	445	300 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	44 to 45
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	72 to 73
Burrakur Coal	100	69 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	190 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	114 to 115
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	40 to 42
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	130 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	102 to 103
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	par
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	69 to 70
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	295 to 297½
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	30 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to 217½
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	172½ to 175
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	62 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1220 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	100 to —
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	114 to 115
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	109 to 110
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	14 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	144 to 145
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	95 to —
Riverside Press	90	75 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	44 to 45
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	200 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	£20	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	30 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	96 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	101 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to 68
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47 to 48
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	330 to —
Do. contributory	100	160 to —
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	110 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	80 to —
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	80 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	200 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	53 to 54
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	55 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	50 to 51
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	60 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	140 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	65 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	110 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	10 to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to 130
Majagram (Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to —
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 72
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	70 to 75
Singe'l (Darjiling)	100	83 to 85
Soom (Darjiling)	100	85 to 86
Springside (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	92 to 93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	— —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	160 to 165
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—Feb. 18.

Four per cent.	6¾ to 6⅞ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	1⅜ to 1⅝ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	1¼ to 1½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1895)	⅛ to ¾ dis.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	1 to 1¼ do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 2 do.
Bank of Madras Shares	26 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks, demand	1s. 8d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅛d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 3⅛-16d.	—	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 4⅛-16d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8⅝d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 11-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras
Sovereigns	—	—	12 0 0
Bar silver	—	—	—
Bar gold	—	—	—

LONDON.—March 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	102¼ to 102¾
4	Do. October 10, 1888	— to —
4	India Enfaced Paper	78½ to 79½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	84½ to 85½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1582	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	30 to 35pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	30 to 35pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 26'84, £1,000 & £500	101¼ to 101¾
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 110
6	Mauritius, 1888	104 to 108
6	Do. 1895-96	112 to 114
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	124 to 125
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	134 to 135
East Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	— to —
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 126
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 5 do.	20	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	111 to 113
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	106 to 108
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	118½ to 119½
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	104 to 106

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	101 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12 to 12¼
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	105 to 108
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	100 to 102
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	101 to 103
Indo-European	25	24 to 26

BANKS.

Agra	10	10½ to 11
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22½ to 23½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21½ to 22½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28⅛	36 to 38
Land Mortgage of India	2¼	1⅜½ to 1dis
Oriental Corporation	25	23 to 24

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius	1	¾ to 1 pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	20	— to —
Do.	10	7 to 4 dis
Do.	5	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	3 to 4 pm
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	2 to 2½pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2½ to 3½
Moyar Coffee	5	7 to 8
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	2	1¾ to 1⅛dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10½ to 11½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	53 to 55
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1 to 2pm

TEA.

Assam	20	67 to 70
British Indian	20	5 to 6
Borelli	—	15 to 16
Darjiling	20	25½ to 26½
Dejoo	—	10 to 10½
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	45 to 50
Lebong	10	10½ to 11½
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10½ to 11⅛
Do. New	10	¼ to ¾ pm
Mungledye	—	9 to 10
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	3 to 3½

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Madras	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Bombay	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Colombo	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Mauritius	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.

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INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY (Limited),

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Proceedings of an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Offices of the Company on the 4th February, 1880.

Major General SAXTON in the Chair.

The Honorary Secretary read the Notice convening the present Meeting.

The Honorary Secretary read the proceedings of the Meeting held on the 10th February, 1879, which were confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

The Report of the Directors and the Accounts appended thereto were taken as read, and unanimously adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Drysdale, seconded by Mr. Prout, and carried unanimously—That a Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, as recommended by the Directors, be declared, free of Income-tax, to be paid within one month at the Offices of the Company.

Major General Saxton and Lambart Cowan, Esq., having retired from the direction by rotation, and Mr. Cowan offering himself for re-election, proposed by Mr. Drew, seconded by Mr. Stutchbury, and carried unanimously—That Mr. Cowan be re-elected.

Proposed by Mr. Chandler, seconded by Mr. Ann, and carried unanimously—That, with a view of increasing the business element on the Board of Direction, Mr. James Mackenzie Miall be elected as Director, subject to his qualifying within one month.

Proposed by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Drysdale—That the Board of Direction be increased by the addition of Mr. F. W. J. Waugh as a member.

After some discussion this motion was withdrawn on an amendment by Major General Mercer.

Proposed by Mr. Drew, seconded by Mr. Cowan—That the Auditors be remunerated for their services with a grant of Fifteen Guineas. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. M'Guire, seconded by Mr. Ann, and carried unanimously—That the Auditors, Messrs. Leslie, Straith, and Co., be re-elected for the present year.

After votes of thanks to the Chairman, Board, and Officers of the Company, the Meeting closed.

By Order,
LAMBART COWAN, Honorary Secretary.

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NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Grosvenor Hall, No. 200, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., on THURSDAY, the 25th March, at 2 p.m.

By Order,
J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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Colonel E. S. Burnaby.
Colonel the Hon. James Ogilvie Grant.
Major General John Hinde, C.B.
Colonel William Hope, V.C.
Colonel E. H. Kennard, M.P.
General Wm. M'Murdo, C.B.
Colonel John Hay Athole Macdonald.
Captain H. H. Montagu.
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Major General G. B. Tremenheere.
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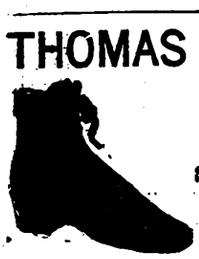
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Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consu at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, 1st Dec., 1864.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

India-office, February 28, 1880.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that an Examination of Candidates for twenty-five appointments as Surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London in August, 1880.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India-office, London, S.W.

A further notice will be issued when the exact date of examination has been fixed.

T. F. WILSON, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A Conference will be held at 1, Adam-street, Strand, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, at Eight o'clock, for discussing the following questions:—

1. What are the Causes which lead the Educated Class of Indians to prefer Government Service to Commercial and Industrial Enterprise?
2. What Means can be suggested for bringing about a Different State of Things?

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By Order,
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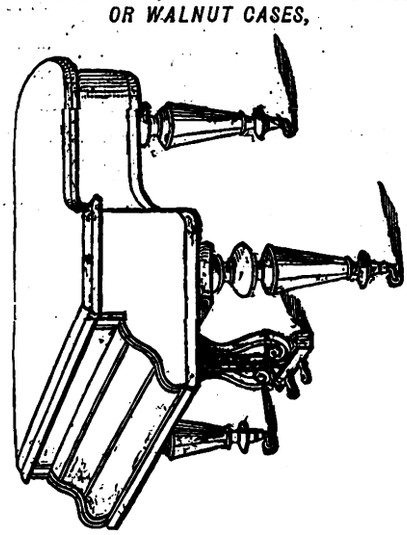
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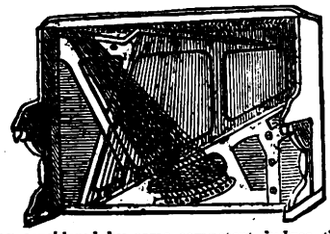


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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Feb. 28; Madras and Allahabad, Feb. 26; Calcutta, Feb. 25.

THE reports of the weather and the crops for the week ending Feb. 17, 1880, are as follow:—Rain fell during the week throughout Northern India, and has greatly benefitted the spring crops. The rain in Behar has done some little harm. There were a few showers in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras. More rain is wanted in some districts of the last-mentioned province. Public health and agricultural prospects remain good on the whole. Madras: General prospects good; rain urgently wanted in North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore for dry and tank-raised crops. Bombay: Weather cold; slight rain in parts of Gujrat and Sind; one death from cholera in Puna City; no fresh cases at Igatpuri; crops healthy. Bengal: Rain general over province, except in Chittagong division and in Backergunge, Tipperah, Pooree, Balasore and Singbhoom; it has greatly benefited all standing crops and also ploughing for aus, but damaged in some places crops in blossoms and those being reaped; slight injury done by hail in Culna; small-pox still prevalent in Cuttack, Pooree, Cooch Behar, and in some places in Chumparun, and cholera in Rampore Haut; cases of small-pox and cholera also reported in some other places; public health otherwise good. North West Provinces and Oudh: Rain has fallen in every district, which has benefited the rabi crops; prices have slightly fallen; slight damage done in Allahabad and Bareilly by hail; clear weather now wanted; cattle disease continues in Agra; health continues good. Punjab: Prospects continue favourable, rain having again fallen over a considerable portion of the province. Central Provinces: Cloudy and close at the commencement of the week; clear and cold now; linseed and pulses being gathered, also wheat in some districts; prospects continue good; prices stationary. British Burma: Public health generally good, small-pox somewhat prevalent; a little cholera and cattle disease. Bangalore: Crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; murrain amongst cattle in parts; prices generally stationary. Indore: Weather cold; health and agricultural prospects good. Ajmere: Cold; prospects excellent. Ulwur: Rain much wanted; health good.

THE weather at Cabul has become genial and warm, and is splendid at Kandahar, while at the present at least no hostile gathering is known to exist, but reports still circulate of opposition preparing to the advance of our troops. Other items of telegraphic news are as follows:—

"It is credibly reported that Abdurrahman, accompanied by the Meer of Badakshan and two Russian officers, arrived in the early part of this month at Jakhtapool, the Military Cantonment of Balkh. The Governor of Turkestan, Gholam Hyder, demurred to receiving him, but his objections to such a step were overruled by Abdurrahman's troops. The Sirdar's further movements have not yet been disclosed.

"Herat accounts represent Ayoob Khan as having stripped his people of all they possessed, so that they would gladly welcome any change of rule. Two commissioners from the Persian Government had arrived at Herat and had been welcomed by Ayoob. Despatch caravans from Herat to Kandahar are rigidly interdicted. All the troops at Herat have announced their intention of dispersing at the Nao Raj and proceeding to Turkestan.

"The troops at Cabul are about to be reinforced by four additional regiments of native infantry—the 22nd, 24th, 27th, and 45th. This will bring up the infantry to the strength of sixteen battalions. Two divisions will be formed, each to consist of two brigades. The present reserve division will cease to exist under that name, and its present commander, General J. Ross, C.B., will take command of one of the Cabul divisions, while General Roberts will command the other as well as the whole of the troops in Northern Afghanistan. General Bright will command the troops holding the line of communications from Butkhak, the march from Cabul to Jamrud, one march from Peshawur. General Bright and staff left Jellalabad on the 6th for Gandamak and Cabul. Mr. Lepel Griffin, C.S.I., new political officer for Northern Afghanistan, has arrived at Jellalabad and visited Pesh-Bolak. The latter place will probably be selected in preference to Basawal and Dakka as the site of the summer cantonment. Syed Mahomed Badshah, an important chief, was expected to meet Mr. Lepel Griffin at Jellalabad on the 11th. Col. Tucker, director of transport, is ordered to push all available carriage to Cabul, two dates being prescribed him, March 15, and May 1. The former date may specify the time of the advance of a moveable column from Cabul, either to co-operate with General Stewart towards Ghazni or to move in the direction of Bamian. The second date may specify the time, after the occupation of Ghazni, for a portion of the troops at Cabul to be withdrawn towards India.

"There is no news of importance from the Lughman Valley. The road through it to Jagdalak is nearly completed."

ACCORDING to the *Standard* Major General Sir Francis Roberts, V.C., K.C.B., will come to England for a short time, on vacating the command of the Cabul field force, but will return to India to take up a permanent appointment on the Staff of the Indian army.

THE Cologne correspondent of the same journal informs us that a force numbering 20,000 men is marching on Cabul. These forces are under the command of Sefer Khan, former aide de camp of Shere Ali. Many Afghan families are deserting Cabul, as they fear an attack on the town.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that it is finally decided to send General Skobeleff against the Tekkes, but with a small command only. He will operate from the Caspian. No expedition will be organised from Turkestan, and Merv, in all probability, will be considered beyond the sphere of action.

A LAHORE telegram states that, owing to the almost complete failure of the recruiting department and the prospect of an early campaign, the Government is contemplating the re-enlistment of the native pensioners to supply the place of the troops despatched to the front. Twenty thousand, it is believed, would be immediately available for garrison duty in the three Presidencies.

FROM the Kuram come some further particulars of the murder of Lieut. Lumsden. He had gone to his tent about eleven at night. Next morning at seven his servant, entering, found him lying across the foot of the bed quite dead, with seventeen dagger wounds, chiefly on the right side of the chest, five of them mortal. A number of things belonging to him were missing, including a bag containing Rs.1,000 in notes, his sword, pistol, boots, and clothes. The murder was evidently the work of a robber, who had managed to elude the sentries. From the position in which the body was found it is supposed that a struggle occurred in the tent. Apparently no sound was heard in the adjoining tents. Next morning a man carrying a heavy bundle asked a boy to watch it while he crossed the river to get help. As soon as he was out of sight the boy gave the alarm. The bundle was brought into the camp and found to contain everything missing from Lumsden's tent. No trace of the murderer has yet been obtained.

GENERAL FRASER has been appointed Public Works member of the Supreme Council during the absence, on leave, of Sir Andrew Clarke.

A REUTER'S telegram of the 12th inst. states that a convoy of supplies proceeding to Konoma on the 10th was attacked by Nagas, and obliged to return, as the coolies deserted. Three of the escort were killed. A later telegram says that news of some slight skirmishes comes from the Naga Hills. The general commanding is preparing to cut off supplies from the fort occupied by the Konoma men.

FROM Rampa we hear that fresh batches of prisoners continue to be brought in, and hopes are entertained of an early termination of operations. The evidence obtained

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against Ammalreddi is sufficient to justify his committal for trial on a charge of wilful murder. Chendriah appears to have met his death in ambush laid for him by a private enemy.

ACCORDING to this week's telegram the Factory Bill, which should have been brought forward at Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council, has been adjourned *sine die*. The Select Committee have very properly proposed that the bill should be made binding throughout India. The selfish and interested opposition, misnamed as public opinion, has proved too strong for social humanity and common sense.

THE announcement of the bestowal of the well-deserved honour of K.C.B. upon Brigadier Generals Keyes and Ross for the successful expedition against the Jowakis, has been followed by the bestowal of the decoration of C.B. upon Major H. C. P. Rice, S.C., commandant 1st Sikh Regiment. To quote the words of Brigadier General Keyes' despatch of March 8, 1878, "Major Rice commanded his regiment with much skill and gallantry up to Jan. 16, 1878, when he was dangerously wounded whilst personally conducting the retirement of the rear skirmishers of his regiment through the Nani Khula. This officer has always distinguished himself by his zeal and intelligence. I am much indebted to him for a valuable reconnaisance which he made by my desire previous to the attack on Jamu, and other prominent services during the operations."

THE Rumpa rebellion seems to have collapsed rather than to have been suppressed by the Madras Government, which has nothing to be proud of, either as regards the origin of the disturbance or the means adopted to bring it to a close, which have been neither politic nor vigorous. We noticed last week the condition of the Mofussil police force, as revealed by the Government report, which is discreditable to the administration that permits without prompt remedy such a state of things to exist. Another complaint comes from the Presidency town itself. The municipality of Madras, having propounded their budget, and successfully equalised their income and expenditure have been ordered by the Government to amend their ways, though not their means, and incur an additional expense of more than a lakh of rupees for "lock hospitals, sanitary inspection, quitrent and allotment for police." The municipal commissioners have no power to resist the Government order, but they have no funds to defray the charges imposed upon them, which, they consider, ought to be borne by the Government. They have, therefore, performed a dignified act of surrender, and resolved:—

"That, as under existing laws they were compelled to frame their budget as directed by Government, they have no option except to insert the additional and new items of expenditure ordered. But in submitting the budget as thus revised they would respectfully point out that every tax they were authorised to levy was already at its maximum, and that they were unable to suggest any means, either by reductions of expenditure or increase of income whereby the estimated annual deficiency of Rs.1,76,000 could be met."

But it seems to lookers on from this side that this sort of thing is likely to still further impress the neighbours in "French India" with the idea that municipal institutions are fraught with much evil; in fact, Pondicherry points to Madras as a warning example of what ought to be avoided in local administration!

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, hitherto Governor of Bombay, embarked there on Saturday last on his return to England. His Excellency received an enthusiastic ovation from the large masses of people who lined the roads to witness his departure A large meeting of Europeans and natives was held on Friday to express their sense of his services, and in the evening he was entertained at dinner by the Byculla Club. A proposal has been made to erect a statue in his honour. Pending the arrival of Sir James Fergusson, the newly-appointed Governor of Bombay, the duties of the post will be discharged by Mr. L. R. Ashburner, a member of the Council.

BETWEEN three and four thousand men employed at the workshops of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Bombay struck work against increased hours of work.

THE Indian papers contain a full report of Sir J. Strachey's speech introducing the Budget, of which a telegraphic summary has already been published. We give elsewhere the estimates for the ensuing year.

THE first Russian consulate in India has been filled by M. Vouillon, manager of the French Bank in Bombay, who has been appointed Russian Consul there.

THE net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) for the first ten months of the current financial year was Rs.1,68,18,253, as against Rs.1,76,26,717 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE Egyptian Government have decided to construct lighthouses at Guardafui and Ras Hafoon.

OUR Ceylon advices, under date Feb. 24, received to-day, contain little news. The season prospects were good, although some fear was entertained of an injurious excess of rain. The export of plantation coffee had up to date amounted to 287,930 cwt, as against 365,447 last year. Dr. Trimen, successor to Dr. Thwaites as director of the botanical garden, had arrived and assumed charge. Dr. Thwaites has decided to remain in Ceylon.

IT has been decided to limit the grant of the medal with clasp for "Jowaki" to those troops only which were in the field against the Jowaki Afreedis from the 9th November, 1877, to the 19th January, 1878, inclusive.

IN concluding his speech introducing the Budget, Sir John Strachey took occasion to make the following statement of present expenditure compared with twelve years ago:—

"I will briefly compare the accounts of our next expenditure in 1868-69 and 1869-70 with the accounts of 1878-79 and the estimates of 1880-81. That this comparison may be effective, I have eliminated the expenditure from local funds, recently incorporated with the rest of the public expenditure, and also the expenditure of the war in Afghanistan. In like manner I have removed, throughout, the credits from the extinct military funds. I have then divided the net expenditure thus ascertained into four groups, as follows:—1. Land revenue (except charges of collection, surveys and settlements), post-office, administration, minor departments, gaols and penal settlements, law and justice, police, marine, education, ecclesiastical, medical, stationery, printing, political, and miscellaneous. 2. Interest, loss by exchange, furlough allowances, pensions, and famine. 3. Public works, telegraphs, railways and canals. 4. The army. The whole net expenditure thus classified is as follows:—

Group I.—	1868-69.	1869-70.	1878-79.	1880-81.
Effective civil administration	£10,084,000	£10,566,000	£10,901,000	£11,166,000
Group II.—				
Non-effective civil expenditure ...	7,054,000	6,543,000	11,177,000	10,536,000
Group III.—				
Public Works ...	8,195,000	6,235,000	3,999,000	1,882,000
Group IV.—				
The Army ...	15,137,000	15,251,000	15,442,000	15,330,000
Total ...	£40,470,000	£38,596,000	£40,918,000	£38,915,000

IN a general order his Excellency the Commander in Chief announces to the army in India the death, on the Feb. 14, of Brigadier General J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., on active service in the field. General Tytler, says his Excellency, "has won for himself a high reputation, and by his death the army loses one of its best officers at a time when, as commanding a brigade in Kuram, his services were of great value to the State." The death of General Tytler, indeed, is a sad loss, for he was a commander who had justly earned the confidence and admiration of the Government and his country.

THE REPORT OF THE ARMY COMMISSION.

THE following are the principal recommendations of the Army Commission:—The native army is not to be reduced, but reorganised on the following strength:—Infantry regiments, eight companies, or 912 men; cavalry, for squadrons, or 600 men; two European officers to be added to the present complement. Four territorial army corps to be formed, one for employ-

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ment in Bengal, Assam, the North West Provinces, and Oudh; the second for the Punjab, the Trans-Indus frontier, and advanced posts; the third for Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and Scinde: the fourth for Madras, Hyderabad, and Burma. Each army corps is to be commanded by a lieutenant general, with a complete staff, consisting of representatives of all arms and a military secretary. The pay of the commandant of each army corps is to be Rs.4,500 monthly. He is to have full control of his territorial army, the administration of its affairs being decentralised. The commanders of the army corps are to be selected equally from the Indian and the British Army—in the former case by the Commander in Chief in India, with the approval of the Viceroy; in the latter case, by the War-office or the Horse Guards. The Commander in Chief is to lose his seat in the Council and to hold the same relative position in regard to the Military Secretariat of the Indian Government as the Duke of Cambridge to the War Department. The Viceroy to be the supreme head of the army in India. The military member of the Council to be a Cabinet Minister in charge of the War Department. Garrisons to be rearranged, and several single battalion stations to be abandoned. The commands at Julpigoree, Berhampore, Daka, Bhaugulpore, Seegowlee, Gowhatty, Tezpore, Dibroghur, Jowai, and various Assam posts, as also Hazareebagh, to be abandoned. As regards European troops in the North West, Chunar, Goruckpore, Seetapore, Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, Mutra, Sepree, Lullutpore, and Jhansi. In Bombay, Hyderabad, Sind, Bhooj, Mehedpoor Anjar, Deesa, Malligaum, Hoshungabad, and Dharwar to cease to exist as stations for troops; and possibly the British troops at Jubbulpore and Kamptee to be removed to Pachmaree. Troops to be removed from Vellore, Quilon, Trichoor, Trivandrum, Pallamcottah, Merkara, French Rocks, and Vizianagram in Madras, and British troops from Cannanore and Wellington. Arrrangements to be so made that at any time an army corps consisting of 55,000 infantry, 12,600 cavalry, 240 field guns, eighteen siege guns, and twenty-one companies of Sappers may be immediately mobilised. Plans for mobilising the same and for attack and defence to be always ready in the Commander in Chief's office. The strength of the British cavalry regiments in India to be four squadrons, or 586 men; of the British infantry regiments to be eight companies, or 1,044 men; the horse artillery to be reduced by five batteries. The number of mountain batteries to be raised to eight, field batteries to 28, and heavy field batteries to 17. A new corps of sappers to be raised of three companies. A new guide corps to be formed; also two native pioneer regiments. Each army corps to have a reserve in the Native Army consisting of 200 per regiment, to be formed as the first reserve, and to consist of sepoys with from 12 to 21 years' service, with pay at four rupees monthly. The reserve to be embodied at a regimental depot for training by European officers every two years. These men after 20 years to be drafted to the second reserve, or pension list, on the same pay. They are only liable to garrison duty or to duty on an emergency up to 32 years' service, when they must permanently retire. There is to be no European or native cavalry reserve. No local army recommended, but the short-service system to be modified. European troops to be located on the hills as much as possible. Army commands to be divided into eight first-class districts, commanded by a general officer with pay at Rs.3,500 monthly; eight second-class districts, commanded by a general officer with pay at Rs.2,500 monthly; eight third-class districts, commanded by a general officer with pay at Rs.2,000 monthly. Besides these commands, six important garrisons to be given to colonels on the staff, with staff allowance of Rs.800 monthly, in addition to pay of rank. Minor station commands divided into two classes—first, with Rs.300 added to pay of rank; second, with Rs.200 added to pay of rank. Native regiments to be recruited at certain fixed recruiting grounds. Promotion to the rank of native officer to be made in Bengal and the Punjab by direct appointment from among cadets of good family who have received a military education at a military school. In other army corps promotion to be by selection. Native States to be induced to reduce their armies gradually. Native contingents to be regarded as separate and purely local bodies. The troops of native States to be forbidden to carry arms of precision. Their field artillery to be reduced to the smallest limits. Unnecessary interference with Scindia deprecated, but the Nizam is to be induced gradually to curtail his forces. The civil employment of military officers to be discontinued. Those choosing a civil career to resign their commissions, political employ being the exception. Staff corps to be gradually abolished—first, by grouping three or four native infantry regiments into one regiment, and promoting officers in regiments so formed; secondly, by forming a general list of officers of each army corps, and making promotions in each list as vacancies occur in the army. The ranks for the native infantry to be one lieutenant colonel, one major, three captains, and four lieutenants; for the native cavalry, one lieutenant colonel, one major, four captains, and four lieutenants. Officers joining the army hereafter to be promoted in army rank in the list of the army corps to which they may be posted. Regimental promotion to be according to regimental list. Officers who joined the staff corps before 1866 to be exceptionally dealt with. Officers now in civil employ to be kept on a separate list and promoted therein. Until they disappear they will be considered non-effectives, unfit for regimental or departmental employ. Those whose appointments are abolished will, if of over 27 years' service, furlough counting as service, be granted the next grade of pension, *plus* annuity or bonus, under the retirement scheme of 1879. Those of from 30 to 38 years' service, pensions as above, with additional annuity or bonus. The system of colonel's allowances to be recast. For the future these allowances to be considered as pensions, those succeeding to them being regarded as non-effectives. One thousand pounds fixed as colonel's allowance. Consolidated retirement after 32 years' service to be the rule. Future servants retiring before 32 years' service to be liable to recall to service in case of national emergency, or if required. Medical department to be recast. The civil medical service to be separated from the military, and the latter amalgamated with the British Army Medical Department, forming one list. Netley Hospital to be abolished. Volunteering to be encouraged, but not made compulsory on Government servants as was proposed.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE following extract from a letter from the Adjutant General of India, dated Feb. 9, to General Roberts, has been published at Cabul:—"In acknowledging receipt of your despatch of the 23rd ultimo, with its enclosure, I am directed by the Commander in Chief to express to you the extreme pleasure with which his Excellency has read your reports, conveying, as they do, in a most soldier-like and graphic manner, a full and vivid description of the events recorded. Sir Frederick Haines desires me to congratulate you and the troops under your command on the ability and gallantry with which the operations from the 11th to the 23rd December, against overwhelming numbers, have been carried out from first to last, and I am to request that you will communicate his Excellency's sentiments to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of your force. The condition in which you were placed, owing to defective information as to the extent of the combination against you, in having your force scattered in various directions, was most serious, and his Excellency considers that very great credit is due to you for the ability with which you extricated yourself from such a difficult position and concentrated your troops in the cantonment of Sherpur. In this operation you were well and gallantly seconded by all ranks. Sir F. Haines can quite understand the reluctance with which you surrendered the Bala Hissar and city of Cabul to the enemy, but his Excellency is fully satisfied that the decision come to by you was, under the circumstances, the right one. The subsequent defence of the cantonment and the final dispersion of the enemy were most satisfactory. The Commander in Chief has read with pride your reports of the acts of valour and devotion performed by individuals, and Sir F. Haines will take care that your recommendations regarding those whom you believe to have most distinguished themselves receive his fullest consideration and support. His Excellency deplores, in common with the whole force, the loss of so many gallant officers and men, British and native, among whom the following appear to have been most prominent:—Major Cook of the 5th Ghoorkhas, Captains Spens of the 72nd and Beatson of the 9th Lancers; Lieutenants Forbes of the 92nd and Montanaro of the Artillery; Jemadars Jung Bahadur of the Guides and Jhunda Sing of the 5th Cavalry; Sergeant-Major Spittle of the Lancers; Colour-Sergeants Drummond of the 92nd and Yule of the 72nd; Duffadar Jeward Sing of the 5th Punjab Cavalry; and Havildar Sham Sing of the 5th Punjab Infantry. The deeds of such men remain for ever in the memory of the army, which, while deeply mourning their loss, dwells with pride on the noble example of devotion they have set. In conclusion, I am to state that Sir F. Haines quite concurs with you in the reasons through which you originally decided on the occupation of the Sherpur Cantonments in preference to the Bala Hissar, and he further agrees that you acted quite rightly under the circumstances in not destroying the villages, though their destruction, so as to make a clear space round the cantonment, was as a military precaution desirable. Your policy in endeavouring to render the British occupation of Cabul as little irksome as possible to the inhabitants was, in his Excellency's opinion, perfectly correct, notwithstanding that carrying this out you left standing villages and walled enclosures, from which considerable trouble resulted during the subsequent defence of the cantonment."

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

THE Indian Press Commissioner, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, writes concerning Mr. Gladstone's statement that the vernacular Press of India is "now more completely within the grasp of the Viceroy than the Press of Russia is in that of the Czar." This statement must have been made under an entire misapprehension of the working of the Indian Press Act of 1878. That Act places the initiation and execution of all proceedings in regard

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to the vernacular Press entirely in the hands of the local or provincial Governments—that is, of the governors, lieutenant governors, and chief commissioners of the various provinces, with their local advisers. All that the Viceroy and his Council have to do in the matter is to act as a check on the proceedings of the local Governments, to see that no proceedings are taken arbitrarily or without very sufficient cause; and this grave responsibility is shared by the Viceroy with the entire Council, consisting of the Commander in Chief, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal or the Punjab, the Law Member of Council (always an eminent English barrister), and several others, in all cases leading men of the permanent civil and military services of the Empire. Neither the moral characters nor even the political opinions of the permanent Indian services are liable to change with the changes in the political complexion of the home Government. However nefarious may be the designs of a Tory Viceroy, he is absolutely powerless to interefere with the vernacular Press of India, further than to veto or confirm, as the case may be, proceedings that have already been initiated by and received the general approbation of the permanent Indian authorities. And it must be clear to everyone that the Viceroy, even in the exercise of this secondary power of the veto, is amenable not only to Parliament, but also to an ever-vigilant and efficient public opinion, both here and in India. It is quite certain that if the Viceroy were to so much as lift up his little finger in the way of intimidating or coercing an Indian editor, the whole world would soon hear all about the matter. When this happens a comparison may with some show of justice be instituted publicly between an English Viceroy and the Russian Czar.—*Times.*

POPULAR REPRESENTATION IN INDIA.

A PAPER on this subject was read yesterday afternoon before the East India Association by Sir David Wedderburn, M.P. The chair was occupied by Sir Charles Wingfield, C.B., K.C.S.I. The lecturer said that his object was to elicit the views of old Indians and native gentlemen as to the best means for ascertaining the true feelings and wants of the people of India. He felt convinced that the Legislative Councils in India were the bodies into which an independent elective element representing the Indian taxpayer might be introduced. The admission of even a few representatives to Parliament would be too difficult. The non-official nominees in the present councils were not only in a minority, but could not form an independent Opposition. That these opinions and criticisms were even now sometimes useful was shown by the instance of the opposition offered by Mr. Morarjee Goculdas to the Bombay Irrigation Bill introduced last April. Although the bill was passed it had not, up to the present time, received the sanction of the Secretary of State. The arrangements already in successful operation in the municipalities, of which the municipal constitution of Bombay is the most popular in form, might be applied to the Legislative Councils. In the case of these municipalities, there existed already constituencies to whom might well be entrusted the privilege of electing representative members for the Legislative Councils. A commencement might at once be made by conferring this privilege upon the three Presidency cities and a few other large centres of population; thus adopting a course similar to that proposed by the present Prime Minister in the India Bill of 1858—viz., to give seats in Council to five members elected by the principal commercial cities of the United Kingdom. The lecturer proceeded to quote various authorities on the advantage to be gained by consulting the natives, especially on financial questions. Among others, he adduced the opinions of Lords Minto and Mayo. The letters of the former showed his conviction that the chief impediment to the improvement of the native race, and the chief disadvantage under which their European rulers laboured, was to be found in their reciprocal ignorance of each other's language and modes of thought. "One of the first objects of Government should be to assist them to understand each other." Lord Mayo speaks also in the clearest possible language: "There are large and rich districts from one end of India to the other wherein there are men of sufficient ability and intelligence who are willing to assist their rulers. What we want is to recognise the principle that we wish to associate with ourselves, whenever it is possible, the natives of the country." In an address to the University, Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice at Madras, said:—"There are thousands in this land desirous of the privileges of citizenship, hundreds who are capable of them. To this city there has recently been conceded what is by no means the first instalment of such privileges—local self-government. Believe me, when the common acquiescence of the enlightened among your countrymen conceive the hour has arrived for advancing the demand, England will not be slow in conceding to her Indian subjects the full privileges of citizenship, for which so many of her wisest sons have laboured to fit them." Sir Bartle Frere had drawn up a scheme of a representative constitution for India, in which he took the existing village councils as the foundation of his system, and proposed that the village councils should have the right of selecting and sending up representatives to district councils, these in their turn electing members to serve in provincial councils. By these means he considered that we should obtain organisations analogous to those existing in this country for the administration of parishes and counties; and he maintained that the "provincial councils might be unreservedly consulted as to the funds of the province, and that no measure should be adopted affecting the masses of the people till thoroughly discussed in the provincial assembly." Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart, of the Bengal Civil Service, recently addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State in which he suggested the formation of a central representative council, consisting entirely of unofficial members, before whom all projects of administration should be laid for consideration. The lecturer repudiated the idea of an Indian House of Commons, and advocated cautious and gradual introduction of the principle of representation, and concluded by saying "that Englishmen desire to govern India with a due regard to the wishes and requirements of her people, and that it is knowledge, not good intentions, in which they are mainly deficient. The time seems now to have arrived for the Government of India to apply to Parliament for such powers as may be necessary to develop in India the principle of popular representation, already successfully introduced into the constitution of Indian municipalities, and sanctioned by the approval of many distinguished Indian administrators."

A discussion followed—or rather a series of short and somewhat discursive speeches—in which the general consensus both on the part of the English and Native gentlemen was in favour of some improved mode of eliciting the opinions and enlisting the deliberative help of the Indian populations; but, as Mr. Abul Hussein complained, there was a want of practical suggestions. Mr. Long recalled to the meeting the fact that India was a congeries of States but newly united, and that a vast percentage of the population could not read or write. He urged the giving of full scope to the native press to record their opinions on all subjects. General Cavanagh urged the necessity of making the population acquainted with our feelings and motives, which were often misunderstood. Mr. Krishna Dutt objected to mere consultative bodies without effective control over the measures submitted; and Mr. Hyndman forcibly pointed out what he understood to be the great, if not hopeless, difficulty both in the rural and urban population of procuring representatives. The chairman referred to the greater knowledge of and sympathy with the natives possessed by civilians in old times, which was due to the different circumstances of life and government, and referred to a letter by Sir R. Montgomery suggesting the establishment of consultative councils.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The railway is making such progress from Raepore towards Bombay that another extension is to be opened to passenger traffic, it is said, on March 1. The *Delhi Gazette* congratulated its Agra readers by anticipation on being able to go to Mount Aboo by rail, if not this hot season, yet in the present year of grace 1880; and thinks there is much probability that the railway route from Agra and Delhi through Rajputana will be open throughout for passengers before twelve months pass.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE CALCUTTA MAGISTRACY.—We learn that several Eurasian gentlemen have recently been recommended to the Bengal Government as eligible for appointment as honorary magistrates. This is certainly a move in the right direction, because the honorary bench ought to be, as far as posssble, a representative bench. There are Eurasian gentlemen of great ability in Calcutta who are deserving of this distinction. Such men as Messrs. H. R. Fink, C. A. Andrews, Dr. Konnath Stuart, Mr. Kellner, and others whom we need not mention (if they have not already been so recommended), would greatly strengthen the present magistracy, and their appointment would give great satisfaction to the entire Eurasian community.—*Statesman.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Chitpore Hydraulic Pressing Company, held Feb. 13, a second *ad interim* dividend of 6 per cent., or Rs.6 per share, was declared. At the general meeting of the Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company, held Feb. 12, the report and accounts were adopted and passed, and Mr. Charles Halford was elected a director in the place of Mr. Heilgers, who had proceeded to Europe.—*Englishman.*

MR. DARWOOD AND KING THEEBAW.—An agent of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation has been getting into trouble at Mandalay, whence a correspondent writes as follows to a Calcutta paper:—"Within the past week several gentlemen from Rangoon and Moulmein have favoured us with a visit. Among them I will mention Messrs. Wallace and Bryce from Rangoon, and Mr. Kennedy from Moulmein. The first two gentlemen, who are members of the Bombay-Burma Corporation, I am informed, have come up on account of Mr. Darwood, and it is hoped their presence will induce the King to treat Mr. Darwood with a little more consideration than he has done lately. The story concerning Mr. Darwood may be explained in a few words. A monstrous claim has

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been brought against him, and he was warned not to leave Mandalay till he had settled it up. Mr. Darwood has for some years past been working the Neugan forests, under an agreement with the Burmese Government to pay them so much for every log of timber he brought out. He has been in the habit of rendering yearly accounts of the timber drawn out by him from time to time and exported from the country. By some secret means, however, it would appear that the Ministers have discovered that these accounts were not correct or faithfully rendered, and they have shown a glaring discrepancy between Mr. Darwood's accounts and those furnished by their own agents, proving that the Burmese Government were being defrauded of a large sum of money. This they have now called upon Mr. Darwood to refund, and, as he is intimately connected with the Bombay-Burma Corporation, the gentlemen I have named above have come up to enter into some sort of a settlement. Meantime, Mr. Darwood's work is at a standstill, as the Ministers have given orders for every obstacle to be put in the way of his getting any more timber."—*Bombay Gazette.*

H.I.M.'s STEAMER "IRRAWADDY."—The steamer *Irrawaddy*, which had already become somewhat notorious in Burma owing to her nearly colliding with a flotilla steamer up-country through mistaking the rule of the road, and which could not get alongside a wharf some months ago in the Rangoon river, necessitating the chief commissioner landing in a sampan, has now refused to go to visit the lighthouse where she was ordered. Her commander states that she is not fit to go to sea, and as she certainly is not of much use up-country, except as a laughingstock for the Burmese, it might be as well to dispose of her. As the *Irrawaddy* steamed here from Calcutta only five years ago it seems wonderful why she could not have gone safely in February to the Krishna lighthouse. A small private steamer, the *Nagpoota*, had to be hired to do the work, and Government will have to pay the cost of the two steamers whilst getting no work out of one. It is a pity, if Government steamers cannot be better looked after, that they do not give their marine work out on contract. It would be done cheaper and much more efficiently.—*Englishman.*

BURMESE, RANGOON, AND PROME RAILWAY.—The traffic returns on the Rangoon and Prome Railway show a large increase over last year. The passenger rates are kept very low, and if these were raised somewhat there is no doubt the line would pay remarkably well. The present receipts are about enough to pay a 2 per cent. dividend on the cost, which, as this was the first railway introduced in the province, and considering the expense of labour in Burma, is, I think satisfactory. It is to be hoped the Government do not mean indefinitely to shelve the Sittang Valley Railway line from Rangoon to Toungoo, where there will be no large navigable river to compete for the traffic, as is the case with the Prome line. The route from here to Toungoo has been surveyed, but, owing to the financial pressure, we hear nothing more about it at present, and it takes almost as long to send troops there now, after we have had the place for a quarter of a century, as it would for us to get reinforcements from Bombay.—*Englishman.*

RECRUITING for the native army is being largely attempted in the Punjab. The Lahore paper states that nearly all the regiments under the Commander in Chief have their recruiting parties out of Dogras, Punjabis, and Sikhs. The Punjab Government employs also, for the purpose of recruiting for the frontier force, European officers, who travel through the country.—*Englishman.*

INDIAN TEA.—The weather so far augurs well for 1880, and a bumper crop is expected. Taking that of 1879 at 36,000,000lb., 40,000,000lb. is a low estimate for the coming year with a continuance of fair weather. The consumption of Indian tea in England has been 35¼ millions in 1879, so that, unless a steady increase takes place in the home consumption, average prices are not likely to exceed, if they equal, those of 1879. This will cause shareholders and others interested in tea to compare the expenditure and revenue of former years with the prospects for the future. The labour question is a serious one for Assam and Cachar. A large crop of rice in most of the recruiting districts makes it a matter of heavy outlay to entice coolies from their homes, and, taking the average of all the tea sold in Calcutta at about nine annas six pies per pound, those gardens which cannot work cheaper than that must eventually go to the wall. Without in any way wishing to write in a depressing tone, there are many garden reports to come before the public in the next two months which will fully bear out our remarks—viz., tea costing ten annas to make and selling at nine annas. The fact is that many of the old concerns of Assam and Cachar cannot hold out against those planted seven or eight years ago unless they can work far more economically than hitherto. It is no use blaming agents and planters; the question is primarily one of supply and demand, and those who can produce the cheapest will be the only winners in a contest which becomes more serious yearly as the supply increases.—*Ibid.*

A SUPPOSED NEW DISEASE IN CALCUTTA.—Some excitement has been caused in Calcutta during the last two months by the appearance of a supposed new disease, attended with large mortality. Medical men differ as to its nature. The prevailing opinion seems to be that it is identical with the disease known in Madras and Ceylon as "Beriberi." Its main features are thus specified by the municipal health officer:—Swelling of the limbs, fever, occasionally bowel complaints, in many cases burning and pain in the affected limbs, shortness of breathing, great emaciation in fatal cases. Death by this disease is generally sudden. The disease seems to have first appeared in the suburbs of Calcutta in the rains of 1877, but it has not attracted much attention until this year. The most remarkable circumstances in its history are its gradual spread from the southern parts of the town towards the north, its pronounced localisation, and its seizure of whole families. It has hitherto affected only natives, Eurasians, and Armenians, not a single European case having been reported; and this, too, although the disease prevails chiefly in the European quarter of the town. It is said to be now dying out, but may probably break out again in the rainy season.—*Times Telegram.*

INFANTICIDE.—The criminal statistics contained in the report of the working of the Infanticide Act in the North West Provinces and Oudh during the year 1878-79 show that there were thirty-five suspicious cases of infanticide, of which six were sent up for trial. In four of these convictions were obtained against five persons. In two cases, against six persons, there were acquittals. The charges incurred amounted to Rs.28,370-13-5.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE SALWEEN.—The suggestion made by the *Rangoon Gazette* for a survey of the river Salween to ascertain what would be the cost of making this river navigable for steamers from Moulmain would, I have no doubt, be entered into heartily by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, which has done so much for our inland steam trade. If at no great cost the Salween could be made available for steamers drawing, say, 3½ft. of water for 300 or 400 miles from its mouth, I feel sure the Flotilla Company here would guarantee to turn out a couple of steamers for the trade on the Salween within a twelvemonth of the time that competent engineers pronounced it navigable. The trade of Zimmay, which now almost all is borne on the Menam to Bangkok, would doubtless find its way in part to Moulmain, for although a land journey of several days would have to be undertaken before goods could reach the Salween from Zimmay, the route is not a very difficult one, and is every year traversed by timber traders and Shans who carry heavy weights on their shoulders. It is sincerely to be hoped, then, in the interests of Moulmain and her trade, that Government may send a survey party along the banks of the Salween with portable boats and instructions to see the depth in the places where obstructions exist, and at what probable cost such obstructions could be removed by blasting or other operations. As our district officer at the Salween often visits the Siamese authorities, with whom he is on the best of terms, we may be sure that no hindrances would be placed in the way of such survey party from that side. With Upper Burma if any difficulty is anticipated, this survey of the Salween should be one of the points we should insist upon when the next treaty with that Power comes to be revised. But the Burmese Government make such a handsome thing out of the steam traffic on the Irrawaddy that we may be sure they would only be too delighted if there was a prospect of a similar lucrative trade on the Salween, where it runs through their country or through States tributary to their Government.—*Stateman's Rangoon Correspondent.*

THE LAND REVENUE.—The enormous inequality of the pressure of State burdens on the land in Bengal and in other provinces cannot be too prominently noticed. We reproduce the figures:—

PROVINCE.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land rent paid to Government.	Total land rent (gross estimated).	Local cesses.
			£	£	£
Bengal	189,000	63,000,000	3,663,000	18,000,000	560,000
N. W. Provinces ...	81,000	31,000,000	4,298,000	9,000,000	929,000
Punjab	98,000	17,000,000	2,005,000	4,000,000	300,000
Madras	138,000	31,000,000	3,296,000	9,000,000	802,000
Bombay	124,000	16,000,000	3,344,000	7,000,000	423,000

In recognition of the high rank and reputation enjoyed by Lachmessar Singh, of Durbhunga, and the good services rendered by his family, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Maharaja Bahadur" as a personal distinction.—*Pioneer.*

SOLDIERS IN COURT.—At the request of the Government, the Punjab Chief Court directs that, in future, criminal cases againgt European or native soldiers of her Majesty's army in India shall not be taken up by any but magistrates of the first class.—*Pioneer.*

ORDER OF MERIT.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Fuzl Achmud, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in charging the enemy single-handed during the assault on Zawa, in the Zaimukht country, on the 13th December 1879.—*Pioneer.*

THE LATE MR. W. CLARK.—Many in Calcutta will read with regret the announcement of the death of Mr. W. Clark at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. Clark was for many years known to fame for his connection with the drainage and water-supply schemes

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of Calcutta—schemes of which the town every year more thoroughly appreciates the benefits. Mr. Clark's last work in India was the preparation of a drainage scheme for Madras.—*Indian Daily News.*

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at Darjiling on Feb. 20, whilst earlier in the week good rain fell throughout the district, and Mount Tonghoo and the other high mountains in the neighbourhood were covered with snow.

FLOODS IN THE PUNJAB.—The chief superintendent of the travelling post offices has received telegrams to the effect that there have been heavy floods in the Punjab, and it is expected that the Punjab Railway will be "breached" in several places—*Englishman.*

ASSAM TEA.—From the official reports for Assam for the first week in February we see that the weather was getting warm, and that an early commencement of the tea season was anticipated. The late rain had done much good to the crops, the prospects of which are reported as excellent.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—The unfixed tonnage on Feb. 25 stood at 45,430 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed very firm at £2 12s. for rice or wheat; £3 10s. for cotton, hides, tea, &c.; £3, nominal, for linseed and jute; poppy and rape nominal. For London *via* Cape, the market closed firm at £2 2s. 6d. for rice, £2 2s. 6d., nominal, for linseed, £2 7s. 6d., nominal, for poppy; £2 5s. for cotton, and £1 17s. 6d. to £2 nominal, for jute. For Liverpool *via* Canal, the rates close firm at £2 10s. to £2 15s. for dead-weight, and at £3 5s. for measurement. For Liverpool *via* Cape.—Castor oil £2 5s., and linseed and gunnies at £2. The market closed steady at the above quotations.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

REVISED GRANT-IN-AID RULES.—His Grace the Governor in Council has sanctioned the revised draft of grant-in-aid rules subject to certain amendments accepted or suggested by the Director of Public Instruction. His Grace in Council considers that in no case should a certificate be granted to a normal student whose period of training has been less than twelve months; but he agrees with the director in thinking that it is expedient to add the theory of school management to the test of candidates for ordinary certificates. The appropriation of the educational building fund will not be disturbed. His Grace in Council considers that grants should be allowed for school furniture, maps, and libraries, but the grant should be allowed once only in the case of furniture, and not more frequently than once in five years in the case of maps. Grants-in-aid to libraries will not be restricted, but the disposal of applications for such is left wholly to the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction. His Grace in Council considers that Rule 22 is sufficiently explicit as it stands. The period during which the privileges secured under the old rules as regards grants will be allowed to operate will be until March 31, 1882, or for a period of two years from the introduction of the rules now sanctioned. His Grace in Council is disposed to admit the force of the subjoined suggestions made by Mr. Marden. The director has been directed to submit draft rules giving them effect for the approval of Government. The provision contained in Rule 11 does not appear sufficient for securing the due employment of a teacher or for gauging the grant which he should receive. The draft rule should, however, be so framed as not to restrain unduly the powers of managers as to the particular employment of a teacher—possibly a provision that a teacher shall not be employed except occasionally on work not specified at the time of application for grant, without intimation of such change to the divisional inspector, would suffice. The code of rules now approved will come into force from April 1, 1880. The following are Mr. Marden's suggestions referred to above:—"As the rules stand, a grant depends only on two conditions—first, that the manager pays his portion; and, second, that the teacher possesses certain qualifications. Nothing is said about the work that the teacher is to perform, it being assumed that no manager will pay his teacher more than the market value of his labour. The first is the case of religious bodies where the mere secular work is a secondary consideration, and where managers will pay a good deal more than a man's value, considered simply as a teacher, in order to secure a person imbued with their own religious convictions. The second is the case of a fraudulent manager who agrees with his teacher to content himself with the Government grant and what can be raised by fees and subscriptions whilst signing a receipt for the full amount of grant. The object of such a manager is to secure a grant above the market value of his man in order to raise the amount payable by Government. To meet these two cases there should be a rule to the effect that no teacher should receive a grant higher than one calculated according to what would be the salary paid in a Government school for the work which he is to perform in the aided school. There is another rule that would be very desirable, and that is that grants should be assigned for certain work, and that the managers should not be at liberty to assign to the teacher any other work without the sanction of the department. As the rules now stand a teacher who has received a grant for teaching a fourth class may be made to teach a third, where his pay is unnecessarily high, or a fifth where his qualifications are insufficient, at the discretion or whim of the manager."—*Madras Times.*

THE NILGIRI COMMISSION.—The appointment of commissioner of the Nilgiris is doomed, as the Government have decided that, for the future, the civil servant holding that appointment shall be styled the collector and magistrate of the Nilgiri district. The pay of the appointment will not undergo any change, but the collector will have charge of Todanad, Kundanad, and S. E. Wynaad, an arrangement which, we think, will meet with the approval of the planting community of the Wynaad. The collector will, in addition to revenue duties, perform those of sessions judge. He will be assisted by a deputy collector who, in addition to the charge of the treasury, will go through the duties now devolving upon the assistant commissioner, who will, in turn, be transferred to Coonoor and be styled head assistant to the collector of the Nilgiri district. There will be no change in the salaries of these officials. The cost of the establishment for general duties will be Rs.427; for the account branch Rs.220 per month. A sub judge is to be appointed for Ooty on a salary of Rs.500 a month, with an establishment costing Rs.257 per month. The appointment of joint magistrate will be abolished. It is expected that these arrangements will be carried out from April 1 next, and that they will result in a saving of nearly Rs.18,000 per annum to the State. The Nilgiri commission was formed during the *régime* of Sir William Denison; it was one of the first subjects that occupied the attention of the Madras Legislative Council, who passed an act for establishing the commission. The first commissioner of the district was Mr. A. W. Phillips, C.S., but, as he did not take up the appointment, the late Mr. Breeks, private secretary to Sir William, was appointed pucca commissioner of the Nilgiris.—*Madras Standard.*

A PEOPLE'S PARK AT TANJORE.—In the south-west corner and on the other side of the ditch which environs the Tanjore Fort about 200 acres of waste ground have been rented by the municipality from the receiver for Rs.200 per annum. This piece has been converted into a garden at a cost of Rs.1,000, and is intended for a people's park. To maintain the park a sum of Rs.8,000 has been raised by subscription, about half of which was paid by Mr. Thavasumuthu Nadar, Abkary contractor. The whole cost of labour was defrayed by Pundi Vandiars, a rich zemindar. We are indebted for this boon to the public to the late collector, Mr. C. S. Crole.—*South Indian Post.*

THE WYNAAD.—The past season has been a remarkably fine one, rain having fallen in twelve consecutive months, and coffee and cinchona bid fair to thrive. Crops generally have pleased proprietors, and in some cases unexpected bumpers are chronicled. But the great difficulty now being contended with is a want of transit, the available carts being wholly inadequate to the prompt delivery of produce on the coast. The present condition of estates which have been well cared for is most satisfactory, though the labour market in Mysore is deemed uncertain and unsatisfactory by those who are best able to judge of the matter. We have to record the deaths of two well-known planters. Mr. A. H. Steedman, who had been ailing for a short time only, died at Calicut, and Mr. Edward Atkins, who had gone to Australia for change, died at Melbourne. News of the latter sad event was received by telegram.—*South of India Observer.*

THE LABOUR MARKET IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—One of the most interesting tables in the last Administration Report for the Madras Presidency is that which gives the average of wages per month in the various districts. Assuming the figures given therein to be correct, there are some curious inferences to be drawn therefrom. In Ganjam a common mason, carpenter, or blacksmith received but seven-and-a-half rupees in 1875. Last year the rate of wages had risen to twelve rupees, an advance of 60 per cent. In Vizagapatam there was an advance from Rs.9-12 per month to Rs.11-4 in the same period, or an increase of but 15 per cent. In Cuddapah, on the other hand, the wages for the same class of men fell from Rs.22-8 in 1875 to Rs.15 in 1878—that is, there was a decrease of nearly 34 per cent. In Madras there was a fall in the five years of ten annas in the monthly wages of artisans. It is somewhat remarkable that the same class of men who receive twenty-two and a-half rupees a month in Madura receive but fourteen rupees six annas in Tinnevelly. We should have thought that such a wide divergence in the rates of pay ruling in two districts so near to each other would have been an impossibility. We cannot account for the fact. It may be that the table is not reliable, or it may be that artisans brought up in one district decline to seek employment in another. The district in which artisans receive the largest pay appears to be the Nilgiris, for their monthly wages are set down at Rs.27-8 a month, being Rs.2-8 a month higher than the current rate four years ago. In the Salem district the rates of wages have fallen slightly, while in South Canara they have risen fully 10 per cent. The compiler of these figures is careful to tell us that common masons, carpenters, or blacksmiths are paid in villages partly in grain and partly in money. It is only labourers and artisans in and about towns that, as a rule, are remunerated for work by money wages. It is only in four or five districts—Kistna, Cuddapah, Nilgiris, South Canara, and Malabar—that able-bodied agricultural labourers receive seven and a-half rupees a

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month. The conclusion drawn from the figures is that wages of artisans rose in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, Malabar, and South Canara; and fell in Bellary, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Salem, but the fluctuations are not very material. Wages remained stationary in the other districts.—*Madras Times.*

GOLD MINING IN MYSOR.—Gold mining in the Kolar district of the Mysor territory has rapidly improved during the past year. The Ooregum Company, of which I wrote to you in December, 1878, have been doing some excellent business lately by the sales of some of their "claims" in London. Blocks have been secured by two English companies with capital, respectively, of £25,000 and £15,000, and a sum of £7,500 was paid in the city only a few days ago for a small block for private speculation, the tests of the outcrops in which have yielded an average of two ounces per ton. At the present rate of sales, and considering the enhanced outturn of gold which skilful working and improved appliances are now producing, the Ooregum Company's grant of land is now valued at £600,000. The plucky few who put their hands to the plough in the first instance, and have had the nerve not to look back in spite of bad luck at starting, may now congratulate themselves upon the certain prospect of making their fortunes.—*Pioneer.*

GENERAL FRASER, Inspector General of Artillery in India, and General R. Cadell, C.B., Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Madras, have proceeded to Thayetmyo on a tour of inspection of the Royal Artillery located there.—*Pioneer.*

MYSOR.—It appears to have been decided to place the administration of the affairs of Mysor in the hands of the Maharaja and his native advisers from the 1st January, 1881. Most of the European officials in the commission will have to retire or be provided for elsewhere at the end of the current year.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

CARTS FOR AFGHANISTAN.—Government have acknowledged "the valuable services rendered by Mr. Rowe, the superintendent of municipal workshops, in completing so rapidly the order for carts and their spare appurtenances, despatched to Sind since October last." From January last to the present time 1,900 carts have been made up in the workshops, in addition to hay presses and other supplies. Colonel Willoughby, acting commissary general, reported to Government that "had the factory under Mr. Rowe not given such ready help in making the carts within a limited time, by working day and night, Government would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to complete the transport train in so short a time, and would, in any case, have been put to much expense to obtain skill and energy resembling those which have been shown by Mr. Rowe."—*Bombay Gazette.*

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF A NATIVE.—The official report regarding the accidental shooting of a native by Col. Dunsterville, the *Karachi Civil and Military Gazette* states, shows that a mere trivial skin wound by a spent ball was the real result. Native report magnified this in a dozen ways in Karachi and Hyderabad, the mildest of which made the affair mortal.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW COURTS.—The actual cost of the High Court buildings at Bombay amounts to Rs.16,44,528, being Rs.43,000 over the estimated cost.—*Ibid.*

OPIUM.—It is officially notified that, on and after Feb. 25, opium will be issued from all Government depots in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, at the fixed rate of Rs.13-12 per pound.—*Ibid.*

PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—We learn that, in consideration of permission to establish a British Post-office at Damaon, the Portuguese Government have made a proposal to the postal authorities in Bombay to accord to the interchange of official correspondence between the Governments of Goa, Damaon, and Diu the same rights and privileges which the official correspondence in British India enjoys.—*Ibid.*

THE STEAMSHIP "VINGORLA."—Inquiry into the loss of this steamer is proceeding at Bombay. Nothing has yet been elicited to account for the accident. The steamer, when docked last January, was perfectly sound, and never touched the ground since then. All her officers declare that she did not touch any fishermen's stakes when leaving the harbour, and that they felt no concussion or shock of any kind. One theory is that the leak may have been due to a neglected pipe of the native passengers' latrine, but evidence, so far, seems to disprove this. Her boat accommodation seems to have been insufficient. When the vessel was discovered to be sinking three boats were launched in charge of the second and third officers. The fourth, and only remaining boat, broke in two while being lowered owing to the rush of deck passengers into it. The captain, the engineers, and a large number of the crew and the native deck passengers sank with the vessel. The chief officer jumped overboard just as she was sinking and swam to some floating wood, on which he and two natives supported themselves for nineteen hours till picked up by the steamer *Britannia.* The three boats were picked up next morning by the steamer *Malda*, which at once returned to the scene of the wreck and cruised about for some time, but without finding anyone. A subscription is being raised at Bombay for the captain's wife, who was among the passengers saved.—*Times Telegram.*

MOVEMENT OF BOMBAY TROOPS.—We understand that the Bombay transport authorities have applied to Government for the use of the *Malabar* troopship, on her arrival from Natal, for the conveyance of the 15th Regiment to Karachi. A special troop train, conveying the 14-9 and 15-9 Batteries, R.A., under the command, respectively, of Majors Crawford and Arbuckle, and in the medical charge of Surgeon Robert Anderson, arrived in Bombay on Feb. 21 from Deolali. Both batteries were originally ordered to Aden, but the orders were countermanded, and they were ordered to the front. Soon after the arrival of the train in Bombay the men of the 14-9 Battery were embarked on board the hired Government transport steamer *Chilka*, together with their guns, baggage, and ammunition. The men of the F-2 Battery, R.A., were also embarked on the *Chilka*. In all about 80 men and horses and 15 bullocks belonging to this battery were embarked. Belonging to the 14-9 Battery there were embarked four officers and 79 men, besides a large number of followers attached to both batteries. The following are the names of the officers embarked:—F-2 R.A., Major Dewar, Captain Blakeley, and Lieutenant Bunbury; 14-9 R.A., Major Crawford, Captain Buckle, and Lieutenants Calder and Ogilvie. Surgeon Major Bunnyman and Lieutenant Whitby, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., were also embarked on the *Chilka*, which sailed for Karachi on Monday evening. On Feb. 22 the I.G.S. *Tenasserim* sailed for Karachi with the 15-9 Battery R.A., the numbers embarked being 7 officers, 151 men, 10 women, 15 children, 160 followers, 51 horses, and 14 bullocks. The following arrangements have been made for the movement of troops still remaining to be embarked:—The hired transport *Chilka* leaves Karachi about Feb. 27, and arrives in Bombay about March 1. The I.G.S. *Tenasserim* will leave Karachi the following day, and is also expected to arrive about the 1st proximo. The latter vessel on its arrival will be docked, and will proceed to Madras about March 6. The *Chilka* will embark on March 4 the D-B R.H.A., consisting of 138 men, 250 followers, 175 horses, and 8 bullocks. The I.G.S. *Dalhousie* will sail the same day with 20 men, 170 followers, 20 horses, and 13 bullocks belonging to the same battery. Both the *Chilka* and the *Dalhousie* will return to Bombay about March 12. The next troops to leave will be the 23rd and 24th Regiments N.I., which will be immediately embarked on the *Chilka* and *Czarewitch.* The 23rd N.I. will be of about the following strength:—8 European officers, 15 native officers, 619 men, 206 followers, 8 horses, and 8 bullocks. Of the 24th N.I. there will be embarked 3 European officers, 8 native officers, 315 men, 93 followers, 5 horses, and 4 bullocks. The two boats will leave about March 12, the *Chilka* towing the *Czarewitch.* The remainder of the 24th N.I. will leave a day or two afterwards in the *Dalhousie*, the following being the numbers expected to be embarked:—3 European officers, 8 native officers, 315 men, 93 followers, 5 horses, and 4 bullocks. On the return of the *Chilka*, *Dalhousie*, and *Czarewitch* from Karachi they will then be prepared to move 2nd Light Cavalry, the probable strength of which is as follows:—7 European officers, 16 native officers, 395 men, 450 followers, 426 horses, and 245 mules and ponies. The following circular has been issued by the Quartermaster General, Bombay:—The two squadrons 1st Light Cavalry, at Neemuch, will march at once, without relief, to Khundwa, and there take rail for Puna, to relieve the 2nd Light Cavalry. 2. The squadron 1st Light Cavalry, at Nusseerabad, to march at once, without relief, to Neemuch. 3. Families to accompany the above squadrons. 4. The headquarters of the 1st Cavalry will remain at Neemuch. 5. The 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, at Puna, will, on relief, march to Bombay for embarkation in accordance with instructions already issued.—*Times of India.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE NAGA HILLS.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, NO. T.E., DATED CACHAR, FEB. 4, 1880.

1. In continuation of my telegrams and letter of yesterday's date I am now directed to explain, for the information of the Government of India, the present arrangement of the police posts along the North Cachar frontier where it borders on the Angami country, and the dispositions which the chief commissioner has made for the further protection of this part of the district.

2. The path by which the Nagas would ordinarily come down to Baladhun lies along the lofty range of hills which runs almost parallel with the Jhiri River, some way to the west of it, and is a continuation of the Burhail Kurhail range. On the Manipore road there is a police thannah at Lackhipur, and an outpost of frontier police at Jhirighat. These, however, are behind the advanced gardens, and afford no protection to them. Going from Baladhun along the above path in a north east direction, the first post is Hangram, thirty miles off, where there are eighteen men and a stone stockade; the spot is not marked in all the maps, but is about one mile south of the Hemeo peak. Still following the same path, the next post is Tinglo, seven miles off, with the same number of men in it; and, again, twelve miles in a north west direction, is Semkhar, with eighteen men. These three posts, together with Asalu, form an outside chain, within which are Kuki villages, through which

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Angamis would not be likely to pass. All Nagas coming down the track on which these posts stand have to give up their arms, which are kept there till they return; but there is really no means of preventing Angamis, even in large numbers, from evading these posts, as they must have done in the recent attack on Baladhun.

3. The chief commissioner has ordered the guard at each of these posts to be doubled, and has authorised the deputy commissioner to attach to each post for the next three months six Kuki scouts, for the purpose of visiting neighbouring villages, bringing information, and conveying letters. He thinks this is a more likely way (looking to the nature of the country) of obtaining information of the movements of any marauding party than merely patrolling between the posts.

4. The posts themselves are not merely placed so as to protect the road, but they are also expected to protect some of the villages inhabited by what are called tame Nagas, who live in constant dread of the Angamis. The country to the west, especially along the path leading from Asalu to the plains by the valley of the Jatingah, is mainly inhabited by Kuki villages. These Kukis are hereditary foes of the Angamis, and have no fear of them. The path is used by Angamis for the purpose of trade, but the local authorities are convinced that there is no fear of their raiding in this direction, as they would have to run the gauntlet of hostile Kuki villages.

5. For the present protection of the gardens in the north east corner of the district of Cachar the chief commissioner reported in my telegram of yesterday that parties of military and police had been posted at the gardens named in the margin (Baladhun, Dixia, Lydacherra, Bartol, Paticherra, Kumbergram). For their permanent protection he has authorised the establishment of three stockaded posts, one at Baladhun of fifteen men, one at Jeypore of twenty-five men, one at Paticherra of fifteen men—the distance from end to end of this line is thirteen miles, and a regular patrol will be kept up between these points. It is the opinion of the local authorities, in which the chief commissioner concurs, that this measure will suffice to give confidence to the coolies, and the chance of having to come in conflict with armed men, and of having their retreat cut off, will prevent the Angamis from venturing again on such a raid as that on the Baladhun garden.

6. Another additional post will be placed at Kuttracherra, the most advanced garden in the Jatingah Valley, but this will be too far from the other posts to be connected with them by patrols, and will be mainly kept for the purpose of controlling the Nagas who come down to trade, and of checking the supply of arms and ammunition to the hills.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ADLARD—Feb. 10, at Rangoon, British Burma, the wife of Percy H. Adlard, a daughter.

ARUNDEL—Feb. 18, at Coimbatore, Madras, the wife of A. T. Arundel, M.C.S., a daughter.

BARRETT, Feb. 18, at Tardeo, the wife of J. J. Barrett, manager Sewlal Motilal Spinning Mill, a son.

BERESFORD—Dec. 30, at Dibroghur, Assam, the wife of Capt. G. W. Berresford, B.S.C., a son.

CARBERY—Feb. 12, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. C. B. Carbery, Punjab Educational Department, a daughter.

DUNN—Feb. 17, at Dharwar, Bombay, the wife of G. O. W. Dunn, C.E., a son.

GOLDNEY—March 11, at Dibroghur, Assam, the wife of F. C. Napier Goldney, adjutant of the 43rd A.L.I., a son.

GOOD—Feb. 15, at Simla, the wife of Horace B. Good, ex-assistant commissioner, a son.

GROSE—Jan. 28, at Nellore, Madras, the wife of J. Grose, C.S., a son.

GUISE—Jan. 22, at Theresia, Ceylon, the wife of W. Verner Guise, a daughter.

HARVEY—Feb. 15, at Chamba, the wife of J. Harvey, Esq., tutor to H.H. the Raja, a daughter.

LANDALE—Feb. 21, at Calcutta, the wife of D. G. Landale, Esq., a son.

LEWIS—Feb. 17, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. G. H. Lewis, head clerk, deputy commissioner's office, Simla, a daughter.

MOON—Feb. 15, at Calicut, the wife of C. S. Moon, of Charlotte Estate, Vythery, a son.

NICHOLSON—Feb 18, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Surg. G. F. Nicholson, I.M.D., a son.

ORCHARD—Feb. 14, at Kamptee, Central Provinces, the wife of Major A. F. Orchard, a daughter.

PALLISER—Feb. 16, at Dharwar, the wife of Harry George Palliser, C.E., executive engineer for irrigation, a son.

PRATT—March 14, at Purneah, Lower Bengal, the wife of James Pratt, M.A., of the Bengal C.S., a daughter.

REID—Feb. 12, at Rupar, the wife of A. G. Reid, assistant engineer, Punjab Irrigation, a daughter.

RICHARDS—Feb. 20, at Goalundo, the wife of Vincent Richards, a son.

SAUNDERS—Jan. 10, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Alfred Dann Saunders, a daughter.

STEINER—Feb. 24, at Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of J. Steiner, a daughter.

VITTERS—Feb. 19, at Ahmednugger, the wife of Mr. William A. Vitters, retired accountant, 2nd grade, P.W.D., a son.

WILLIAMSON—Feb. 7, at Jessore, the wife of Mr. John Chamberlain Williamson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEAUMONT—CRASTER—Feb. 24, at Agra, George Rowland William Beaumont, R.H.A., eldest son of Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart., Coleorton Hall, Leicestershire, to Lillie Ellen, daughter of Col. Craster, R.E.

CARDEW—HARTLEY—Feb. 14, at Calcutta, Henry Masters, son of the Rev. J. H. Cardew, Cheltenham, to Beatrice Mary, daughter of the late C. J. Hartley, Esq., of Edgbaston.

FORBES—SYMONS—Feb. 21, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Charles Henry Buchanan Forbes, younger son of Charles Henry Forbes, Esq., of Kingerlock, J.P., and D.L. for the County of Argyll, Scotland, to Annie, younger daughter of William Symons, Esq., Hatt, Cornwall.

GOOD—SCOTT—Feb. 13, at Calcutta, Edmund Good, port officer, Chittagong, Bengal, to Katie, daughter of G. J. Scott, of Calcutta.

IVES—HEALY—Feb. 20, at Christ Church, Amritsar, by the Rev. W. Keen, M.A., Edwin Robert Ives, B.A. (Cantab), major Bengal Infantry, to Lucy Ada Neil, only surviving daughter of Mr. John Healy.

NICOL—SINCLAIR—Jan. 12, at Christ Church, Galle Face, by the Rev. H. Newton, M.A., John T. M'Pherson Nicol, Ferham Estate, Lindoola, to Elsie Madeleine, eldest daughter of the late R. S. Sinclair, LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, the Berar, India.

SPILLANE—NORTON—Feb. 6, at Karachi, Michael James Spillane, Punjab Civil Secretariat Press, Lahore, to Minnie Norton, daughter of the late Conductor Michael Norton, Ordnance Department, Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—Feb. 27, at Port Said, Douglas Beaufort, son of the late James Henry Crawford, Bengal C.S., aged 33.

GEDDES—March 9, at Mozufferpore, Bengal, James C. Geddes, B.C.S., aged 40.

KELLNER—Feb. 8, at Mymensing, Bengal, C. G. Kellner, B.A., son of Sir George Kellner, late military accountant general in India.

ORR—Feb. 19, at Rai Bareli, Oudh, Helen, the beloved wife of Major A. P. Orr.

PARSONS—Feb. 16, at Delhi, of bronchitis, William Franklin, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Parsons, aged 6.

STRINGER—Feb. 19, at Ajmere, the infant child of Clara and Valentine Stringer.

WRATISLAW—Jan. 23, at Rangoon, Barbara Catharine, infant child of Capt. Wratislaw, 22nd Regt. M.N.I.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BAILY—March 15, at South Hampstead, the wife of Daniel Baily, a son.

CLOETE—Dec. 19, at Lower Hutt Valley, Wellington, New Zealand (the residence of R. Read, Esq.), the wife of R. H. Cloete, Esq., executive engineer, Indian State Railway, a son.

COLLEDGE—March 14, at Cheltenham, the wife of Major Colledge, Central India Horse, a son.

HANDLEY—March 12, at Montpelier-street, Brompton, the wife of J. W. Handley, of Madras, barrister at law, a daughter.

PARSONS—March 13, at Dulwich, the wife of Col. J. E. B. Parsons, Bengal S.C., a son.

REID—March 10, at 7, Clarence-lawn, Dover, the wife of A. Scott Reid, M.D., 8th Regt., B.N.I, a daughter.

WHITE—March 16, at Blackheath, the wife of C. A. White, P. and O. Company's service, a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

WILLIAMS—Feb. 25, at Paris, the wife of Harry W. Williams, of Bombay, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAWSON—SMITH—March 13, at Hammersmith, Charles Royal Dawson, of South East Wynaad and Ootacamund, Nilghiris, Madras, to Edith Rosalie, daughter of the late W. H. Smith, D.C.L., barrister at law.

PARKIN—MANN—Jan. 24, at the parish church of St. Andrew's, Jamaica, Assistant Commissary J. W. Brooke Parkin, son of Capt. J. W. Parkin, R.A., to Georgina Louisa, daughter of Major Gen. J. R. Mann, R.E.

DEATHS.

DE SALIS—March 13, at 27, Ashley-place, Westminster, Lieut. Gen. Rodolph De Salis, C.B., colonel 8th Hussars, aged 68.

FAREWELL—March 17, at Bath, Augusta D. Sarah, wife of Col. William Thomas F. Farewell, M.S.C.

FENTIMAN—Jan. 25, at Melbourne, Australia, Capt. Weston Fentiman, commander of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Tanjore*, late of Thrapstone, Northamptonshire.

GOUGH—March 14, at 84, Cadogan-place, Annie Frances Harriette, daughter of Brig. Gen. Charles Gough, C.B., V.C.

KENNEDY—Feb. 24, at Sutton, Surrey, Henrietta, the wife of Lieut. Gen. Sir Michael Kennedy, R.E.

LEWIS—March 2, at 98, Milton-road, Stoke Newington, Richard Aubin S. Lewis, son of the late R. F. Lewis, of Gray's-inn, and afterwards of Madras and Calcutta, aged 60.

LOCKHART—March 8, Amy Catharine Louisa, daughter of Lieut. Col. William S. A. Lockhart, A.Q.M.G., and granddaughter of the late Major Gen. Edward L. Dennys, B.S.C.

PATTERSON—Feb. 14, at Baroda, at the residence of her grandson, Lieut. A. P. M'Cally, H.H. the Gaekwar's Army, Eliza Anna Dorothea Patterson, aged 80, widow of the late Major F. F. Patterson.

SMITH—Feb. 17, at Calcutta, Florence Isabel Clair, daughter of Capt. W. Smith, aged 17.

TAYLOR—Feb. 15, at Jellalabad, D. C. Taylor, B.A., head clerk, Commissariat Department.

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REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

ESTIMATES, 1880-81.

REVENUE.	Accounts 1878-79.	Budget estimates, 1879-80.	Regular estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget estimate 1880-81.	Budget est., 1880-81, compared with Reg. Est., 1879-80.
CIVIL.							
Land revenue	£22,450,803	£21,939,000	£22,389,000	£450,000	...	£22,062,000	— £327,000
Tributes	703,660	703,000	714,000	11,000	...	698,000	— 16,000
Forest	605,433	672,000	662,000	...	£10,000	690,000	+ 28,000
Excise	2,619,349	2,742,000	2,765,000	23,000	...	2,782,000	+ 17,000
Assessed taxes	900,920	896,000	797,000	...	99,000	535,000	— 262,000
Provincial rates	2,638,835	2,740,000	2,706,000	...	34,000	2,764,000	+ 58,000
Customs	2,326,561	2,248,000	2,231,000	...	17,000	2,175,000	— 56,000
Salt	6,941,120	7,000,000	7,335,000	335,000	...	7,541,000	+ 206,000
Opium	9,399,401	3,000,000	10,459,000	1,459,000	...	9,410,000	— 1,049,000
Stamps	3,110,540	3,087,000	3,203,000	116,000	...	3,194,000	— 9,000
Registration	266,360	267,000	262,000	...	5,000	265,000	+ 3,000
Mint	172,335	180,000	254,000	74,000	...	196,000	— 58,000
Post-office	911,806	983,000	968,000	...	15,000	1,008,000	+ 40,000
Telegraph	426,694	380,000	486,000	106,000	...	486,000	...
Minor departments	84,968	58,000	98,000	40,000	...	81,000	— 17,000
Law and justice	647,130	649,000	663,000	14,000	...	680,000	+ 17,000
Police	211,108	233,000	221,000	...	12,000	232,000	+ 11,000
Marine	250,595	206,000	206,000	...	...	226,000	+ 20,000
Education	147,425	139,000	137,000	...	2,000	137,000	...
Medical	41,332	39,000	54,000	15,000	...	40,000	— 14,000
Stationery and printing	47,096	46,000	52,000	6,000	...	45,000	— 7,000
Interest	628,367	634,000	709,000	75,000	...	651,000	— 58,000
Superannuations	675,258	526,000	529,000	3,000	...	386,000	— 143,000
Miscellaneous	348,554	310,000	324,000	14,000	...	268,000	— 56,000
Railways	6,178,134	6,454,000	6,701,000	247,000	...	7,545,000	+ 844,000
Irrigation and navigation	790,775	788,000	871,000	83,000	...	861,000	— 10,000
Other public works	571,076	477,000	480,000	3,000	...	471,000	— 9,000
Provincial and local deficits	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	+ 188,000
Army	974,773	880,000	924,000	44,000	...	833,000	— 91,000
Gain by exchange	133,313	78,000	324,000	246,000	...	237,000	— 87,000
Grand total	£65,207,694	£64,562,000	£67,583,000	£3,021,000	...	£66,746,000	— £837,000
Deficit	...	£1,395,000	...	...	...	...	...

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget estimates, 1879-80.	Regular estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget estimates 1880-81.	Budget est., 1880-81, compared with Reg. Est., 1879-80.
CIVIL.							
Interest on debt	£5,982,093	£6,353,000	£6,039,000	...	£314,000	£5,739,000	— £300,000
Interest on other accounts	378,703	386,000	382,000	...	4,000	400,000	+ 18,000
Refunds and drawbacks	406,562	356,000	350,000	...	6,000	318,000	— 32,000
Land revenue	2,960,010	3,028,000	2,945,000	...	83,000	2,995,000	+ 50,000
Forest	454,934	510,000	521,000	£11,000	...	532,000	+ 11,000
Excise	87,839	118,000	110,000	...	8,000	111,000	+ 1,000
Assessed taxes	37,617	29,000	38,000	6,000	...	20,000	— 15,000
Provincial rates	64,431	53,000	50,000	...	3,000	53,000	+ 3,000
Customs	200,417	203,000	201,000	...	2,000	204,000	+ 3,000
Salt	404,743	383,000	356,000	...	27,000	368,000	+ 12,000
Opium	1,698,730	2,500,000	2,059,000	...	441,000	2,160,000	+ 101,000
Stamps	115,452	111,000	113,000	2,000	...	105,000	— 8,000
Registration	160,801	155,000	162,000	7,000	...	166,000	+ 4,000
Mint	103,991	113,000	104,000	...	9,000	111,000	+ 7,000
Post-office	1,033,327	1,083,000	1,131,000	48,000	...	1,142,000	+ 11,000
Telegraph	470,790	531,000	492,000	...	39,000	467,000	— 25,000
Administration	1,487,665	1,498,000	1,485,000	...	13,000	1,466,000	— 19,000
Minor departments	355,325	375,000	367,000	...	8,000	437,000	+ 70,000
Law and justice	3,297,063	3,236,000	3,292,000	56,000	...	3,353,000	+ 61,000
Police	2,419,119	2,472,000	2,485,000	13,000	...	2,513,000	+ 28,000
Marine	548,703	546,000	558,000	12,000	...	568,000	+ 10,000
Education	978,254	1,025,000	972,000	...	53,000	1,016,000	+ 44,000
Ecclesiastical	155,200	161,000	156,000	...	5,000	150,000	+ 3,000
Medical	669,059	679,000	673,000	...	6,000	709,000	+ 36,000
Stationery and printing	471,470	536,000	443,000	...	93,000	482,000	+ 39,000
Political	448,793	426,000	471,000	45,000	...	436,000	— 35,000
Allowances and assignments	1,826,484	1,909,000	1,900,000	...	9,000	1,846,000	— 54,000
Civil furlough allowances	231,561	232,000	220,000	...	12,000	233,000	+ 13,000
Superannuations	1,995,520	1,923,000	2,094,000	171,000	...	1,982,000	— 112,000
Miscellaneous	293,368	277,000	314,000	37,000	...	264,000	— 50,000
Famine relief	313,420	10,000	99,000	89,000	...	5,000	— 94,000
Railways	6,561,827	6,536,000	6,987,000	451,000	...	6,751,000	— 236,000
Irrigation and navigation	1,063,037	1,085,000	1,173,000	88,000	...	1,077,000	— 98,000
Other public works	4,318,247	4,895,000	4,146,000	...	749,000	4,306,000	+ 160,000
Provincial and local surpluses	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	— 193,000
Army	17,092,426	18,255,006	21,067,000	2,812,000	...	20,293,000	— 774,000
Loss by exchange	3,359,144	3,952,080	3,188,000	...	764,000	3,411,000	+ 223,000
Total ordinary	£63,163,303	£65,957,000	£67,464,000	£1,507,000	...	£66,329,000	— £1,125,000
Surplus	£2,044,391	...	£119,000	£1,514,000	...	417,000	+ 298,000
Productive public works	4,381,898	£3,500,000	3,700,000	200,000	...	3,312,000	— 388,000

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880.

THE REPORT OF THE ARMY COMMISSION.

THE Under Secretary of State for India has vouched for the accuracy, so far as it goes, of the scheme of Indian army reform recommended by the commissioners who sat last year in India, transmitted to London by the *Times* correspondent. He would, perhaps, be more correct to state that the entire accuracy of the correspondent's version of the scheme has been vouched for, for he notes the recommendations as being only the principal and not the complete scheme. We are thus able to judge of the reforms by their more important features, and to offer an opinion of each of those features in the order in which they present themselves.

The regimental question is the first in the order of comment. It is proposed that each native infantry regiment shall consist of 912 men, formed into eight companies, and commanded in the higher grades by nine officers. Allowing for native officers and non-commissioned officers, this would give a hundred men to each company and three officers to each wing. This is a vast improvement on the existing system, and we have but one objection to make to it, and that is, that the reform proposed does not go far enough. It would be infinitely preferable to establish the complement of European officers at twelve. This would allow for each regiment a commandant, a second in command, an adjutant, a quartermaster, and four officers for each wing, at the rate of one per company. This would be an arrangement almost perfect. By the proposed scheme three officers for each wing could only be procured by excising the quartermaster.

Referring still to the regimental question, we hail as an unspeakable boon the abolition of the miscalled Staff Corps, and the recurrence to a system of regimental promotion. "Staff corps," it is stated, "are to be gradually abolished; first, by grouping three or four native infantry regiments into one regiment, and promoting officers in regiments so formed; secondly, by forming a general list of each army corps, and making promotions in each list as vacancies occur in the army." For the present, we have to do only with the first of these points—the grouping of four regiments into one, and regulating promotion accordingly. It is a reform long called for, and we give to it an ungrudging and unconditional approval.

We proceed now to the Native Cavalry. Each cavalry regiment will, according to the scheme, be composed of six hundred men, formed into four squadrons, and commanded in the superior grades by ten officers. We have only to approve this reform. He gives one European officer to sixty natives, and that is ample. We fail to understand why, whereas the commission have recognised this proportion in the cavalry, it should allot only one officer to every hundred men in the infantry.

The abolition of the Presidency commands, and the formation of four territorial corps, is a measure which has been long demanded, and which will be hailed with approval by every man acquainted with the India of the present day. The Presidency distinctions, well suited to a state of affairs such as that which existed prior to the year 1817, have become more and more ill adapted to the progressive march of the empire towards the North West. The great military camps now marked out have been designed to meet the existing order of things. The first, including Bengal proper, Assam, Oudh, and the North West, as far, we presume, as Meerut, comprehends very nearly the Bengal Presidency as it existed when Marquis Wellesley made way for his successor, with the addition to it only of Oudh. The second, for the Punjab and Afghanistan, represents the armed force requisite for the territories acquired since 1845. The third takes in Bombay, the whole of Central India in its geographical sense, and Sind. The fourth, Southern India and Hydrabad. Each of these territorial armies will have its own special commander, styled lieutenant general, with a military secretary and complete staff, consisting of a representative of all arms. The anomaly of a commander in chief at each Presidency, with a seat in Council, and taking a keen part in civil and administrative administration is thus removed. Instead of that worn-out plan we shall see our lieutenant generals occupying themselves solely with military details, each with complete and independent control over his own army. Over these four lieutenant generals the commander in chief, relieved also from civil duties, and necessarily from his seat in Council will, we understand, exercise a general military supervision with the view of preserving unity of action. He will be the driver, they will constitute the team. He will be restricted to supervision, so to speak, of a purely active character. The actual working of the army machine in all its administrative departments will devolve on the military member of Council, in direct subordination to the Viceroy. In a word, the military member of Council will be Minister of War, and the Viceroy will be his Premier. We cannot speak too highly of this change. It relegates the commander in chief of the army to his proper position, and places a proper responsibility on the Viceroy and his Minister of War. The main point to ensure the efficient working of the arrangement will be to exercise more care in the selection of the Minister of War than was bestowed when that official occupied a purely ornamental position in the Supreme Council. It remains only to notice on this head the exercise of patronage. The arrangement by which the command of the four great army corps is divided between the Indian and British armies is wise, sensible, and fair. As such we believe it will be universally

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recognised. Before proceeding to the proposed scheme of redistribution we shall quote with marked approval the following arrangements:—"The strength of the British cavalry regiments in India to be four squadrons, or 586 men; of the British infantry regiments to be eight companies, or 1,044 men; the horse artillery to be reduced by five batteries; the number of mountain batteries to be raised to eight, field batteries to twenty-eight, and heavy field batteries to seventeen. A new corps of sappers to be formed of three companies. A new guide corps to be formed, also two new pioneer regiments." The proposals regarding the reserve are excellent; they go to form cheap and efficient garrisons, and constitute a resting place for the sepoys between active service and the pension list. Similarly do we approve of the scheme to establish fixed recruiting grounds for native soldiers. We hope it will not be forgotten that we beat the Marathas with sepoys recruited in Oudh, and that although the Oudh sepoys mutinied in 1857, they had done excellent service before and are capable of doing it again. The proposal to make native officers of young men of good family, who shall have received a good education, is one which has been advocated by some of the ablest and most practical men in the service. It has our cordial approval. With respect to the European troops, we may be allowed to express our regret that the scheme of a local army has not been entertained. This is a point on which it would be possible to spend reams of paper. We forbear, however, to touch upon it further until we learn the exact substitute that has been proposed. It is, at all events, a consolation to believe that the system of boy soldiers and boy non-commissioned officers will be departed from.

We revert once again to the officers, only to express our hearty approval of the principle whereby a hard-and-fast line is to be drawn between the *personnel* of the civil and military appointment. Henceforth a soldier in name will be a soldier in reality. The proposals regarding the recasting of the colonel's allowance, and retirement after thirty-two years' service, with liability to recall, appear to us excellent. All the changes affecting officers have been demanded in their interests no less than in the interests of the State.

We turn now to the redistribution of the army. This is a measure which has been long called for, and which the recent changes on our frontier have made more than ever necessary. The following are the proposed arrangements:—"Garrisons to be rearranged and several single battalion stations to be abandoned. The commands at Julpigoree, Berhampore, Daka, Bhaugulpore, Segowlee, Gowhatty, Tezpore, Dibroghur, Jowai, and various Assam outposts, as also Hazareebagh, to be abandoned. As regards European troops in the North West, Chunar, Goruckpore, Seetapore, Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, Mutra, Sepree, Lullutpore, and Jhansi. In Bombay, Hyderabad, Sind, Bhooj, Mehedpoor, Anjar, Deesa, Malligaum, Hoshungabad, and Dharwar to cease to exist as stations for troops; and possibly the British troops at Jubbulpore and Kamptee to be removed to Pachmaree. Troops to be removed from Vellore, Quilon, Trichoor, Trivandrum, Pallamcottah, Merkara, French Rocks, and Vizianagram, in Madras, and British troops from Cannanore and Wellington. Arrangements to be so made that at any time an army corps, consisting of 55,000 infantry, 12,600 cavalry, 240 field guns, eighteen siege guns, and twenty-one companies of sappers may be immediately mobilised. Plans for mobilising the same, and for attack and defence, to be always ready in the commander in chief's office."

Having carefully examined each and all of these, we cannot hesitate to endorse them, one and all, with our approval. The resolutions regarding mobilisation are specially to be commended.

One point only remains now to be referred to, and that is the dealing with native States:—"Native States to be induced to reduce their armies gradually. Native contingents to be regarded as separate and purely local bodies. The troops of native States to be forbidden to carry arms of precision. Their field artillery to be reduced to the smallest limits. Unnecessary interference with Scindia deprecated, but the Nizam is to be induced gradually to curtail his forces."

Whilst cordially approving the principle here laid down, we would urge great and special care and tact in the carrying of it into execution. There is no subject on which native princes are more tenacious than on that of their armed retainers. One inconsiderate act of the British authorities would be sufficient to fan suspicion into mutiny. On the whole, we commend the recommendations to the approval of the public. Evidently great care has been bestowed upon them. They adapt to India the principles which recent experience has shown to be necessary for Europe.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 21.)

TUPPER—The services of Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

TAYLOR, the Rev., S.B., to be chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong, in Assam.

PHILLIPS, Rev. L. F., M.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

GREIG, Mr. G., conservator of forests of the 4th class, N. W. Provinces, and officiating as conservator of forests of the 3rd class, will revert to his substantive appointment from the 26th January.

RIND.—The services of Mr. L. A. W. Rind, assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in Biluchistan.

JARRETT, Major H. C. T., V.C., deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, is transferred from the N.W.P. to the Central Provinces.

DAMES—The services of Mr. M. L. Dames, C.S., employed on special political duty under Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

ROBERTSON, Mr. P. J. C., officiating political assistant, 1st class, and assistant political agent at Basreh, is placed temporarily in charge of the Turkish Arabia agency, vice Lieut. Col. S. B. Miles.

COLE, Second Lieut. R. A., 2-17th Foot, to be wing officer, Deoli Irregular Force, from the date of assuming charge.

RAVENSHAW—Brigade order issued by the commandant, Central India Horse, confirmed:—1st Regt.—Lieut. H. E. Ravenshaw, officiating squadron officer, having rejoined on Jan. 14, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander from that date, during the absence of Capt. A. H. S. Neill, on field service.

YATE—The services of Capt. C. E. Yate, officiating political assistant 1st class, and assistant to the agent to the Governor General of Rajputana at Bunswarra and Pertabgurh, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

SANDFORD, Mr. J. D., judicial commissioner of Mysor, to officiate as chief commissioner of Mysor, from March 1, vice Mr. Gordon.

BROOKE, Mr. W. R., superintendent 1st grade, to officiate as director of traffic, vice Mr. J. H. Lane.

DOD, Mr. F. Wooly, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Punjab North State Railway, Pindi Kohat section, is transferred to Punjab Northern Railway, open line.

BEWLEY, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Sindi-Neemuch State Railway, to ditto.

DOWDEN, Major T. F., R.E., officiating consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, to

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officiate as superintending engineer in Biluchistan and secretary to the agent Governor General, vice Lieut. Col. R. de Bourbel, R.E.

SIVEWRIGHT, Mr. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department code.

STOREY, Mr. H. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, I.V.S. Railway, is transferred to the Kandahar State Railway, and appointed engineer in chief of the Jacobabad section, with headquarters at Jacobabad.

BELL, Mr. J. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, and superintendent of works, Kandahar State Railway, is transferred on special duty to the Sukkur Bridge.

LITTLE, Capt. A. J., S.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Peshawur-Jellalabad State Railway, is transferred to the I.V.S. Railway.

VANSITTART, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, Pindi-Peshawur section P.N.S. Railway, is transferred to the Kandahar State Railway.

POWELL, Mr. F. D., assistant traffic superintendent, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway, is posted to the I.V.S. Railway, for employment on the Sukkur Ferry.

RUTHERFORD, Mr. J. M., is posted to the Rajputana State Railway, as assistant traffic superintendent.

MASON, Lieut. A., R.E., is temporarily appointed to the P.W. Department as assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

HAYNES, Capt. H. S. F., R.E., officiating deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, will officiate as consulting engineer from the date of Major Bowden's departure till Lieut. Col. de Bourbel can take up the duties of the office.

HARTLEY—POWELL—Mr. Hartley and Mr. D. F. Powell are appointed assistant traffic superintendents, Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and placed, the former under the orders of the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, and the latter under the orders of the director general of railways.

RUTHERFORD, Mr. J. M., of the Telegraph Department, to the Traffic Department of State Railways in Class III. of the revenue scale, and placed under the orders of the director general of railways.

PETERS, Major E. N., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Biluchistan, is transferred to the establishment under the director general of railways.

JACOB, Mr. E. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Traffic Department of the Rajputana State Railway, is appointed an assistant traffic superintendent in Class III. of the revenue scale of establishment.

BARCLAY, Mr. P. D., traffic superintendent Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, is promoted to Class II. of the revenue scale from Jan. 15; Mr. Barclay is transferred from the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, to officiate as traffic superintendent in place of Mr. O'Callaghan, proceeding on leave.

ADIE, Mr. A. E., assistant traffic superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, will officiate as traffic superintendent during the absence of Mr. Barclay.

MEDICAL.

BOWMAN, Surg. Major R., officiating medical officer of the Turkish Arabia agency, to officiate as political assistant, 1st class, and assistant political agent at Basreh, with effect from the 11th Jan., vice Mr. Robertson.

REID, Surg. J., M.B., officiating senior medical officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars, is confirmed in that appointment, from Jan. 1.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the B.S.C. from the date specified :—

DRURY, Lieut. F. M., 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, officiating wing officer, 38th (the Agra) N.I., May 31, 1878.

MONEY—GRIFFITHS—AISLABIE—COOK — Punjab Frontier Force—3rd Sikh Infantry—Lieut. Col. G. N. Money, wing commander and second in command, and officiating commandant to be commandant, vice Col. D. Mocatta, retired; Major C. J. Griffiths, wing commander and officiating second in command, to be second in command, vice Lieut. Col. Money; Major W. B. Aislabie, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Major Griffiths; and Lieut. W. Cook, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, vice Major Aislabie.

CARTER—1st Punjab Infantry—Lieut. W. G. Carter, 44th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation, vice Lieut. T. C. Pears, on special political duty in Afghanistan.

PARKER, Hon. Capt. and Deputy Commissary J., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

CHESTER, Major H. D. E. W., Bengal S.C., is appointed to the rank of lieutenant colonel, from Feb. 20.

WINGATE, Capt. and Brevet Major T. O., B.S.C., is promoted to the rank of major, from Feb. 16.

ABBOTT, Lieut. H. L., B.S.C., is promoted to the rank of major, from Feb. 15.

LASSALLE, Capt. J. H. C. G., G.L.I., is promoted to the rank o major, from Feb. 20.

GLASFURD, Lieut. Col. C. L. R., Bombay B.S., to be brevet lieutenant colonel, from Feb. 20.

DUNCAN—CADELL—GRAHAM—Permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified :—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. T. Duncan, C.S.I., M.S.C., Feb. 1; Lieut. Col. R. Cadell, B.S.C., Feb. 20; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. T. C. Graham, late 4th E.L.C., is permitted to retire from the service, from Feb. 12.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major General A. Cadell, R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, and secretary to the Government of Bengal, P.W.D., private affairs, for 273 days; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. Rose, S.C., private affairs, for two years; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. G. Clark, S.C. deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, private affairs, for one year 159 days; Lieut. Col. R. Home, R.E., superintening engineer, 1st grade, Punjab P.W. Department, public affairs, for one year and 243 days; Major G. Alexander, S.C., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, Towh magistrates, 2nd class, Tavoy, British Burma, private affairs, for 273 days; Major A. P. Broome, General List Infantry, squadron commander, 12th Bengal Cavalry, medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. G. A. Collins, S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 15th The Shekhawuttee N.I., medical certificate for one year; Lieut. Col. J. V. Hunt, C.B., S.C., assistant commissary general, 2nd class, leave in India, medical certificate, for 182 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Feb. 10.)

WYNEN, Major A. G., D.A.A.G., to officiate as D.A.Q.M.G., Gwalior District, as a temporary arrangement, from the 8th Jan., 1880.

CORSE-SCOTT, Capt. J., 37th N.I., to officiate as D.A.Q.M.G., Rohilkund District, from the 15th Sept., 1879.

WORTHY—FORSTER—Major F. P., B.. S.C., will proceed to Allahabad for general duty. Capt. C. H. Forster, G.L.I. is transferred from the 13th N.I. to the 38th N.I. as an attached officer.

KELLY—OVENS—The name of Lieut. A. D. D. Kelly, 34th Foot, is to be substituted for that of Lieut. G. H. Ovens in the list of officers detailed for duty with the regimental depots.

Orders confirmed :—

WALSH—Cabul Field Force O., Dec 30, appointing Quartermaster J. Walsh, 72nd Foot, to officiate as provost marshal, vice Malor M. C. Seyton.

TURNER—3rd Brigade Khyber Div. O., Cabul Field Force, Dec. 31, appointing Lieut. F. M. Turner, 1-25th Foot, provost marshal at Lundi Kotal, vice Lieut. J. Hope.

RANKIN—Kabul Field Force O., Jan. 7, attaching Major H. H. Rankin to the 28th N. I. for duty.

JAMIESON—31st N. I.—R.O., Jan. 5, appointing Capt. A. W. Jamieson, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major G. Logan, wing commander, appointed officiating 2nd in command.

LYDIARD—31st N. I.—R.O., Dec. 26, appointing Capt. A. C. G. Lydiard, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, with effect from Dec. 23, 1879.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

BAHADUR—O'KINEALY—Maharaja Lachmessar Sing Bahadur of Durbhanga, to be a member of the council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; the Hon. J. O'Kinealy is reappointed a member of the council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

MACAULAY, Mr. C. P. L., junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, to act as magistrate and collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. S. Wells.

GREY, Capt. L. J. H., assistant commissioner, on special duty in connection with the Burkagurh Estate in Chota Nagpore, to act in the 1st grade of assistant commissioners, from Jan. 7, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. H. Risley. Capt. Grey will continue to be employed in his present appointment.

JONES, Mr. S. S., assistant commissioner, Rajmahal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, temporarily, to be an assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade, from Nov. 4, 1879, vice Capt. L. J. H. Grey. Mr. Jones is also to act in the 1st grade of assistant commissioners from Jan. 7.

ANDREW, Mr. E. S., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, 6th grade, is promoted temporarily to the 5th grade of the subordinate executive service.

MENDES, Mr. T. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, 7th grade, is promoted temporarily to the 6th grade of the subordinate executive service.

FORBES, Mr. A., officiating magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, to act as junior secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay.

QUINN, Mr. C. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bankoora, to act as magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, during the absence on deputation of Mr. D. R. Lyall.

BEAMISH, Mr. M. F., assistant superintendent of police, Pubna, to act in the 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police, from Jan. 30.

IRVINE, Mr. R. H. G., district superintendent of police, Durbhunga, is posted temporarily to Midnapore.

DRAKE, Mr. R., sub deputy opium agent of Tirhoot, is to be sub deputy opium agent of Hajeepore.

LLOYD, Mr. H. J., officiating sub deputy opium agent of Hajeepore, to act as sub deputy opium agent of Tirhoot.

MURRAY, Dr. W. F., to be civil surgeon of Durbhunga, but to continue to act as civil surgeon of Burdwan.

GUPTA, Dr. B., officiating civil surgeon of Pooree, is confirmed in that appointment.

HILL, Dr. H. W., civil surgeon of Monghyr, to be civil surgeon of Hazaribagh.

BOVILL, Dr. E., officiating civil surgeon of Monghyr, is confirmed in that appointment.

LEONARD, Mr. W., to be superintendent of the Buxar Central Gaol, from the date of the death of Dr. N. Jackson. Mr. Leonard will continue to act as superintendent of the Central Gaol, Bhagulpore.

TUCKER, Mr. H., officiating personal assistant to the Inspector General of Gaols, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. W. Leonard.

GRAVES, Mr. F., officiating district superintendent of police, Midnapore, to act as superintendent of the Buxar Central Gaol.

Promotions in the Police Department from March 1, vice Mr. J. H. Reily :—

Mr. E. I. Shuttleworth, district superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, to the 1st grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. J. H. Reily; Lieut. Col. H. E. Waller, district superintendent of police, on leave, to the 2nd grade of district superintendents, vice Mr. E. I. Shuttleworth; Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, district superintendent of police,

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posted temporarily to Midnapore, to the 3rd grade of district superintendents, vice Lieut. Col. H. E. Waller; Mr. H. N. Harris, district superintendent of police, Burdwan, to the 4th grade of district superintendents, vice Mr. R. H. G. Irvine; Mr. E. M. Showers is appointed to be a district superintendent of police of the 5th grade, vice Mr. H. N. Harris, and will continue to act until further orders as district superintendent of police, Nuddea; Mr. R. A. D. Bignell, assistant superintendent of police in charge of the police of city of Patna, is promoted to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents, vice Mr. Showers; Mr. F. T. Platts, district superintendent of police, Chittagong, is transferred to Dacca, vice Mr. J. H. Reily; Mr. G. M. M. Ridsdale, district superintendent of police, Rungpore, is transferred to Chittagong; Mr. H. N. Harris, district superintendent of police, Burdwan, is transferred to Rungpore; Mr. W. R. Green, assistant superintendent of police, Burdwan, is appointed to act until further orders as district superintendent of police of that district.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette.*)

PILCHER, Mr. R. Hope, C.S., junior secretary to the chief commissioner, is granted two years' furlough to Europe.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Feb. 21.)

TWIGG, Mr. J. H., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Hamirpur, vice Mr. M. S. Howell.

WHITE, Mr. E., joint magistrate, Bareilly, to officiate as canton magistrate of Bareilly, from Feb. 7.

LAMB, Mr. W., officiating joint magistrate, Jaunpur, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Jaunpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. E. Ward.

CONNELL, Mr. C. J. C., officiating joint magistrate, Budaun, to be a justice of the peace for the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. H. B. Finlay, settlement officer, Banda, to Europe, for eighteen months, from April 1; Mr. W. Crooke, assistant magistrate and collector, Golrakhpur, to Europe, for twenty months, from April 1; Mr. H. F. Evans, settlement officer, Agra, special leave on private affairs, for six months, from April 1; Mr. C. W. P. Watts, magistrate and collector, Farukhabad, to Europe, for fifteen months, from April 15.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Officers placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, from Feb. 12 1880, for employment on special duty in Afghanistan:—

CUNNINGHAM—WALKER—CLARKE—Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, political officer, Khyber; Mr. G. C. Walker, assistant commissioner, Kohat; Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, extra assistant commissioner.

PURSER, Mr. W. E., settlement officer, is transferred to Jullundur, and appointed to the charge of the settlement of that district, from Jan. 8. Mr. Purser will retain charge of the settlement operations in the Rohtak District pending their completion.

MACPHERSON, Capt. A. K., officiating cantonment magistrate, Peshawur, is confirmed in that appointment, from Dec. 12, vice Lieut. Col. E. A. C. Lambert, retired.

CLARKE, Mr. E. H. S., to be an extra assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, 2nd grade, from Feb. 12.

CHRISTIE—Police officer placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for employment on special duty in Afghanistan:—Mr. J. T. Christie, district superintendent of police.

Orders confirmed:—

CUNINGHAME—1st Punjab Cavalry—R.O., Nov. 15, making the following temporary appointment:—Capt. D. S. Cuninghame, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. A. M. Muir, appointed interpreter and extra aide de camp on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.B.

DEANE—Dec. 23, making the following temporary appointment:—Lieut. H. A. Deane, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. A. M. Muir, appointed interpreter and extra aide de camp to Lieut. Gen. Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.B.

ATKINSON—HARVEY—CUNINGHAME—Jan. 6, making the following officiating appointments from 26th idem:—Capt. J. R. B. Atkinson, 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. H. D. Harvey, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander; Capt. D. S. Cuninghame, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

PYCROFT—5th Punjab Infantry—R.O., Jan. 24, directing Lieut. G. Pycroft, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, from Dec. 24, vice Lieut. and Adjutant C. F. Gambier, wounded in action.

SANDILANDS—6th Punjab Infantry—R.O., Feb. 2, making the following temporary appointment:—Capt. A. N. Sandilands, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

FURLOUGHS.—The Rev. H. F. Corbyn, chaplain of Abbottabad, privilege leave for three months, from March 31; Lieut. Col. W. C. Chowne, 6th Punjab Infantry, in India, on medical certificate, for six months.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Feb. 21.)

Temporary promotions and reversions ordered from Feb. 16:—

CLARKE, Lieut. Col. W. C. S., to officiate in the second grade of deputy commissioners.

CAMPBELL, Mr. A. C., to revert from officiating second grade to third grade deputy commissioner.

PEET, Capt. H. J., to revert from officiating third grade to fourth grade deputy commissioner.

TROTTER, Capt. W. F., to revert from officiating fourth grade deputy commissioner to second grade assistant commissioner.

MAXWELL, Capt., second grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, first grade.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. D., third grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, second grade.

STEVENSON, Mr. E., assistant commissioner, second grade, to officiate in the first grade.

M'KENNA, Surgeon Major C. J., received charge of the civil medical duties of Dibrogurh on the 8th inst.

MEIKLEJOHN, Dr. R. M., M.D., received charge of the civil medical duties of Sibsagar on the 8th inst.

NIXON, Mr. G. T. St. A., assistant engineer, second grade, joined the Upper Assam Division, to which he is posted, on Feb. 8.

FISHER, Mr. C. A., assistant superintendent of police, received executive charge of the Garo Hills Treasury on the 11th inst.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 24.)

LISTER, Mr. A. L., acting sub-collector and joint magistrate, Tinnevelly, to act as collector and magistrate of that district during the absence of Mr. J. B. Pennington, on leave.

STOKES, Mr. G., assumed charge of the office of acting Canarese translator to Government from Mr. J. Sturrock, on the 16th inst.

GIBSON, Mr. E., assumed charge of the office of acting under secretary to Government in the departments under the chief secretary, on the 18th inst.

GRIGG, Mr. H.B., assumed charge of the office of acting sub-secretary to the Board of Revenue, on the 17th inst.

MELVILLE, Mr. R. J., resumed charge of the office of protector of emigrants, Madras, on the 18th inst.

FORBES, Mr. L., district and session judge, Bellary, to act as a judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, during the absence of the Hon. L. C. Innes on leave.

CARR-GOMM, Mr. F. C., district and session judge, Tinnevelly, to act as district and session judge, Bellary, during the employment of Mr. L. Forbes on other duty.

GRIBBLE, Mr. J. D. B., acting district and session judge, North Tanjore, to act as district and session judge, Kurnool, during the absence of the Hon. J. C. St. Clair on furlough.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. L. R. Burrows, president, Municipal Commission, Madras, furlough, on medical certificate, for eight months; the Hon. L. C. Innes, judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, to Europe, on medical certificate, for eight months; Mr. A. F. Cox, acting head assistant collector, North Arcot, to Europe, for two years, from April 1 next.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Second Lieut. A. H. Dobbs, her Majesty's 43rd Foot; Second Lieut. C. E. Orman, her Majesty's 44th Foot; Second Lieut. F. C. W. Rideout, her Majesty's 43rd Foot; Private W. Wallis, her Majesty's 44th Foot; Second Lieut. W. L. Boswell, her Majesty's 44th Foot; Surg. H. St. Clare Carruthers, I.M.D.; No. 5475, Bombardier Charles Costello, 12-8th Brigade R.A.

MEDICAL.

Appointments in the B.M.S.:—

MADDEN, Deputy Surgeon General C.B., to officiate, with temporary rank, as surgeon general, with effect from the date of Surgeon General Crawford's departure for Bengal.

STEWART, Surgeon Major W., M.D., to officiate, with temporary rank, as deputy surgeon general, Mysore Circle, vice Deputy Surgeon General Madden.

VAN SOMEREN, Deputy Surgeon General W. J., M.D., I.M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, from April 3, on a pension of £800 per annum.

Surgeon Major W. A. Gardiner, A.M.D., from general duty, Secunderabad to d. d. Depot Wellington, when relieved by Surgeon Major Cogan; Surgeon Major R. W. Clifton, A.M.D., from medical charge depot, Wellington, to medical charge infantry details, Bangalore, when relieved; Surgeon Major A. D. Gulland, M.D., A.M.D., from medical charge depot, Poonamallee, to medical charge depot, Wellington; Surgeon Major H. C. Guiness, A.M.D., from d. d. R.A., Bangalore, to medical charge details, Fort St. George; Surgeon R. T. Beamish, M.D., A.M.D, from d. d. 48th Regt., Cannanore, to general duty, Mysore Circle; Surgeon J. Anderson, M.D., A.M.D., from d. d. depot, Wellington (now at Bangalore), to d. d. R.A., Bangalore.

MILITARY.

Batteries of R.A. struck off the strength of the Madras establishment from the date specified:—

No. 9 Battery, 8th Brigade, No. 14 Battery, 8th Brigade, from Feb. 7.

Promotions, Madras Staff Corps:—

PLOWDEN—REID—HEWETSON—To be lieut. cols., Major C. H. Plowden, from Feb. 14, Majors J. B. Reid, G. S. B. Hewetson, from Feb. 20.

JONES, Lieut. J. A., of The Duke's Own Volunteer Artillery is permitted to resign his commission.

CLEPHANE, Col. A. R., S.C.D.A.G., to officiate as A.G., with effect from Feb. 21, vice Brigadier General Jebb, deceased.

ENGLISH, Lieut. A. J., 14th (King's) Hussars, to be aide de camp to his Grace the Governor.

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BRUNKE—The services of Lieut. J. W. S. Brunke, R.A., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment with the Ordnance Field Park, Lundi Kotal.

JONES, Lieut. R. G., H.M. 67th Foot, squadron officer, 2nd Regt. L.C., is admitted to the M.S.C. from Jan. 7.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major St. G. Caulfield, S.C., urgent private affairs, out of India, for six months; Surgeon-Major C. A. Harvey, medical certificate, out of India, to appear before a medical board; Capt. R. R. E. Brockman, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, private affairs, out of India for two years; Second Lieut. G. M. D. Lys, 48th Foot, to England, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon-Major T. Kingston, to England, to appear before a medical board.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, Feb. 10.)

Orders confirmed :—

PELIE—Jan. 1, by the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Lieut. Col. J. H. Pelie, R.A., to assume command of the R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, during the absence of Col. G. Leslie, R.A.

WARNER—FORBES—JONES—Jan. 15, by the commandant, 2nd Light Cavalry, making the following appointments :—Capt. W. B. Warner, to officiate as second in command and squadron commander; Lieut, E. E. Forbes, to officiate as second squadron commander; and Lieut. R. G. Jones, to officiate as third squadron commander.

LEADER—Feb. 2, by the commandant 2nd Regiment N.I., appointing Capt. T. A. F. Leader, officiating wing commander, vice Major A. F. Orchard, sick.

BAIN—Jan. 31, by the officer commanding ceded districts, directing Surgeon D. S. E. Bain, of the Indian Medical Department, to take medical charge of the wing 25th Regiment N.I., from Jan. 31.

BRUNKER, Lieut. J. M. S., L Battery 6th Brigade, R.A., to proceed forthwith from Kamptee to Lundi Kotal, for duty with Ordnance Field Park, Khyber.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 26.)

WESTROPP, the Hon. Sir M. R., Knight, Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 12th inst.

SCOTT, Mr. M. H., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge at Satara during the absence of Mr. R. F. Mactier on privilege leave.

WATT, Mr. A. C., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge at Dharwar during the absence of Mr. W. Sandwith on furlough.

GELL, Mr. H. G., received charge of the office of deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, on the 17th instant.

HOSKING—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon. the Chief Justice of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, of Mr. E. Hosking, C.S., to act as registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, vice Mr. A. C. Watt.

JONES, Mr. F. C., acting assistant district superintendent of police, Karachi, has passed an examination in Sindi.

WATT, Mr. A. C., delivered over charge of the office of registrar of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 21st instant.

PECHELL, Mr. C., acting supernumerary deputy collector in the district of Karachi, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class in the district of Karachi.

STREETEN, the Rev. G. B., M.A., chaplain of Ahmednagar, to be chaplain of Satara and Mahableshwur.

JONES, the Rev. W., chaplain of Belgaum Fort, to act at Byculla, from March 10.

CRUICKSHANK—The services of Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, for employment as field engineer at Kandahar.

WOOD, Lieut. W., to act as executive engineer, Satara, with the temporary rank of executive engineer, 4th grade.

RUTHERFORD, Mr. O., C.E., received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Khandesh, from Capt. J. Clabby on Feb. 9.

WARDEN, Mr. F. H., appointed probationary assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, to the Southern Maratha Country, Revenue Survey.

COLES—LA TOUCHE—Mr. C. E. Coles delivered over and Major W. P. La Touche received charge of the office of superintendent of police, Panch Mahals, on Feb. 14.

BARR—HEATH—Capt. W. Barr delivered over and Capt. J. Heath receives charge of the office of the cantonment magistrate, Deesa, on Feb. 9.

GRANT—LOCH—Messrs. G. F. M. Grant delivered over and Mr. W. Loch received charge of the offices of the collector and magistrate and agent to the governor at Surat, on Feb. 13.

WOODWARD—KEYSER—Messrs. H. Woodward and A. Keyser respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first assistant collector, Puna, on the 12th inst.

JARDINE, Mr. A. J., inspector of police for the Dhond and Manmad State line of railway.

GELL—BARTHOLOMEW—Mr. H. G. Gell and Lieut. Col. F. P. Bartholomew respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Sholapur, on the 14th inst.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS—Mr. J. A. Guerin, district collector, Belgaum, for two years; Mr. W. Sandwich, judge and session judge of Dharwar, to Europe, for nine months and twenty-five days; Mr. C. E. Coles, assistant district superintendent of police, Panch Mahals, for nine months.

MEDICAL.

PATTERSON—The services of Surg. D. A. Patterson, B.M.E., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

FRANKLYN, Deputy Surgeon General E. J., A.M.D., to proceed on duty to Karachi.

RIDDICK—ROE—Surg. Major J. Riddick and Surg. E. A. H. Roe are detailed for field service.

PATTERSON, Surg. D. A., to act as civil surgeon, Kaira, during the absence of Surg. Major H. Cook.

NARIMAN, Surg. K. S., has been confirmed in the appointment of civil surgeon, Panch Mahals, vice Surg. F. Jones.

MILITARY.

CRUICKSHANK—The services of Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

HEATH—Extract from brigade orders by the officer commanding Deesa Field Brigade, Feb. 7, confirmed :—Capt. J. M. Heath, 26th N.I., to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Deesa, from this date, vice Capt. Barr, 2-15th Foot, relieved.

TERNAN—To be captain from the date specified :—Lieut. H. B. Ternan, S.C., from Feb. 22.

To be lieut. colonels from the date specified :—

DURAND—BOYD—Staff Corps—Major A. Durand and Major J. M. Boyd, from Feb. 20.

WETHERALL, Capt. W. A., S.C., wing officer, 22nd N.I., is appointed adjutant of the Sind V.R.C.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, Feb. 27.)

YATE—29th N.I.—Capt. C. E. Yate, S.C. (assistant political agent, Banswara and Partabgarh), to officiate as wing officer in succession to Major Bryant, officiating as wing commander.

SALMON—30th N.I.—Lieut. M. B. Salmon (2nd W.I. Regt.) officiating wing officer, 10th N.L.I., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

DANIELL, Lieut. A. C., B Battery 2nd Brigade, is attached to No. 5 Battery 8th Brigade R.A. for duty.

ALLEN, Lieut. J. R. H., N. 1st R.A., has been transferred to M. 1st R.A.

Orders confirmed :—

FRANCIS—Sind Frontier Force O., Feb. 7, appointing Lieut. G. F. Francis, 1st Sind Horse, to the command of the depot 3rd Scind Horse as a temporary measure, vice Lieut. Abbott, 2nd Sind Horse, proceeding on service.

DOWN—Mhow Station O., Feb. 20, directing Lieut. C. B. Down, 13th N.I., to act as station staff officer at Mhow, from March 21, during the absence of the assistant adjutant general Mhow division on duty.

SANDWITH—Satara Station O., Feb. 16, appointing Lieut. R. Sandwith, 8th N.I., to be station staff officer, vice Capt. Tandy.

RUSSELL—17th Lancers—R.O., Feb. 18, appointing Lieut. J. M. Russell, acting quartermaster to the regiment, vice Lieut. E. B. Herbert.

WRIGHT—83rd R.O., Feb. 18, appointing Capt. F. A. Wright to act as interpreter to the battalion, with effect from Jan. 19.

BROWNE—12th N.I.—R.O., Feb. 6, making the following appointment :—Capt. C. M. Browne, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

GORDON—20th N.I.—R.O., Feb. 23, directing Lieut. J. M. Gordon, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Capt. W. S. Hore.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. E. B. Herbert, 17th Lancers, to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. A. Matthews, R.A., (No. 15 Battery 9th Brigade), from Jan. 15 to July 15, in extension, in England, on medical certificate; Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., to New Zealand on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. J. H. W. Osborne, Bengal Infantry, to Europe on medical certificate.

THE KHYBER.

JELLALABAD, FEB. 14.—There has been a redistribution of the troops forming the 2nd Division, Cabul Field Force, as follows :—One troop, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Butkhak; half troop, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Luttabund; half troop, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, two hundred, 45th Sikhs, Sei Baba; half troop, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, headquarters, 45th Sikhs, No. 6 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, Jugdulluk; Col. Armstrong 45th Sikhs, in command. Two guns, 11-9th Royal Artillery, four companies, 51st Light Infantry, Jugdulluk Kotal; two guns, 11-9th Royal Artilley, headquarters, 51st Light Infantry, half troop, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Pezwan; Col. Ball Acton, 51st Light Infantry, commanding. 1-A Royal Horse Artillery, 1-12th Foot, three troops, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, one squadron, 17th Bengal Cavalry, 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, 27th Punjab Native Infantry, headquarters, 1st Brigade, Sufed Sung; Brigadier General Arbuthnot, C.B., commanding. The troops at Sufed Sung have been divided into garrison and movable columns as follows :—Garrison—Four guns 1-A Royal Horse Artillery, 100 12th Foot, 200 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, one troop 17th Bengal Cavalry. Movable column—Two guns 1-A Royal Horse Artillery, 500 12th Foot, remainder 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, ditto 27th Punjab Native Infantry, three troops 3rd Bengal Cavalry, one troop 17th Bengal Cavalry. The 2nd Brigade is distributed as follows :—40 sabres 17th Bengal Cavalry, 100 4th Madras Native Infantry, Fort Battye; 40 sabres 17th Bengal Cavalry, 100 4th Madras Native Infantry, Rosabad; C-3rd Royal Artillery, two guns 11-9th Royal Artillery (Mountain Battery), two guns Hazara Mountain Battery, 6th Dragoon Guards (The Carabineers), 25th King's Own Borderers, three troops 17th Bengal Cavalry, 8th Native Infantry, 30th Punjab Native Infantry, 100 31st Punjab Native Infantry, 4th Madras Native Infantry, one company Madras Sappers and Miners,

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Jellalabad. Head-quarters 2nd Brigade, General Doran, C.B., commanding. The Jellalabad troops are divided into garrison and movable columns as follows:—Garrison—Four guns C-3 Royal Artillery, two squadrons 6th Dragoon Guards (the Carabineers), 100 25th King's Own Borderers, one troop 17th Bengal Cavalry, 100 31st Punjab Native Infantry, 300 4th Madras Native Infantry, one company Madras Sappers and Miners. Movable column—Two guns C-3 Royal Artillery, two guns 11·9 Royal Artillery (Mountain Battery), two guns, Hazara Mountain Battery, one squadron 6th Dragoon Guards (the Carabineers), one squadron 17th Bengal Cavalry, 500 25th King's Own Borderers, 500 8th Native Infantry, 500 30th Punjab Native Infantry. The division has now troops at all the stations from Cabul to Jellalabad; the 3rd Division holding those from Jellalabad to Peshawur. The most important change is that relative to movable columns which are now established at Sufed Sung and Jellalabad, and which at any moment can be moved out if required, provided the necessary amount of transport is available to meet this. Arrangements are being made to have a sufficient number of animals fully equipped and in readiness for any contingency that may arise.—*Pioneer Correspondence.*

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL, MARCH 12.

9th Lancers—Second Lieut. R. M'Farlane, from the 6th Dragoons, to be second lieutenant, vice M. O. Little, promoted.

2nd Foot—Second Lieut. G. B. Crawley has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

20th Foot—Second Lieut. H. S. Goodlake, from the 41st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice B. W. Cracroft, transferred to the 81st Foot.

60th Foot—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. L. Pemberton, C.B., having served five years as a regimental lieutenant colonel, has been placed on half pay.

62nd Foot—Capt. J. Kyle retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

81st Foot—Second Lieut. J. H. Young has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Rifle Brigade—Capt. L. F. B. Cary retires on half pay.

BREVET.

Lieut. Col. Wykeham Leigh Pemberton, C.B., 60th Foot, to be colonel.

Capt. James Brown, 94th Foot, to be major, in succession to Lieut. Gen. W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps, deceased.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. H. Pritchard, Madras Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List on Jan. 1, 1880:—Lieut. Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, to be general; Major Gen. G. Verner, Retired List, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant general; Major Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Ramsay, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant general; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. Phayre, C.B., aide de camp to her Majesty, Bombay Staff Corps, to be major general; Capt. and Brevet Major G. P. Beamish, 36th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. J. G. B. Stopford, 32nd Foot, to be major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. Gen. J. K. Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List on Jan. 16, 1880:—Major Gen. A. Boyd, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant general (since deceased); Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. H. M. Babington, Madras Staff Corps, to be major general; Major E. W. Saunders, 14th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. A. Murray, 78th Foot, to be major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Jan. 24, 1880, of Lieut. Gen. A. Boyd, Bengal Staff Corps:—Major Gen. R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant general; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. C. M'Callum, Madras Staff Corps, to be major general; Capt. and Brevet Major C. H. Chichester, 5th Lancers, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. E. W. Rumsey, 61st Foot, to be major.

The following promotion to take place consequent on the death, on Jan. 23, 1880, of Gen. W. Munro, C.B., colonel of the 93rd Foot:—Major P. Fitzroy, 5th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel.

PALL MALL.—MARCH 16.

BREVET.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the rank of lieutenant colonel being conferred upon the undermentioned officers in reccognition of their services during the Jowaki campaign of 1877-78, dated Nov. 22, 1879:—Major (since promoted Substantive Lieut. Col.) Harry Chippindale Plunkett Rice, Bengal Staff Corps; Major Charles Edward Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. Parry (Uncov.), E. Walker (Uncov.), A. T. Drysdale (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—A. S. Russell (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—C. E. Coles (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. E. Wild (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—H. E. M. James (Cov.).

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., to be Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

HOME NEWS.

THE COBDEN CLUB.—The silver medal of the Cobden Club, offered to the most successful student in political economy in the University of Madras, has been won by P. Thanu Pillai, a native student, who passed the M.A. degree and obtained the highest number of marks in political economy in the February examination.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.—It appears from the *Northern Echo* of Nov. 1, which contains a correct abstract of the will of the late Robert Henry Allen, Esq., of Blackwell Hall, that the statements circulated relating to Sir Henry Havelock, M.P., were erroneous. The will was executed in January, 1879, and Sir Henry Havelock only now obtains the immediate benefit of a life interest in the Newton Grange estate, or about £400 a year, instead of a legacy of half-a-million sterling as was stated. Moreover, the income from the Barton estates and residuary real estates is to accumulate for twenty-one years from the testator's death, and not from that of the late Sir Henry Havelock.—*Broad Arrow.*

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders for Rs.45,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.32,09,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8d.; to Bombay, Rs.11,70,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8·021d.; and to Madras, Rs.1,21,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8d. will receive about 12 per cent.; all above 1s. 8d. in full. This result is rather better than that shown last Wednesday, and betokens an improvement in the demand for the remittances. Next week forty-five lacs more are to be offered.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination at London in August, 1879, and who have undergone a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, together with the total number of marks obtained at the examinations at London and at Netley:—

	Names.	Marks.		Names.	Marks.
1.	G. W. P. Dennys	4,964	9.	A. C. Thompson	4,368
2.	J. W. W. Macnamara	4,920	10.	F. Burness	4,326
3.	H. O. Stuart	4,768	11.	G. J. Ward	4,294
4.	J. C. Marsden	4,552	12.	F. C. Reeves	4,153
5.	J. Sykes	4,503	13.	J. L. Poynder	4,012
6.	J. M. D. Stewart	4,450	14.	J. Hoey	3,831
7.	J. F. Tushy	4,393	15.	A. G. Collington	3,755
8.	A. R. Campbell	4,375	16.	C. A. Daubney	3,628

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday, March 23, at 8 p.m., a paper will be read on "Explosive Agents applied to Industrial Purposes," by Professor Abel, C.B., F.R.S., Association Institution C.E.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—We understand our old and well-conducted contemporary, the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, one of the most influential provincial, shipping, and commercial newspapers, has recently changed hands, and that Mr. Charles Birchall has become the new proprietor. Mr. Birchall has had great experience in journalistic matters, and under the new proprietorship we expect great things from the *Journal of Commerce* for the future.

DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—The *Euphrates* sailed on Tuesday from Portsmouth for Bombay. The *Serapis* is expected at Portsmouth on Friday, and the *Crocodile* on Sunday, from India, the former with 28 officers, 579 invalids, 171 time-expired men, and 20 men to join depots; and the latter with 17 officers, 471 invalids, and 64 time-expired men

THE DUTCH INDIES.—A remarkable interest has been recently displayed by the people of Holland in their Indian possessions. After having thrived for a great many years on the Indian surpluses, the Dutch Budget met with severe disappointments, principally through the Atchin war. A Dutch nobleman, Baron Elout, went so far as to recommend a new East Indian Company for bettering the resources of the colony. A paper, *Oost en West*, edited chiefly by Indian malcontent officials, roused the country to a sense of duty. But, apart from somewhat injudicious counselling, it is a notable fact that the Dutch are daily spreading serious Indian periodical literature. *De Indische Gids* (Guide for India), a bulky monthly, is already in its second year, and *De Indische Mercurer*, of which three monthly numbers have appeared, is an unusually large illustrated sheet devoted to the Dutch Indian trade.

DISASTER AT SEA.—A Lloyd's telegram says:—"From information received from Malta, there is little doubt that the steamer *Rathmore*, which left Cardiff on Jan. 3 for Bombay, has been lost with all her crew. Two life-buoys, marked 'S.S. *Rathmore*, Liverpool,' have been picked up off the coast of Malta, on the 8th and 25th February respectively. At the same place several pieces of timber hatches, apparently belonging to a steamer, and four casks of grease have also been washed ashore. The *Rathmore* was owned in Liverpool. She was an iron screw of over 2,000 tons gross, and Sunderland built. Her cargo consisted o coal, which was insured in London. Insurances on the vessel have been effected in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow."

THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO.—Various accounts have appeared of the painful controversy between the Bishop of Colombo and the clergy of the Church Missionary Society in Ceylon. The matter was referred by the society (which, however, did not definitely pledge itself to abide by the decision of their lordships) to the two

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Primates and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester. The Bishop of Colombo has had a personal interview with the right reverend prelates, in the course of which he has removed two misconceptions—viz., that he desires to get rid of the missionaries or to subordinate them to chaplains appointed by himself. The Archbishops and Bishops suggest that missionaries should have the Bishop's license with an appeal to the Metropolitan at Calcutta, the reissuing of all licenses carefully revised, and that, pending appeals, the analogy of the English law should be followed. Their lordships express a strong opinion as to the conduct of the missionaries in declining to associate themselves with their Bishop in the highest act of Christian worship so long as they are required to do nothing contrary to the declared doctrine of the Church. The Bishop, their lordships think, should control Scripture-readers when in charge of a mission, but not otherwise; and on the crucial question of the Synod they say "our advice is that the Bishop should distinctly state that this so-called Synod is only at present a conference without legislative authority (which, we understand, is not claimed for it) and that the missionaries should not be forbidden by the society to take part in such conferences." In conclusion, their lordships press upon both the Bishop and the society the extreme gravity of the present condition of affairs, and urge them so to act as to show that they esteem the progress of the Gospel far above the maintenance of their particular theories as to how the Church of Christ is to be worked.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the meeting onMonday—Sir H.C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., president, in the chair—Messrs Robinson and Gibbs were elected resident, and Major Trotter, R.E., and Messrs. Massey, Maxwell, Harvey, and Sauvaires, non-resident members. A paper was read, contributed by Capt. Durand, giving an acount of his recent researches in the "Islands of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf," where he had found the remains of a vast number of tombs, and, possibly, of temples, and a remarkable black stone, bearing a very early cuneiform inscription. Sir Henry Rawlinson called attention to the great value of these excavations, as throwing additional light on what has been already gained from the interpretations of the legends of Southern Babylonia. The Babylonians, he added, who were mainly instrumental in imparting civilisation to Western Asia, admitted having received all their knowledge from the mysterious islanders of the Persian Gulf, agreeably with the traditions preserved by Berosus of Oannes, the Fish God. The inscription on the black stone, he translated, "The Palace of Rimagas, the servant of Mercury, of the tribe of Ogyr."

THE MAURITIUS SUGAR CROP.—Last year's sugar crop in Mauritius was considerably below the average, only 51,000 tons having been exported between August 1 and the end of January, against 88,000 tons in the same period of 1878-9, and 96,000 in 1877-78, while the stock of sugar in hand at Port Louis on January 31 was rather less than the stock at the same date last year. Of the 51,000 tons of last year's crop exported up to that date, 22,000 tons had been shipped to India and 20,000 tons to Australia, the Cape of Good Hope taking 5,000 tons of the balance. The actual exports for the whole of last year, including the latter part of the crop of 1878 and the early portion of the crop of 1879, amounted to 105,696 tons, against 129,692 tons in the whole of 1878, and 138,505 tons in 1877. The recent weather is reported as very favourable for the growing crops, copious showers having fallen, and the young canes looking healthy and giving promise of an abundant yield to make up for the deficient crop of 1879.—*Colonies and India.*

ACCIDENT TO A MAIL STEAMER.—A telegram received yesterday from Lloyd's agent at Bombay states that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Hydaspes*, which left London on Feb. 18 for King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, has arrived at Bombay, with the loss of two blades of her propeller. The mails have been transferred to the *Assam*, sailing on March 19

AGRA BANK.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held yesterday at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. J. Thomson. The report stated that the net profits for the year ending Dec. 31 last amounted to £76,928, and, adding the balance brought forward, there was a surplus available for division of £107,564. They proposed to declare a further dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, making a dividend of 5½ per cent. for the year, to transfer £25,000 to the reserve fund, increasing it to £175,000, and to make a similar appropriation to the contingent fund, leaving £2,564 to be carried forward. The gross profit of the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, had amounted to £266,732. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the last year had been comparatively free from the financial troubles which characterised its predecessor, but still time was required to restore financial confidence, and meanwhile operations were restricted and the means of profitable investment were limited. Conjoined with this state of things there had been great depression of trade. The depression, however, had lately been succeeded by great animation. Turning to the balance-sheet, he said the current accounts showed a falling off of about £100,000, but at the end of 1878 there was a special amount of £200,000 belonging to those accounts, which was of a character they could not consider reliable. That had been withdrawn, but the difference of £200,000 had been made up to the amount of £100,000 by the improvement of those accounts generally. The fixed deposits showed a reduction of £147,000, mainly owing to withdrawals in Edinburgh. They were now, however, returning. Some misapprehension prevailed as to the interest they paid on them. Comparing that interest with the returns, it appeared to some that they could dispense with the fixed deposits without prejudice to their general revenues. It did not, however, do to take any special time; they must take the whole. They paid 4 per cent. on the current accounts and fixed deposits together, and they yielded the bank, so far as they were employed in investments or business, a return of 7 per cent. When, too, it was said that if they reduced their fixed deposits they could reduce equally their investments in Government securities, which paid them a smaller interest, the fact was overlooked that the current accounts were really liabilities payable on demand. The bills payable showed a considerable diminution—a proof of strength rather than of weakness. He then referred with satisfaction to the reduction of the usance of bills—which applied mainly to bank bills—from six to four months, and said they could have wished the usance had been reduced to three months. They had received 15s. in the pound of their claim on the City of Glasgow Bank, and in a few days they would be paid another 1s. The drawers of the bills they held had also paid 1s. in the pound, so that altogether that made 17s. in the pound. They had maturely considered the offer made by the liquidators of 20s. in the pound and to forego the interest, and the result was that they had declined the offer. He was sure they would receive their full claim, with interest at 5 per cent. He could again assure them that the other assets were so under control that, if necessary, they could pay all their liabilities as they matured. After speaking of the wisdom of making the transfer of £25,000 to the contingent fund as a separate provision to cover fluctuations in the value of Government securities and other assets, and of the importance of strengthening the reserve fund, he alluded to the prejudicial effects of the lowness of the exchange, and said that if Council bills were out of the market they would see silver up to 5s. He referred with great regret to the death of Dr. Richardson. The Earl of Carnwath seconded the motion. Some discussion followed, and an amendment was moved that a bonus of 3 per cent. should be paid. The amendment, however, was afterwards withdrawn, and the motion was carried with two dissentients. The retiring directors and auditor were re-elected, and Mr. J. G. Watson was elected a director in the room of Mr. J. Graham, resigned. A motion in favour of half-yearly meetings was then discussed, but was lost, and the meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

INDIAN TROOPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Replying to Mr. Courtney (who put a question on behalf of Mr. Mundella, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the returns from the India and War Offices were as follows:—Number of officers, men, horses, and camp followers brought from India to Malta and Cyprus in 1878:—European officers.—From India to Malta, 128; from Malta to Cyprus, 115. European troops.—From India to Malta, 336; from Malta to Cyprus, 178. Native officers.—From India to Malta, 126; from Malta to Cyprus, 116. Native troops.—From India to Malta, 5,502; from Malta to Cyprus, 5,045. Horses from India to Malta, 1,340; from Malta to Cyprus, 730. Camp followers.—From India to Malta, 2,511; from Malta to Cyprus, 1,777. Cost of transport from and to India, £486,439 2s. 7d.; cost of provisions, pay, and allowances, also allowances to soldiers' families in India and all other expenses incidental to and consequent upon the bringing of the Indian troops to the Mediterranean, whether defrayed out of Imperial or Indian funds, £310,230 19s., making a total of £796,670 1s. 7d. An estimate had arrived from the Government of India showing probable expenditure of about £50,000 in excess of that detailed. A telegram had been sent to India for further information on this point but no answer had yet been received.

Mr. FAWCETT inquired what portion of the expense would be borne by India.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the whole of the expense would be borne by England.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S REPORT.

Mr. E. STANHOPE informed Sir C. Dilke that the report of General Roberts, respecting which inquiry was lately made, had been received, and would immediately be laid upon the table.

AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. FAWCETT called attention to the apportionment of the cost of the Afghan war, and said that the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it was an Indian war was refuted by statements previously made by the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the Viceroy of India, and the Chancellor himself. He quoted several speeches to prove that this had been an Imperial war, and protested against the whole cost of the Afghan campaign being thrown on the helpless Indian people. It would be said that the Government of India wished to pay the bill, and that the financial condition of India had much improved. But the Government of India need not, in an unrepresented country, necessarily be the

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representative of India. The Viceroy and his Council said that India ought to pay the bill, but all the unofficial members of the Council considered it unjust that India should bear the entire burden. As to the improvement in Indian finances it was in the uncertain items of opium and loss by exchange, which might be worse next year. At present the Government of India had been obliged to appropriate the taxes intended for the prevention of famine to the Afghan war and to diminish the expenditure on public works. England would pay for the Cape war, but proposed to make the Indian people, who were not self-governed nor represented, pay for the Afghan war. This policy did not meet with the approval of independent supporters of the Government outside the House, some of whom thought it unjust. He claimed that he was doing the Government a service from a party point of view by appealing to them to throw part of the expenses on England, but he did so because he knew that any party advantage which might be gained would be mere dust in the balance compared with the harm certain to be inflicted on our rule in India if we gave the Indian people reason to suppose that we were less solicitous for their welfare because they had no power to influence our decision or to decide the fate of the Government. He begged to move—"That, in view of the declarations which have been officially made that the Afghan war was undertaken in the joint interests of England and India, this House is of opinion that it is unjust to detray out of the revenues of India the whole of the expenditure incurred in the renewal of hostilities with Afghanistan."

Mr. RATHBONE seconded the motion and agreed with a writer who said that if ever party politics were brought to bear on the government of India it would so demoralise England as to lead to the downfall of her Empire.

Mr. ONSLOW argued that no war undertaken in India could be described as a purely Indian war. He quoted a speech of the Viceroy to contradict Mr. Fawcett's statements. Something had been said of the finances of India; but even after the cost of the war and of the great military lines of railway there was a substantial surplus at the present time. He denied that there had been any reduction in the public works of India; but it would be found that the great military lines of railway would be greatly more beneficial to India, especially in case of famine, than doubtful irrigation works. In the case of the Mutiny the expense was thrown on the Indian finances, and in the case of the first Afghan war this country bore no part of the expenses. The Afghan war was long foreseen. The evil day, which had been postponed, had come at last; but it had, both in this country and in India, done a vast amount of good. It had welded the natives of India more firmly to us than before. It had been the means of dissipating altogether the seditious writing in the Indian newspapers; and from all the accounts he had received he would say there never was a time when the people were more contented with British rule. He had great faith in the future of that great country, which he trusted would always be ruled by such statesmen as the present Viceroy.

Mr. GLADSTONE ridiculed the optimism of the preceding speaker, and denied that the people of India were contented or had consented to the war. There were no expressions of dissent in the vernacular press because it was more completely within the grasp of the Viceroy than the press of Russia was in that of the Czar. He thought the member for Hackney had proved his case that England should bear a substantial portion of the expense of this as an Imperial war. It should be borne in mind that we could not tell what pressure this war might yet bring to bear on Indian finances—that we had not the smallest idea where the war was to end and what it was to cost. Very remarkable, though, of course, true, declarations had been made about the delays in rendering accounts from India. As a consequence of those delays we could not tell what we were spending, and small figures were presented to us while large figures were being prepared for us. With regard to the amount of the expenditure, he was surprised to read in a report of a speech of the Governor General of India the following words:—"The taxation of India shall not suffer, and the Government have always distinctly repudiated any notion of treating the proceeds of the new taxation as a separate fund." He was at a loss to understand that report, and he suggested that it would be more convenient if the speech were placed before the House in an authentic form, for it contained important comments upon matters that had been going on. The Viceroy spoke in this speech of an allegation which he called "Mr. Gladstone's last allegation," and which was "that the Indian Government had deliberately falsified its military accounts to conceal the real cost of the Afghan war." Now, this never was his allegation. It was the allegation of others given to him with such an appearance of truth that he thought it right to mention it publicly in order that, if inaccurate, it might be contradicted. He was afraid the Viceroy was in the habit of commenting upon documents which he had never read. The Viceroy, though quite incapable of any deliberate misrepresentation, received, no doubt, second-hand information as to the contents of documents—a circumstance which would explain his speaking of an allegation as "Mr. Gladstone's" when it was not his allegation at all. The allegation which had been circulated, and which was a very serious one, was to this effect—that the smallness of the figures of the war charge was owing to the fact that very large amounts of material had been withdrawn from stores in England and India and had not been replaced. When such serious allegations were circulated it was well that they should be contradicted, and he hoped, therefore, that his hon. friend opposite would be able to place before the House the means of judging fairly of the allegation in question. In conclusion, he cordially endorsed the doctrine of the hon. member for Hackney.

Mr. BALFOUR said that if the Viceroy had, in quoting the assertion, described it as the last allegation to which Mr. Gladstone had given wide publicity he would have been accurate. The argument that the expense of the Afghan war, as an Imperial matter, ought to be partly borne by England, would prove that India ought to bear part of all expenditure incurred for Imperial purposes, such as carrying the Indian troops to Malta. The Afghan war was clearly an Indian charge. Its immediate cause was an insult to the Indian Government, and it had for its ultimate object the strengthening of the North Western frontier of India. The great Mogul himself, had he been the ruler of India, would have been obliged to enter upon that war in precisely the same way as we did. He could not but give the Government in this matter his cordial support.

Mr. LAING observed that, if they were to go into speculation at all, the safest assertion to make would be that the Indian Government would never have undertaken the war of its own motion. There was no doubt that the war was undertaken in the main for English and European objects, and, considering the state of the Indian Exchequer, it was only just that a portion of the expense should fall upon England. He argued that a large increase in opium revenue must trench on the future, and the gain in exchange was too precarious. Indian finance really depended on the manner in which expenditure on productive works was dealt with.

Mr. E. STANHOPE said that the issue to be decided was, in the first place, ought India justly to bear the whole expense of the renewed hostilities in Afghanistan? and, secondly, if so, could she bear it? Whether India ought to contribute, as well as the origin of the war, had been discussed on more than one occasion, and the House had decided that the contribution made by England was entirely adequate to the purpose. Now, if the former war was really a frontier war, the renewed hostilities were due solely to the foul massacre with his attendants of an envoy sent by the Government of India to reside in a bordering country, and on that account alone we were compelled to invade and capture the city of Cabul. It was impossible to deny that those renewed hostilities were a frontier war; indeed, he had always regarded them as differing only in degree from other frontier wars. In dealing with that war the Government had had the advice and opinion of the Viceroy and of the whole Executive Government, all of whom had come to the conclusion that, though it was right in the first instance to ask the assistance of England, it was unnecessary now for England to contribute a single shilling. The right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich asked how it could be supposed that the Viceroy and his Council in any true sense of the word represented the people of India. He could only say that if the Indian people were to be taxed only by representatives, and as far as they liked, the probability was that England would have to pay the entire expense of their government. It was eminently desirable in all possible circumstances that India should bear its own burdens and not add to the burdens of this country. The position of India would be lessened in the eyes of the world if it were to be supposed that for a frontier war against barbarous enemies she was obliged to come to England for assistance. He could not imagine anything more dangerous or more likely to make the people of England dissatisfied with their relations with India than that India was to be a financial burden on this country. Next, the main guarantee for economical administration in India was that India should pay her own way. Once take away that guarantee, once let it be supposed that any enterprise it might suit the Indian Government to undertake was to be paid for by England, and all security for economy in Indian administration was at an end. Then it only remained to be considered whether India could pay. Hon. and right hon. gentlemen opposite treated that matter somewhat lightly now, but during the course of the past year he had heard a great deal about financial confusion, and that the loan was financial bankruptcy. His right hon. friend opposite (Mr. Gladstone) certainly did say in one of his speeches in Scotland that there was a widespread belief that the charge on account of the Afghan war had not been made known, and he went on to say he believed only a little had been put forward and that a great deal remained behind, and he shared the general belief that the full cost of the war had not been put forward. Now he, on the part of the Government of India, gave that statement an unqualified denial. They had put forward as honestly as any Government could every item of expenditure that could possibly be included in this war. In the course of the operations on the frontier a large number of the transport animals had died or been killed. In consequence of that loss the cost of the Post-office all over India had increased, and that charge had been included in the cost of the war. The member for Greenwich said the cost of warlike stores had greatly diminished, and suggested that the Government had drawn upon those stores in consequence of the fighting in Afghanistan, and that those stores were now very much reduced. Now, after a careful inquiry this was the result. The saving of £290,000 on ordnance supplies was a real one. It was, however, due to the fact that our expenditure under this head in 1877-78 and previous years was un-

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usually large, owing to the large supplies then made of Martini-Henry arms for Europeans troops, Sniders for native troops, and ordnance for siege batteries. These supplies having been well brought up to their proper complement the expenditure had naturally fallen off. In 1879-80 they expended a good deal; but they now expected a small surplus after all the cost of the war and the frontier railways had been defrayed. By the results of economy they expected an improved revenue. They were better off than they expected during the present year by £4,500,000. Coming now to 1880-81, not only did they expect to be able to pay the whole cost necessary for the war in Afghanistan and to complete the system of frontier railways, but to fulfil every single famine pledge they had ever made and yet have a surplus of £119,000. More than that, they had not been compelled to make any call upon their power of borrowing last year, and they had not borrowed a single shilling of the five millions. They looked forward in the current year in India not to have to borrow anything in that country. With regard to exchanges, why should it be assumed that they were going to be unfavourable next year? The indications were in the opposite direction. Trade showed a considerable improvement, the harvest had been good, and the indications generally did not justify a despondent view, though in the face of the enormous amount of remittances they had to make he would not say positively they should be able to realise all that they expected. But he firmly believed the estimate was a fair one. He now came to the question of famine insurance. The hon. member for Hackney and the right hon. member for Greenwich said very broadly and boldly that the Government of India had broken all their famine pledges, that they had raised by famine taxation a certain amount of money, and that they were not going to redeem the pledges they had given. He would like to give a public contradiction to that statement. He complained very bitterly of the manner in which attacks had been made before the facts of the Indian Budget had reached this country. The Viceroy of India had given to what had been stated a positive denial. The Viceroy said that every pledge given about famine was going to be fulfilled. It was very hard such statements should be made in the face of the distinct contradiction of the Viceroy, and therefore he would say in the strongest possible way that those statements were unfounded. The public works had been reduced in consequence of the policy first proposed by her Majesty's Government, urged upon them by the hon. member for Hackney himself, adopted by a committee of the House of Commons of which the hon. gentleman was a distinguished member, and finally sanctioned by the House in accepting the general proposals of the Government. Therefore it was very hard indeed that in that House, which ought to be most jealous of maintaining a continuity of policy with regard to India, the right hon. gentleman, solely for the purpose of an electioneering address, should try to induce them to depart from a policy they approved and adopted last year and tell the people of this country that the Government of India were reducing the public works for the purpose of getting a balance of income. With regard to opium, they had undoubtedly gained a great deal by the sales last year, but in the coming year the estimates of the sales appeared to be considerably reduced, and he hoped they would be fully realised. As to the increase of the debt of India, it could be indisputably shown that, although the debt had increased, the annual charge for that debt had been annually decreasing. It could not be denied that the statements of the Government of India were in themselves very satisfactory. Nobody standing in the position which he occupied could hesitate to express the anxiety which every Minister connected with India must feel on one or two points. They must always contemplate the remittances which had to be made from India to England with serious thoughts, but it must not be supposed the Government was not alive to the danger. He was fully alive to dangers which had been successfully surmounted in the past, and which they hoped to avoid in the future. He trusted the House would reject the proposal of the hon. member for Hackney.

The motion was withdrawn, after Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL had declared his opinion that if we had audacity enough we should at once quit Cabul, as we did in 1842.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, MARCH 15.

LETTER OF SHERE ALI TO THE SULTAN.

Lord STRATHEDEN and CAMPBELL concluded a long criticism of the Eastern policy of the Government since 1874 by moving for a copy of the letter from the late Ameer of Afghanistan to the Sultan, dated Jan. 19, 1878.

The Earl of BEACONSFIELD said that the Government had no official knowledge of the letter, and only knew of it as printed in the newspapers. It was, unquestionably, a forgery, which was copied from a small Turkish newspaper which was distinguished for hostility to England. The Sultan himself had declared the letter to be perfectly apocryphal. The Russian Press had stated that the correspondence was undoubtedly false, but had produced a strong impression on the Mahomedan population of India. The motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

The East India Loan (East Indian Railway Debentures) Bill and the India Stock (Powers of Attorney) Bill were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

THE INDIAN ARMY COMMISSION.

Sir G. CAMPBELL asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the statement in the *Times* of March 15 respecting the recommendations of the Indian Army Commission was authentic; especially whether the commissioners propose, in order to form a mobile army, to abolish a very large number of military stations now held, including Daka, Hazareebagh, and almost every station in Lower Bengal; and whether, notwithstanding the determination to abolish the post of Public Works Member of Council, and the departure of Sir Andrew Clarke with no intention of returning, an officer had been appointed to act during the absence on leave of Sir Andrew Clarke.

Mr. STANHOPE said that the statement in the *Times* of March 15 as to the recommendations of the Indian Army Commission was generally accurate, though of course a telegraphic summary was necessarily incomplete. They had not yet, however, been officially sent home. Sir Andrew Clarke had obtained four months' leave of absence on medical certificate. As soon as his term expired the vacancy would not be filled up. The India-office knew nothing as to any temporary appointment during his absence.

Sir G. CAMPBELL inquired whether the statement was correct that the commissioners proposed to abolish the military stations at Daka and Hazareebagh.

Mr. STANHOPE: Speaking of those places generally, it is correct.

In reply to Sir G. Balfour, Mr. STANHOPE said the recommendations of the commission could not possibly be carried into effect before the next Parliament met. They had not yet been sent home by the Government of India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

"THE BEGUM KOOTE, LUCKNOW."

In answer to Sir C. Russell, Mr STANHOPE said: The facts concerning this treasure were that certain soldiers, while quartered at Lucknow, discovered some valuable articles, which were decided to be, not of the nature of prize-money, but treasure trove. The finders received 25 per cent. of their value, and there was nothing more to be paid. The whole correspondence on the subject was presented to Parliament in May, 1876.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. GOURLEY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would be good enough to inform the House how far the negotiations for peace which were reported to have been instituted by General Roberts] with the Chief Mahomed Jan have been successful or otherwise; and, if he could state what prospects there were of an early termination of hostilities in the various provinces of Afghanistan, and the terms upon which her Majesty's Government hoped to conclude peace.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply, stated that he was not in a position to reply to the latter part of the question. In regard to the first part, General Sir Frederick Roberts was taking all possible steps to ascertain the precise state of affairs in Guznee. The Government had nothing to report as to the negotiations that were going on with the Chief Mahomed Jan.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL has written to the *Times* to explain that what he said in the debate of Friday last was that if he could think that this Government and the Governments which may succeed them would have the moral courage and audacity to march out as in 1842 and to stay out, he believed it would be best; but he hardly looked for this, and he said that if not we must of necessity advance beyond the so-called scientific frontier. He thought it might be possible at a certain cost to hold a central point and there communicate with the tribes, but that if we attempted to annex the whole country or to establish Governors of our own creation we must incur expenses which would inevitably involve this country in heavy burdens.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 9. Valetta, Singapore.—10. Teucer (s), Shanghai; Tai Lee, Hong Kong; Slieve Bawn, Calcutta; Blair Athol, Chittagong.—11. Waterloo (s), Calcutta; Coldinghame and Poonah (s), Calcutta.—14. Oldbeyon, Singapore.—15. Corsica (s), Tantallon (s), Mountaineer (s), and Œdine, Calcutta.—16. Ganges (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 16. Maharani (s), Moulmein; Larnaca, New York.—17. Legislator (s), Liverpool; Africa (s), Singapore; Commilla (s), Rangoon.—18. Busheer (s), Rangoon; Manora (s), London; Pericles, Sydney.—19. Stockbridge, Algoa Bay.—22. Punjaub (s), Bombay; Sibylla (s), Aden; Corby and Blairgowrie, Liverpool.—23. Shahzada (s), Moulmein.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 13.—Inventor (s), Liverpool; St. Mildred, London.—16. Gannet (s), London.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 21. Britannia (s), Liverpool; India (s), Bussorah; Hindostan, Cardiff; Chilka (s), Karachi; Clan Fraser (s), Liverpool.—22. Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool; I.S. Tenasserim (s), Karachi;

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County of Carnarvon, Cardiff; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.—23. Somerby, Cardiff.—24. Nepaul (s), London; Vingorla (s), Karachi; Chapra (s), Moulmein.—25. Arrow (s), Mandevie; Coconada (s), Calcutta; Dunphail Castle, Mauritius.—26. Polluce (s), Trieste.—27. Lucretia (s), Shields; Vestal, Demaun; Colina (s), Newport.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 13.—G. Ward, Newport; Batavia (s), Liverpool.—16. arnby (s), Cardiff; Kheronese, Penarth.

MADRAS.—Feb. 19. Chindwara (s), Bombay and Southern Ports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 15.—Navarino (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 10. Peshawur (s), Bombay; Undine, Singapore; Levi C. Wade, Java; Sicily (s), Bombay; Janet Cowan, Calcutta; Albert Wilhelm, Java.—14. Caertnall, Bombay.—15. Benlade, Karachi; Rajah of Cochin, Madras.—16. Strathleven (s), Shanghai; Ellerslie, Singapore.—17. Battle Abbey, Calcutta; Lennox (s), Karachi.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 16. Orion (s), Cutch Merchant, and Myvanwy.—17. Glenorchy (s), Medina (s), Arabia (s), Britannia, Syria, and Brambletye.—18. Reliance (s).—22. Maharani (s), Sherborne (s), Austinfriars (s), Duke of Lancaster (s), and Simla (s).

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 12.—Merkara (s), Madras, Colombo, and London.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 21. Halcyon (s), Elephant Point; Lumley Castle (s), Trieste, Venice, &c.; Burmah (s), Karachi, &c.; Bokhara (s), Southampton, &c.; Spearman (s), London.—22. Byculla (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi.—23. Gertrude (s), Madras Coast; I.G. Tenasserim (s) and Chilka (s), Karachi.—24. Midlothian, Calcutta; Northern Light, Elephant Point; Puttialla (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Shah Jehan (s), Calcutta.—25. Lady Lycett (s), Rangoon; City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool; Borrowdale (s), Marseilles; Widdrington (s), Elephant Point.—26. Dahlia, Cochin; Hamsteel (s), Rangoon; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; India (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—27. Queen of the Age, Malapura; Eugin, Cochin; Deucalion, Alleppo; Harsley (s), Rangoon; Czar (s), Marseilles; Gwalior (s), China.

MADRAS.—Feb. 18. Himalaya (s), Rangoon and Northern Ports.—19. Ellora (s), Bombay and Southern Ports.—23. Khedive (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Khiva*, March 3.—From Bombay: Major Smith, Mr. and Mrs. O. V. Morgan, Rev. J. A. Stamper, and Mrs. Murray and children. From Aden: Mr. T. Atkinson and Mr. J. Wilkinson. From Malta: Major E. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Willan, Mr. Fallows, and Messrs. Pulley. From Gibraltar: Miss Roberts, Sir G. H. Douglas, Mr. T. Lowe, and Hon. Capt. Lyttelton.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, March 1.—From Calcutta: Mr. J. Barri, Mr. Ovinstone, and Mr. Weinholt. At Venice: Mr. Clegg, Mr. Thomber, Mr. Crowther, Mr. and Miss Cochrane, and Mr. Addison. From Madras: Mr. R. W. Adam. From Singapore: Mr. O'Connor. From Bombay: Hon. Sir C. Sargent, Messrs. Broadhurst, Ethelstone, Thomas, Carter, Aratoon, Tweedie, Wright, Col. Dowkes, and Mr. Allen. At Venice: Baron von Gutschmid, Mr. Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Crane, Dr. Woodroffe, Mr. Silbiger, and Mr. H. Adams. From Shanghai: Mr. A. Mort. From Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt, Signor Salvago and brother, and Count Francesco and wife. At Venice: Messrs. Gordon, Deen, Scherbino, Stancliff, Misses Stancliff, Miss Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Captain and Mrs. Otway, Sir G. Elliot, Captain Wotton, Mr. Hurle, and Mr. Duffus.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Manora*, Feb. 18.—From London: Mr. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Master A. C. Hassam, Mr. J. W. Mackintyre, Mr. and Mrs. Hough and infant, Mr. Doblice, Mrs. Beatty, two children, and ayah, Miss J. Macfarlane, Rev. and Mrs. Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Beams, Mr. P. Knight, Mr. M'Rae, Mr. Doggett, Mr. Hemerdine, Mr. Butchar, Miss H. Reinwein, Mrs. Perceval and infant, Mrs. Wilkinson and three children, Mr. E. S. Burman, Mr. C. B. Mackenzie, Mr. O. Hallerden, Miss R. Allen, Miss D. H. Powell, and Mrs. Higby.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Nepaul*, Feb. 24.—From Southampton: Mr. Chapman, Capt. Shaw, Mr. Macdonald, Capt. Smith, Col. Sibthorp, Major Coles, Capt. M'Cudden, Col. Channer, V.C., Lieut. Mealy, Mr. Sim, Mrs. Taggart and infant, Mr. M'Millan, Miss Shaw, Capt. M'Kean, Mr. F. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, three children, and sister, Mrs. L. Berniston and two children, Mr. J. Berniston and two children, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. R. Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. Moore. From Venice: Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. Dhairyavan, Mr. Arbuthnot, Col. and Mrs. Chambers, and Col. Miles. From Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Blowers, Major Durand, Major Leach, Major Bleaney, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Brownslow, Mrs. Smallwood, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Towse, Mr. Bourdillon, Mr. Young, Mr. Haig, Mr. Bainbridge, Mr. Monteath, N.A., and Mr. R. O. Donaghue. From Suez: Mrs. Sander and four children. From Aden: Mr. H. W. Uloth.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Pera*, March 16.—From Bombay: Mr. H. Barrow, Dr. and Mrs. Smyth, Lieut. W. H. Darby, and Mr. A. Toms. From Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Fielders, Miss Bentley, Mr. Birkett, Mr. Raffin and friend, Dr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. M. Harris, and Mr. Harris, jun.

AT VENICE.—Per *Pera*, March 19.—From Bombay: Mr. V. B. Bayley, Col. Williams, Col. and Lady Constance Barne, Mr. R. Baker, Capt. Royle, Mr. A. Yule, Mr. W. Browning, Major Trevelyan, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and Mr. W. Robinson. From Alexandria: Mr. M'Leod and Mr. J. C. Wordie.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Australia*, March 3.—For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Reade and child, Miss Stewart, Mr. Templar, Rev. J. O. Willocks, and Mr. R. D. Brown. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. Pearcey, Miss Staples, Miss Holmes, Mr. Cope, Miss Jordan, Mr. Alston, Lieut. Perry, Lieut. Guinness, and Major G. Young. For Yokohama: Mrs. Ricketts and five children. For Hong Kong: Mr. H. F. Gibbons and Lieut. Hon. W. Grimston. For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Low, Mr. R. W. Maxwell, Mr. Meldrum, and Mr. Allinson. For Suez: Col. and Mrs. Roberts, and Mrs. Goldspink and two daughters. For Port Said: Mr. Jolly. For Gibraltar: Earl and Countess of Breadalbane and friend, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Crozier, and Misses Crozier, Mr. and Mrs. Duckham, Mrs. Reeves and child, Mr. Aitkin, Capt. Braithwaite, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Dalzell and child, Mr. King, Mr. P. Wilson, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Verner, Miss Braithwaite, Mr. Bicknell, Mr. Hockin, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Chaplin. For Ceylon: Major Nightingale, Mr. J. P. Lewis, and Surg. Major Bate. For Malta: Mr. Dyer. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Beadnell and children. Mr. A. Christie, and Mr. Beadon.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, March 12.—For Hong Kong: Rev. J. F. Griffiths. For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Major. From Brindisi: Mr. Pomonoreff, Mr. Dawbarn, Mr. Moss, and Mr. Bourke. For Singapore: Mr. Everett, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Booth. For Ceylon: Mr. Elphinstone. For Bombay: Mr. Robilliard and Major and Mrs. Crowdy. From Brindisi: Mr. S. and Mrs. Greig, Mr. Orr, Miss Simmons, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Lyall, Dr. Aitchison, Mr. Lightfoot, and Capt. Street. For Alexandria from Brindisi: Messrs. M'Brayne, and Mr. Johnstone.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Mongolia*, Feb. 17.—For Galle: Mr. T. A. Rathbone. For Melbourne: Sergeant Monaghan, wife, and two children. For Sydney: Mr. F. Le Seuer. For Suez: Mr. A. F. C. Forbes. For Brindisi: Mr. I. Bryce and Major G. S. Hills. For Venice: Rev. Remigius Verlinden. For Southampton: Mr. M. Halliday, Mr. C. E. W. Reilly, Capt. A. D. Dundas, R.N., Mr. D. Harolds, and Mr. A. G. Courage.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Venetia*, Feb. 28.—For Southampton: Col. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood and six children, Capt. Van Heythuysen, Mrs. Mathews and two daughters, Mr. A. Cameron, Major W. R. Trevelyan, Miss Smyth, Mr. G. L. Chapman, and Mr. I. M. Shields. For Brindisi: Mr. Vernon B. F. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Mr. Andrew Yule, Mr. H. W. Barrow, Col. Williams, Col. Barne, M.P., Lady Constance Barne, Mr. Alex. Thomas, and Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Smyth. For Venice: Mrs. Robert Baker, Mr. W. P. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Murphy and child, Mr. A. Colhn, Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, and Capt. Boyle. For Suez: Mr. G. Sehmer, Mr. P. A. Ames, Dr. Herbert Collier, Mr. Fletcher, Mrs. Bartholomew, and Mr. O. Mills. For Aden: Dr. Cruikshank.

CASUALTIES.

The Sydney Eggers, from Singapore, reports having experienced very heavy weather, and has received considerable damage.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Cape of Good Hope, from Bangkok, Feb. 7, 33 S., 15 E.; Baron Blantyre, from Calcutta, Feb. 4, 12 —, 87 E.; Ann Millicent, from Calcutta, March 2, 19 — ; Rookwood, from Bangkok, Dec. 29, 29 S., 46 E.; County of Argyle, from Java, Feb. 22, 33 N., 35 W.; Knight of the Thistle, from Karachi, Jan. 17, 11 S., 10 W.; Noach III., Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 9, 19 N., 34 W.; Janet Court, from Bangkok, Feb. 14, 27 N., 39 W.; Bencleuch, from Bangkok, Feb. 14, 27 N., 39 W.; Ellen Bates, from Bombay to Liverpool, Jan. 20, 16 S., 5 W.; Agnes Muir, from Hong Kong to Hamburg, Jan. 22, 14 S., 9, W.; Kalston, from Java to Cork, Jan. 22, 14 S., 9 W.; Latona, from Pulo Penang to London, Jan. 23, 12 S., 10 W.; Gryfe, from Java to Greenock, Jan. 28, 2 S., 21 W.; Wiltshire, from Rangoon to Cork, Feb. 12, 24 N., 37 W.; Otterburn, from Calcutta to Dundee, Feb. 22, off Corvo (Azores); Lota, from Hong to London, Feb. 26, 46 N., 30 W.; Avona, for Singapore, Jan. 19, 27 S., 32 W.; Clarence, from Colombo, Jan. 18, 11 S., 11 W.; Knight of the Thistle, from Karachi, Jan. 20, 8 S., 15 W.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper just issued gives a return showing the gross revenue and expenditure of India from 1862-63 to 1879-80, excluding capital expenditure on extraordinary or productive public works from 1867-68, and the surplus deficit in each year (1) including and (2) excluding expenditure on famine relief and loss by exchange, and the surplus or deficit for a period of six years. By comparison with ordinary total expenditure (1) the three periods show respectively for 1862-63 to 1867-68 a deficit of £953,054; for 1868-69, 1873-74, a deficit of £1,909,810; and for 1874-75 to 1879-80, a surplus of £3,322,094. By comparison (2) excluding famine relief and loss by exchange the first period shows a surplus of £2,550,072, the second a surplus of £7,788,296, and the third one of £17,625,652. The return shows the revenues to have been in the first year (1862-63) included, £45,143,752, and the ordinary expenditure £43,316,406, including famine relief, £15,780, and loss by exchange, £272,931. The revised estimate for the year 1879-80, shows revenue £67,056,000, and expenditure £68,092,000, inclusive of famine relief, £80,000, and £2,785,000 loss by exchange. In the first of the last six years the revenue amounted to £50,570,171, and the ordinary expenditure, excluding relief and loss by exchange, to £46,505,509, to which famine relief added £2,242,922, and the loss by exchange a little more than half a million. Without these items the revenue would have exceeded the expenditure in the first of the six years past by about three millions, and the last by nearly two millions. It may be noted that the year 1864-66 present a blank under the head famine relief, and those for 1868-73, the combined totals amount to less than one hundred thousand pounds, as contrasted with nearly fifteen millions expended during the years 1873 to 1879.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 95
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118½

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	680
Bank of Bengal	500	725
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China ..	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	240
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	103
Oriental	25	290
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,925	970
Frère	150	120
Mazagon	2,000	350
Port Canning	1,4 0	175
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	985
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	660
Bellary	1,000	463
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	425
New Indian	350	100
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	38
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	300
Dhollera Ginning	300	150
East India	1,000	1000
Fort	8,500	975
French	500	445
Sind	750	420
Mofussil	400	220
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1120
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	525
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,000	990
Anglo-Indian	100	52
Alfred Manufacturing	500	410
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,450
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	800
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	480
Central India S. W. and M	500	560
Coorla Mills	1,000	480
D. Spinning	2,000	240
Hindustan	1,000	885
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	575
Khandeish	1,000	890
Madras	1,250	375 noml.
Madras United	1,000	1,290
Manchester Spinning	50	10 noml.
Mazagon Spinning	500	70
National Spinning	1,000	675 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	820
Oriental	625	585
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	96
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills	1,000	730
Victoria Mills	1,000	400
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	307
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	109
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,765 xd.
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	355 xd.
Treacher and Co.	500	715
Thacker and Co.	100	119

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes	Rs 96 2 to 96 6
4½	of 1870 (1885)	99 12 to 100 0
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	103 0 to 103 4
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	103 0 to 103 4
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6	of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 4
6	of 1878 (1908)	102 0 to 102 2

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	225 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	100 to 101
Bank of Bengal	500	735 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	108 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	52 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1580 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1580 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	290 to 295
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	47 to 48
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	73 to 74
Burrakur Coal	100	70 to 71
Calcutta Docking	700	190 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	114 to 115
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	35 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	102 to 103
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	par
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	69 to 70
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	290 to 292½
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	30 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	225 to —
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	172½ to 175
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	67 to 68
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1220 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	100 to —
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	114 to 115
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	111 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	14 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	144 to 145
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	95 to —
Riverside Press	90	75 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	44 to 45
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	250 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	34 to 35
Strand Bank Press	100	96 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	100 to —
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to 68
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47 to 48
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	320 to 330
Do. contributory	100	160 to —
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	105 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	73 to 74
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	70 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	200 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	50 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	55 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	50 to —
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	200	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	65 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	110 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to 50
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	10 to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to 130
Majagram Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to ..
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 72
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	70 to 75
Singe'l (Darjiling)	100	83 to 85
Soom (Darjiling)	100	91 to 91
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	90 to 93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	— to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	160 to 165
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—Feb. 25.

Four per cent.	3½ to 3⅝ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	3¼ to 4 pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	3 to 3¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	1 to — do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	par to ⅛ do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 2 do.
Bank of Madras Shares	26 to 27 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 2d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 3-16d.	—	1s. 8⅛d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 4-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 7-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8⅛d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8⅜d.	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS
Sovereigns ..	—	—	12 0 0
Bar silver ..	—	—	—
Bar gold ..	—	—	—

LONDON.—March 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	102¾ to 102¾
4	Do. October 10, 1888	— to —
4	India Enfaced Paper	78½ to 79½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85 to 86
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 {Redeem. on 12}	30 to 35pm
4	Do. under £1,000 {months notice}	30 to 35pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101¼ to 101¾
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 110
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 108
6	Do. 1895-96	112 to 114
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	124½ to 125½
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	136 to 138
East Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	— to —
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	125½ to 126½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 5 do.	20	— to —
Do. do 4¾ do.	100	111 to 113
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	106 to 108
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	118½ to 119½
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	105 to 107

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	100 to 102
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12 to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	105 to 108
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	100 to 102
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	101 to 103
Indo-European	25	24 to 26

BANKS.

Agra	10	10½ to 11
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22 to 23
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21½ to 22½
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	36 to 37
Land Mortgage of India ..	2¾	1¾ to 1⅞ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	21 to 22

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius ..	1	¾ to 1 pm
Barnagore Jute Factory ..	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	20	— to —
Do.	20	7 to 4 dis
Do.	5	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	3 to 4 pm
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	2 to 2½ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2⅛ to 3⅛
Moyar Coffee	5	8 to 9
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2	1¾ to 1⅞ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10½ to 11½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	53 to 55
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1 to 2pm
TEA.		
Assam	20	67 to 70
British Indian	20	5 to 6
Borelli	—	15 to 16
Darjiling	20	25½ to 26½
Dejoo	—	10 to 10½
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	45 to 50
Lebong	10	10½ to 11½
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10½ to 11½
Do. New	10	¼ to ¾ pm
Mungledye	—	9 to 10
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	3 to 3⅛

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Madras ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Mauritius ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.

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INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY (Limited),

26, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Proceedings of an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Offices of the Company on the 4th February, 1880.

Major General SAXTON in the Chair.

The Honorary Secretary read the Notice convening the present Meeting.

The Honorary Secretary read the proceedings of the Meeting held on the 10th February, 1879, which were confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

The Report of the Directors and the Accounts appended thereto were taken as read, and unanimously adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Drysdale, seconded by Mr. Prout, and carried unanimously—That a Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, as recommended by the Directors, be declared, free of Income-tax, to be paid within one month at the Offices of the Company.

Major General Saxton and Lambart Cowan, Esq., having retired from the direction by rotation, and Mr. Cowan offering himself for re-election, proposed by Mr. Drew, seconded by Mr. Stutchbury, and carried unanimously—That Mr. Cowan be re-elected.

Proposed by Mr. Chandler, seconded by Mr. Ann, and carried unanimously—That, with a view of increasing the business element on the Board of Direction, Mr. James Mackenzie Miall be elected as Director, subject to his qualifying within one month.

Proposed by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Drysdale—That the Board of Direction be increased by the addition of Mr. F. W. J. Waugh as a member.

After some discussion this motion was withdrawn on an amendment by Major General Mercer.

Proposed by Mr. Drew, seconded by Mr. Cowan—That the Auditors be remunerated for their services with a grant of Fifteen Guineas. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. M'Guire, seconded by Mr. Ann, and carried unanimously—That the Auditors, Messrs. Leslie, Straith, and Co., be re-elected for the present year.

After votes of thanks to the Chairman, Board, and Officers of the Company, the Meeting closed.

By Order,
LAMBART COWAN, Honorary Secretary.

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COMMITTEE.

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Rev. Canon Beach, M.A.
Colonel E. S. Burnaby.
Colonel the Hon. James Ogilvie Grant.
Captain G. F. Harris.
Major General John Hinde, C.B.
Colonel William Hope, V.C.
Colonel E. H. Kennard, M.P.
General Wm. M'Murdo, C.B.
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Dated .....
Name in full and rank .....
Address.....

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY (Limited),
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Proceedings of an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Offices of the Company on the 4th February, 1880.

Major General SAXTON in the Chair.

The Honorary Secretary read the Notice convening the present Meeting.

The Honorary Secretary read the proceedings of the Meeting held on the 10th February, 1879, which were confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

The Report of the Directors and the Accounts appended thereto were taken as read, and unanimously adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Drysdale, seconded by Mr. Prout, and carried unanimously—That a Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, as recommended by the Directors, be declared, free of Income-tax, to be paid within one month at the Offices of the Company.

Major General Saxton and Lambart Cowan, Esq., having retired from the direction by rotation, and Mr. Cowan offering himself for re-election, proposed by Mr. Drew, seconded by Mr. Stutchbury, and carried unanimously—That Mr. Cowan be re-elected.

Proposed by Mr. Chandler, seconded by Mr. Ann, and carried unanimously—That, with a view of increasing the business element on the Board of Direction, Mr. James Mackenzie Miall be elected as Director, subject to his qualifying within one month.

Proposed by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Drysdale—That the Board of Direction be increased by the addition of Mr. F. W. J. Waugh as a member.

After some discussion this motion was withdrawn on an amendment by Major General Mercer.

Proposed by Mr. Drew, seconded by Mr. Cowan—That the Auditors be remunerated for their services with a grant of Fifteen Guineas. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. M'Guire, seconded by Mr. Ann, and carried unanimously—That the Auditors, Messrs. Leslie, Straith, and Co., be re-elected for the present year.

After votes of thanks to the Chairman, Board, and Officers of the Company, the Meeting closed.

By Order,
LAMBART COWAN, Honorary Secretary.

N.B.—Shares are still available at par.

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JANUARY, 1880.

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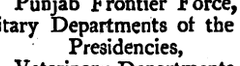
REMOVAL.—DWERRIHOUSE and BELL, Watch and Clock Makers, have removed from 133, Mount-St., to 10A, DAVIES-STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE. Those ladies and gentlemen who value their watches and clocks should send them to be properly repaired by scientific and experienced workmen, specially retained on the premises.—DWERRIHOUSE and BELL, 10A, DAVIES-STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE. Established 119 years.

THE MADRAS TIMES.—This important daily newspaper enjoys a large and influential circulation in Southern India, especially among the military and civil officers of the Crown, and among the planting community.—London Office for advertisements, 117, Cheapside.

THE CITIZEN is published every Friday, price one penny, containing full reports and comments on all civic matters. Being the only weekly paper that devotes itself to the affairs of the City, the *Citizen* is necessarily read by all the numerous and influential persons who take an interest in City affairs.—Office, 117, Cheapside.

THE CITIZEN, besides giving the fullest attention to the municipal affairs of the city of London, publishes every week full particulars of all new joint-stock companies as they are registered. This speciality has obtained for it a circulation among projectors, investors, and financiers of special value to advertisers who wish to influence the moneyed classes.—Office, 117, Cheapside.

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A RIDE TO KHIVA
BY
CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, March 6; Madras and Allahabad, March 4; Calcutta, March 8.

THE following is the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending February 24, 1880:—General rain in Madras and Bengal has benefited the spring crops on the whole, though doing some damage in parts of the latter province. In five Madras districts dry and tank-raised crops continue to suffer from drought. Light showers have fallen in parts of all the other provinces. Public health and agricultural prospects continue good.

THE telegrams of this week from Cabul announce a proposal on the part of Musa Khan for a conference of chiefs at Maidan, to discuss the British proposals. The Governor of Turkestan, Gholam Hyder, is reported to be on the march with 6,000 men. Rumours of the advance of an intrigue of Abdurrahman are still flying about. But the only certainty is that careful preparations are being made at Cabul for the strengthening of our position. Later reports from Turkestan state that the Afghan regiments have thrown off the authority of Gholam Hyder, the Governor of that province. The action of the troops seems connected with some movement, actual or expected, of the Sirdar Abdurrahman.

A CALCUTTA despatch of March 22 says that a telegram has been received at Jellalabad directing that the new commands and redistribution of troops shall be held in abeyance.

THE Hazaras, having promised co-operation, have lost no time in successfully attacking the Afghans south of Ghazni. From Kandahar we hear of some outrages by natives, and reports from Herat of negotiations between Ayoob and the Persians.

THE advance from Kandahar upon Ghazni has begun, the order to march having been received on the 21st inst. A correspondent telegraphs as follows:—

"The advance as far as Khelat-i-Ghilzai will be effected by two columns moving up the Arghesan and Tarnak Valleys in the following order:—General Barter's Brigade, consisting of four guns, 11th Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery, Mountain Battery, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, 15th Sikhs, 25th Punjab Native Infantry, one company of Sappers and Field Hospital, will precede the headquarters and the main body by three days, and march up the Arghesan Valley as far as Sadu Khan's villages, ten miles east of Khelat-i-Ghilzai. The headquarters and the main body, consisting of the A Battery B Brigade Horse Artillery, G Battery, 4th and 6th Batteries of the 11th Brigade Royal Artillery, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 19th Bengal Lancers, 59th Foot, 3rd Goorkhas, 2nd Sikhs, 19th Punjab Native Infantry, one company of Sappers, ordnance park, and Field Hospital, will march up the Tarnak Valley in two brigades. The 6th Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery consists of two 25 pounders and two 6·3 howitzers for battering purposes. These guns, which have just arrived, will be tried previously to the march on the fortifications of Old Kandahar. General Barter's brigade and the main body will, on arrival at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, be within heliographing distance of one another, and both will then continue their march in parallel lines on the left and right banks of the Tarnak at the same distance until they meet at Shahjui. General Barter's brigade will, under this arrangement, march along the western skirt of the Surkhi Koh range, thus avoiding the provinces to the east, where the Taraki tribes are in considerable force and are reported to be mischievous."

Two Austrian travellers have arrived at Rangoon from China by the overland route through Yunnan and Bhamo. They attempted to enter Thibet, but were prevented by Chinese officials.

THE majority of the Indian papers express much sympathy with General Massy. They argue that the censure passed upon him by the Government and the Commander in Chief for his conduct on the day the guns were lost was too severe, if not wholly unmerited, and they devote considerable space to the defence of him.

THE Viceroy leaves Calcutta for Simla on the 5th prox. He will meet the Maharaja of Cashmere at Umballa. Officials have already commenced their annual emigration to the hills, and Government offices will reopen at Simla about the 5th of April.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued yesterday and dissolved by proclamation published in last night's *Gazette*. The Queen's Speech contained the following reference to Indian affairs:—"I entertain the confident hope that the measures adopted in Afghanistan will lead to a speedy settlement of that country."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* furnishes the following items of interest to our readers:—

Colonel Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., is placed on the paid establishment of Queen's aides de camp, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., Bo.S.C., to the rank of major general.

It is generally understood that Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, on arrival in India, will join the staff of the Cabul Expedition as cavalry brigadier, in the room of Colonel Dunham Massy.

Captain C. W. B. Bell, 8th Hussars, who has been holding for some time past the adjutancy of the Yeomanry School at Aldershot, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of professor of Hindustani at the Staff College, vacant by the promotion of Major F. Chenevix Trench, 20th Hussars, to the lieutenant colonelcy of his regiment.

Sir James Fergusson's staff has now been completed. Lieutenant Colonel H. H. D. Stracey, Scots Guards, will, as we stated a fortnight ago, accompany Sir James as military secretary. Lieutenants H. J. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, and Hon. G. FitzRoy Somerset, Grenadier Guards, have been appointed aides de camp.

THE following shows the amount of money in the public treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency banks and their branches on the last day of the month of January, 1880, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1879 and 1878:—

1878	Rs.13,76,84,171
1879	12,80,73,283
1880	13,51,94,041

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal of the Indian Government that the Accountant General of Bombay should be placed, like the Comptroller General, in direct communication with the Financial Secretary of the India-office in matters of routine; and has suggested that the arrangement might with advantage be extended so as to include the Accountant General of Madras.

THE Government of India have sanctioned, as a temporary measure, the employment of British officers on recruiting duty when they can be spared from their regiments, and the grant to them of free passage warrants by road and rail when so employed.

THE Secretary of State for India having objected to the provisions as to the protection rate under the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879, a bill has been prepared to repeal Sections 49 to 56 of the Act.

A RECENT *Gazette of India* contains the comparative statement of the net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue—excluding salt—for the first ten months of the official year 1879-80, and for five years. Taking the totals, we find that in five years the revenue from imports has fallen from Rs.1,40,04,343 to Rs.1,29,37,587, or to the extent of Rs.10,66,756, and this notwithstanding that in 1877-78 it rose to the large figure of Rs.1,53,71,248. The revenue from exports exhibits no such fluctuation; it presents a steady decrease, and has fallen from Rs.50,44,568 in 1875-76 to Rs.38,80,666 in the current official year. The general result may be thus presented:—Net Customs Revenue—ten months: 1875-76, Rs.1,90,48,911; 1876-77, Rs. 1,69,68,708; 1877-78, Rs. 1,85,84,672; 1878-79, Rs.1,76,26,717; 1879-80, Rs.1,68,18,253; falling off in

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five years, Rs.22,30,658, say, roughly, a quarter of a million sterling. Looked at by provinces, the figures stand as under. Result of comparison of ten months' Customs Revenue for five years, 1875-76 to 1879-80 :—

Province.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bengal	—	Rs.16,39,779
Bombay	—	3,09,353
Sind	Rs.40,215	—
Madras	—	6,21,367
Burma...	2,99,606	—

It is strange that Sind and Burma, the extremities of the Empire, should show an increase.

THE local administrations have been empowered by the Government of India to offer the following terms to warrant and non-commissioned officers of the D.P.W. whose resignation they consider would be advantageous to the service:—

I.—Warrant and non-commissioned officers may retire voluntarily, receiving—

(*a*)—The pensions due to them under the regulations, but not invalid pensions.

(*b*)—One month's substantive pay for each year's service in the department up to a maximum of twelve months' pay.

II.—Warrant officers must receive the gratuity in India, but non-commissioned officers will only be paid after their arrival in England or a colony.

III.—Retirements under these regulations must take place on or before March 31, and applications for permission to retire must be received by the adjutant general of the Presidency on or before March 15.

As a rule the offer is not to be made to any one under forty years of age, and in no case is it to be considered as "an order to retire." Nor is it intended to preclude warrant and non-commissioned officers above that age from tendering their "voluntary resignations," each of which will be considered on its merits.

THE death rate in Bombay is stated in the latest returns at 37·84 a thousand of the population per annum; that of Calcutta at 27·2; and of Madras 45·2.

A MANIFESTO, addressed to medical students, has been issued by the Indian Medical Service Defence Fund. In it the disadvantages of the formerly favourite service, as compared with the Army Medical Department under the new *regime*, are forcibly brought out. In the matter of position, pay, pension, and promotion, a large balance is shown in favour of the Army Medical Department. Moreover, there is a prediction hazarded as to the possibility of future attacks on the status of the Indian Service, which, apparently, in the opinion of the committee, has no secure tenure even of its deteriorated position.

WE note from tables published in the *Gazette of India* that the first seventeen days of January of this year, compared with a like period last year, show a falling off in the receipts from guaranteed railways of Rs.4,29,072, whilst the State railways show an increase of Rs 2,73,360. The net decrease is thus Rs.1,55,712; against this must be set off the saving of Rs.88,914 less expended on the lines. The result is a net decrease in railway receipts for the first seventeen days of the new year of Rs.66,798.

THE possibility of a collision between China and Russia in Kuldja appears to gain ground. The reported execution of the Ambassador who concluded the retrocession treaty has been followed by a large order for ammunition. We hear also of appeals to the Dungans by the Russians.

TELEGRAMS published in this day's issue of the *Daily News* state that Abdulrahman is advancing on Kunduz, and that the troops sent by Gholam Hyder to oppose him killed the brother of the latter and joined Abdulrahman, whose intentions are unknown. Gholam Hyder, who is reported to have killed one of Azim Khan's sons, has fled.

THE programme of the East India Association for the current session includes papers on the following subjects:—"Indian Appeals," by the Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley; "The Present Position and Prospects of the Ryots of India," by Miss Florence Nightingale; "The Position and Prospects of the East Indian Community," by the Rev. J. Long, late of Calcutta; "The Press Laws of India;" "Indians and Anglo-Indians," by William Tayler, Esq., late Commissioner of Patna; "The Neglect of Public Monuments in India," by Edward B. Eastwick, Esq., C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., M.R.A.S.

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* that indigo and lac of all sorts are exempted from the customs duties to which they have been liable under the Indian Tariff Act.

SURGEON GENERAL C. A. GORDON, M.D., C.B., principal medical officer, British Forces, in the Madras Presidency, has offered a prize of Rs.500 for the best essay on the subject of fevers as affecting British soldiers in India.

RULES for the preservation of game in the Punjab have been promulgated by which the close season is fixed from March 15 to Sept. 15.

THE curious marriage custom of the Kunbis has been described in many of our contemporaries. We hear now that there is a diversity of opinion among them as to the question whether this is or is not the twelfth year, and all proposed marriages are postponed *sine die* pending the decision. The already married are of opinion that the mystic period has not elapsed, the unmarried youth think it has. Perhaps the question will have to be settled by the Privy Council.

THE *Times of India* is able to state that Government has issued final orders regarding the abolition of the Barrack Department in the Presidency of Bombay. On April 1 the whole of the duties will be taken over by the Public Works Department, and that department will dispose of existing establishments so soon as it is in a position to judge what establishment will be necessary to carry on the new duties devolving on the executive engineers.

SOME changes in the pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers on the unattached list come into force on April 1. Sergeants on the unattached list, eligible for promotion to the warrant grades, with the exception of those in the Ordnance and Public Works Department, will draw the regimental pay of a colour sergeant of infantry, with the increase of twopence a-day after two years' service in that rank; sergeants of two years' standing on April 1 will be granted the higher rate of pay from that date.

THE Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct the establishment of a permanent defence committee for India, composed as follows:—President: His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India. Members: Adjutant General in India, Quartermaster General in India, Inspector General of Artillery for India, Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bengal; Inspector General of Military Works, and Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India. For coast defences: Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India and officer in charge of the torpedo defence. Secretary: An officer of the Military Works Branch, Public Works Department.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued by the Commander in Chief in India that wives of field officers unaccompanied by their husbands are not to receive passages to England in the remaining troopships this season.

THE CABUL AND KHYBER FORCES.

THE following changes have been ordered in the distribution of the Cabul and Khyber forces:—The Second or Khyber Division is to be broken up, and portions of the troops composing it to go to Cabul. The Reserve Division at Peshawur is also to be broken up, and merged into the line of communications. The force at Cabul is to be divided into two divisions—the first under General Roberts's immediate command, the second under Major General John Ross. General Bright to be appointed Inspector General of the line of communications. This line is divided into three sections—namely, the first from Jamrud to Basawal, under Brigadier Gib; the second from Basawal to Sufed Sang, under Brigadier Doran; the third from Sufed Sang to Butkhak, under Brigadier Hill. Brigadier Roberts, of the 5th Fusiliers, will proceed to Cabul to command the brigade in the Second Division. Brigadier Arbuthnot will command the movable column at Jellalabad and Sufed Sang. The force under General Roberts is to be styled the Cabul Field Force; that under General Bright, the Khyber Line Force. Colonel Gordon, of the 29th Punjab Native Infantry, obtains command of the brigade in the Kuram vacant by General Tytler's death.

The movable column in the Lughman Valley has been withdrawn, enabling the 30th and 31st Punjab Native Infantry to relieve the 22nd, 24th, and 27th Punjab Native Infantry and the 45th Sikhs, which last-named four regiments are all under orders for Cabul. Asmutullah's fort is at present not to be destroyed Should any necessity for such a course arise there

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will be no difficulty hereafter in doing so, the Lughman Valley being now accessible by Daranta Gorge, Jagdalak, and Seibaba. The proposed route through the valley has been abandoned owing to the difficulty of procuring supplies west of Kuch Mohamed.

General Arbuthnot, with a committee of officers, has been out selecting sites on the slopes of Sufed Koh for summer posts. Nearly all the European troops will be located in the hills ; the cavalry and artillery at an elevation of about 6,000ft., the infantry higher.

An interesting experiment is being made by General Roberts in the formation of a body of mounted infantry. With this view fifty-three men of each infantry regiment, with a proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, are being trained. With transport ponies the men are taught to mount and dismount rapidly and advance and retire, as also to make flanking movements. The men ride with slung rifles, and carry sixty rounds of reserve ammunition, three days' rations of preserved meat and biscuits if European, corresponding suitable provisions if natives, also one day's grain for the animals. The whole will form a mixed body of about 900 men, likely in many conceivable circumstances to prove most useful.—*Times Telegram.*

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION FUND.

THE latest published *Gazette of India* contains an abstract statement of figures, for the fourth quarter of 1878-79, of the position of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The capital of the fund in the hands of the Govenment on the dates set out was as follows :—April 30, 1878, Rs.60,88,657 ; April 30, 1879, Rs.64,91,304 ; increase for 1879, Rs.4,02,647. The increase remained after meeting all liabilities, which, in the aggregate, showed an augmentation of Rs.20,187 to be provided for. This balance of capital of Rs.64,91,304 remained to the fund on April 30 last, after providing for the following calls upon it during the interval since 1837 :—Pensions paid, Rs.56,92,243 ; profits divided to qualified subscribers, Rs.20,94,795 ; cost of management, including exchange, Rs.7,69,420 ; total, Rs.86,56,458 ; receipts since 1837 to 30-4-1879, Rs.1,51,47,762 ; balance in hand, as above, Rs.64,91,304. On the date referred to this well-conducted institution secured a provision for 324 widows and 505 children.

INDIAN RAILWAYS IN 1879.

A LATE *Gazette of India* gives an approximate statement of the gross receipts and expenses of the Indian railways for the year 1879, which shows a very satisfactory working. The guaranteed lines, the East Indian, the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, the South Indian, and the Bombay and Baroda, show an increase over the previous year amounting to Rs.51,98,328 ; the Eastern Bengal, the G.I.P., the Madras, and the Oudh and Rohilkund show a decrease of Rs.36,81,318 ; the net increase being Rs.15,17,000. In the case of the State lines the return is even more satisfactory ; of nineteen lines all but five show increased receipts, the excess over the year 1878 being Rs.55,32,190, and the five less fortunate lines, the Khamgaum, Oomrawuttee the Nizam's, the Irrawaddy, and Sindia's, showing a decrease of only Rs.1,27,518 ; the net increase on the State lines amounted, therefore, to Rs.54.05,072. The net receipts of all the railways increased from Rs.5,60,56,974 in 1878 to Rs.5,94,84,401 in 1879, or a net increase of Rs.34,27,427. The Rajputana line shows an increase from Rs.29,72,603 in 1878 to Rs.35,79,687 in 1879, or a clear gain of Rr.6,07,084.—*Times of India.*

THE KONOMA DESPATCHES.

THE *Gazette of India* contains the despatches relating to the operations against the Naga village of Konoma on Nov. 22. In acknowledging the receipt of these reports Colonel Johnson, military secretary, writes to the Adjutant General in India :—"The Governor General in Council cordially recognises the gallantry and devotion displayed by the officers and men in the capture of this formidable stronghold, and I am to request that, under the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to them. His Excellency in Council shares in the appreciation expressed by Brigadier General Nation of the services rendered by Colonel Johnstone, political officer of Manipur, Captain Williamson, inspector general of police, and Lieut. Maxwell, assistant commissioner, and I am to state that the acknowledgments of the Government of India will be communicated to them through the Civil Department." In submitting the despatches the Adjutant General said it was the Commander in Chief's pleasing duty to bring to the notice of Government the gallantry and devotion displayed by the officers and men engaged under the immediate command of Brigadier General Nation. The letter goes on to say :—"The casualties on our side were heavy, and, in addition to the loss of Lieutenant Forbes, attached to 44th Native Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps, and so many brave men of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry, the army has to deplore the death of a most gallant and excellent officer in Major Cock, deputy assistant adjutant general ; but while lamenting this loss, the Commander in Chief feels that the capture of Konoma is well worthy of a prominent place in the long list of gallant deeds performed by the native army of India. When the operations have been concluded it will be his Excellency's duty to bring before Government the names of those whom he considers should be rewarded for their conduct on this occasion. Meanwhile Sir F. Haines has in separate communications submitted the recommendation of Brigadier General Nation that the Victoria Cross be bestowed upon Lieutenant (now Captain) Ridgeway, and that one native officer, one non-commissioned officer, and three sepoys of the 44th Native Infantry should receive the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry during the attack.

EXTRACT FROM BRIGADIER GENERAL NATION'S DESPATCH.

I CANNOT help particularly mentioning the brave Col. Nuttall, who was always the first to lead and the last to withdraw when an assault had been made ; the late gallant and much lamented Major Cock and Lieut. Ridgeway also behaved most gallantly, and the manner in which Lieut. Mansel, R.A., assisted by his three bombardiers (John Watts, H. M'Andrew, and Thomas Portman), served the guns, brought up under the very walls of the enemy with little or no cover, elicited most deserved admiration from all. To the medical staff Deputy Surg. Gen. De Renzy, Surgs. O'Brien and Campbell, my best thanks are due, as they frequently had to perform their errand of mercy under heavy fire, and their arduous duties were most nobly and ably performed. I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing my deep gratitude and indebtedness to the following political officers who accompanied the force, as, in addition to their own duties, they have, on every occasion, joined the troops in active operations and proved themselves thorough soldiers at heart. Colonel Johnstone, political officer of Manipur, as his Excellency is already aware, relieved the beleaguered garrison of Kohima with the Maharaja's troops. On my arrival at Suchema he joined my camp and personally accompanied me throughout the operations against Konoma, providing and taking entire charge of the transport train for the carrying of the guns—a most arduous duty on the hills on which they had to act, and which he alone could have performed as the men were Kookies brought by him from Manipur ; the labour performed by these little hillmen was incredible and invaluable ; two of them were wounded. Throughout the latter assault on the village, Colonel Johnstone was at my side and joined in the last attack, and when operations for the day were over he volunteered to return to Suchema to bring up more gun ammunition for the next day's proceedings (our supply having been expended in a day's operations), which was a most dangerous duty, as the road might have been beset with Nagas. Colonel Johnstone's admirable arrangements for the supply of local transport have elicited the praise and thanks of every one, and I feel sure that his valuable services will not fail to receive the thanks of the Government. Captain Williamson, inspector general of police, also joined my camp with Colonel Johnstone, and from his personal knowledge of the country he has been of the greatest service to me ; he further joined in the attack on Konoma, attaching himself to Major Evans' detachment with a small body of frontier police and succeeded in harassing the rear of the enemy ; he was the first who proposed returning to Suchema to bring up a fresh supply of gun ammunition, and he and Colonel Johnstone both did so at dawn the following morning. Lieutenant Maxwell, assistant commissioner, has also been with my camp, but was not present at the assault on Konoma owing to wounds he had received in the attack on Suchema, but his services have been most valuable. I feel that a special tribute is due to the late gallant Major Cock, my deputy assistant adjutant general, who was one of the bravest officers in our army, and, as a staff officer, unsurpassed by any ; his loss to me, both publicly and privately, is irremediable, and his melancholy death has cast a gloom over the whole camp, and I am sure it will be participated in by many throughout India.

THE INDIAN RAINFALL.

THE inquiring mind of Mr. Egerton Hubbard has procured a return of the rainfall in India during the year 1878, as compared with the average rainfall. The return has been prepared by the meteorological reporter to Government, Mr. Blanford, and is complete excepting as regards Bangalore and Secunderabad. Indeed, the return has given Mr. Blanford an opportunity of remarking on "the absolute necessity of taking some steps greatly to expedite the communications of all the Madras meteorological reports" of the twenty-two reporting stations, it appears that sixteen presented showed an excess over the estimated average, and six a deficit. Of the former, the highest was the Concan and Ghats (Bombay) which showed 187 inches, being 41 above the average. Assam and Eastern Bengal returned 131 inches, being an excess of 35 inches, and Eastern Himalaya enjoyed 166 inches, being only 21 above the average fall. In Madras the Malabar and Ghat return was 144, or 30 inches in excess, and the Northern Circars, 64, being 28 inches above average, while the

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Carnatic only showed nearly an inch and a-half above its normal rate of 35 inches. Rajputana and Guzerat exceeded their allowances of 32 inches by 14, and the small average rainfall of Sind and Cutch, 8·79, was almost doubled. The deficient rainfalls were in the Upper Gangetic Plains, where 35·60 inches fell out of an average of 38, and Western Bengal with 1·25 less than the average of 55·92. Central India and Nerbudda, with a rate of 44 inches, experienced a deficit of 9·19; but the greatest deficiency was in British Burma, Arakan showing nearly 42 inches less than the rate of 192·85; Pegu, 12·69 less than 76·36; and Tenasserim 132 instead of 173. Of the other stations which recorded an excess, the Western Himalaya and Punjab Plains showed a slight excess of two to three inches; while in Khandesh and Berar, seventeen inches of rain; the South Central Provinces, five; and the North Deccan Plateau, eleven fell in excess of the annual average. The incomplete returns of Hyderabad and South Deccan showed an increase of fourteen inches, and the Bay Islands returned an excess of six.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

WE understand that Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have completed arrangements for the publication of a new serial, the first number of which will be ready for issue immediately after the meeting of Parliament in May next. This publication will, under the title of "Official Papers," comprise carefully prepared abstracts of all printed parliamentary papers. Everyone who is in the habit of seeing these returns is painfully conscious of the extreme difficulty that exists, when they are at all voluminous, in arriving at the gist of their contents; consequently, these State papers, which often contain most valuable information—and some of the documents comprised in them represent the outcome of lengthened deliberations by the most astute diplomatists of the day—are rarely read, and for the most part, after having been afforded temporary accommodation on the floor in the corner of the library until the session is over, are relegated to the receptacle of waste-paper, and may finally be traced to the numerous butter-shops of the metropolis. It has hitherto been practically impossible to provide space for these papers in any private library, but by the publication of "Official Papers" every member of Parliament will be enabled to possess, for future reference, all that it is important to preserve of parliamentary returns, embraced within the compass of two moderately-sized volumes a year. Besides private libraries, this new publication will be invaluable for all libraries of reference, such as those belonging to clubs and scientific societies; whilst those who do not desire permanently to possess copies of these abstracts will be enabled to make themselves acquainted with the contents of parliamentary returns through the invaluable medium of circulating libraries, and the mass of information thus collected by Parliament on every variety of subject will be brought within reach of those to whom the returns themselves have hitherto not been available.

THE LUGHMAN VALLEY.

THE Lughman Valley does not appear to be so fertile and rich in supplies as was at first supposed; they have not been coming in so freely of late. General Bright received the principal chiefs of the valley in durbar on Feb. 8 and addressed them as follows:—"Chiefs of Alishang, Mandrawur, Charbagh, and other places under the Government of Lughman, I am pleased to see you here before me to-day. Sirdar Asaf Khan has assured me that you were not participators in the movements against order made by certain men who collected bands not only for the purpose of showing hostility towards the British troops, but for robbing and ill-treating peaceful cultivators and others, who would not join their rising, and made the road unsafe for the trading community of Lughman. I am informed that, while this was going on, you remained in your homes, carrying on your usual duties, and not mixing in the intrigues of others. This is as it should be. On my arrival at Futteh, Mahomed Khan's Fort, I had presented to me certain mullicks of this quarter; and now it is with satisfaction that I see nearly all the notables of Lughman present to pay their respects to the British Government. I can assure you that, as long as you remain friends with us, no harm will come to you from our arms; but we are strong enough to punish those who will be hostile to us and oppose our troops. I trust you will support in every way your Governor, Sirdar Asaf Khan, and I feel assured that he will not forget your interests, as he has spoken of your services repeatedly. With these few words I will dismiss you to your homes, as some of you have come from a long distance, with suitable khilluts." This speech was translated to the assembled Khans by Captain Warburton, political officer; khilluts were then distributed amongst them, and they departed to their respective homesteads. If the Dobeyli route to Cabul is found to be practicable and better adapted for traffic than that through the Jugdulluk Pass the advisability of keeping on friendly terms with the chiefs in the Lughman Valley will then be proved, as they are quite powerful enough to dispel any gathering of the Ghilzais, under Asmatullah Khan, should he at any time be disposed to give trouble.—*Pioneer*.

AFGHAN FASHIONS.

THE dress of the Afghan women, especially those whose husbands have rank or wealth, is extremely picturesque. A short, tightly-fitting bodice of green, blue, or crimson silk confines the bust, but buttons so closely up to the throat that one can only guess at the proportions of shoulders and bosom. The bodice is generally embroidered with gold, and then becomes so stiff and unyielding that it is virtually a corset. In this cold weather the short arms of this sari are continued down to the wrist, and the vest itself is padded with wool for the sake of warmth. Trousers, baggy and flowing as Fatima's, and tightly fastened at the ankles, a broad silk kummerbund of almost endless length, with the ends so disposed that they become skirts; dainty white socks and a tiny slipper or shoe, gold embroidered—such is the indoor dress of a Cabuli lady, while covering and hiding all save feet and ankles is the voluminous white garment drawn over the head and face, and falling to the heels. These veiled beauties have jewellery scattered over their forehead, hands, wrists, arms, and ears; while handsome gold loops secure the yashmak at the back of the head; the hair being lightly drawn from the forehead and tied tightly into a knot, Grecian fashion. The length of a silk kummerbund, which circles a lady's waist, is sometimes astonishing; one must have been 12 yards long by 18in. broad, and the end was even then not forthcoming. The slippers and shoes are of Cabuli make, and are very pretty. On a pale green background beautiful patterns are worked with gold and silver thread, and parti-coloured silk, until the effect is more like that of a fairy slipper than one for daily use. But a stout leathern sole is put on with high heels rudely bound with iron, and then the work of art is complete. The stalls in which their slippers and shoes are made are the gayest in the whole bazaar. A Cabuli lady's foot is small, almost to deformity, and the baggy trousers by contrast make them appear exceedingly *petite*.—*Pioneer*.

THE REPORT OF THE ARMY COMMISSION.

SOME further particulars have been supplied by the correspondent of the *Times* as to the distribution and organisation recommended. The following are the main obligatory points to be held:—Calcutta, Dinapore, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Meerut, Lahore, Rawul Pindi, Mooltan, Karachi, Nusseerabad, Ahmedabad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Nagpore, Puna, Bombay, Secunderabad, Bellary, Bangalore, Madras, Shillong, and Rangoon. The secondary stations to be those on the frontier and those intermediate to the main centres. The Territorial Army Corps to be divided into district commands, which will be of three classes. The following are the districts proposed:—Bengal Army Corps—first-class districts, Lucknow and Meerut; second-class districts, Calcutta and Gwalior; third class, eastern frontier, Bareilly and Nowgong. The Punjab Corps, including the Punjab Frontier Force, incorporate with the Regular Army first-class districts, Lahore and Rawul Pindi; second class, Peshawur and Kuram; third class, Umballa and Mooltan. The Madras Corps—first-class districts, Hyderabad and Bangalore; second class, Madras and Burma; third class, Belgaum. The Bombay Corps—first-class districts, Sind with Beluchistan and Puna; second-class districts, Bombay and Mhow; third class Nusserabad, Nagpore, and Aden. Colonels on the staff to command at Allahabad, Agra, Lundi-Kotal, Bellary, and Pishin. Under the head of "Military Administration" several changes are proposed. The War Secretary should hold office five years, and have the local rank of major-general. All War Department offices to be concentrated in one building at Simla. The appointment of Chief of the Staff to be permanently adopted. The departments of Adjutant and Quartermaster General to be united under the title "general staff." Each army corps to have a chief of the staff. When the army corps commanded belongs to the British service, its chief of the staff to belong to the Indian service, and *vice versâ*. An intelligence department to be formed, consisting of one officer from each army corps working under the chief of the headquarters staff. A military education department to be formed. The Judge Advocate General's department to be reduced from fifteen to five. The total number of officers of the general Staff, including those of the War Department, the Commander in Chief of Army Corps, and first and second class stations, to be 136 officers, instead of 209 as at present. The following are the proposals made regarding the British Army in India:—The European garrison to consist of six regiments of cavalry, 43 battalions of infantry, 10 horse, 38 field, four heavy, eight mountain, and 17 garrison batteries. Soldiers under three years' service not to be embarked for India, nor any who have not extended their period of service to nine years. A committee of officers to fix suitable uniform.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

OUR AFGHAN POLICY.*

THE artillery duel of speeches and pamphlets which precedes the hand-to-hand struggle at the hustings has begun in earnest. We are not concerned to observe more than the publications which deal with the policy which has, spite of misrepresentation and misunderstanding in England, been thoroughly approved in India, the policy of enforcing our supremacy in Afghanistan and securing the outworks of the gates of India. The true story of the order of events, the mistakes of former years, and the recent endeavours to undo the results of these mistakes in our relations with Afghanistan, and through Afghanistan with Russia in Asia, is succinctly and forcibly told by an Indian officer. Taking the history as divided into five epochs marked off by the former events—of the Umballa Conference in 1869, the Mission of Lord Northbrook in 1873, the commencement of Lord Lytton's viceroyalty in 1876, and the repulse of the Mission in 1878—the author shows from official documents that the policy of indifference and abstention forced on successive viceroys by the Home Government converted Shere Ali from a friend to a foe, and drove him to intrigue with Russia, and that the vigorous action of the last two years succeeded in averting an imminent danger which had already indirectly disturbed the peace of India and threatened the gravest consequences. The *brochure* before us says rightly, "That no page of our national annals has been more obscured and disfigured by party feeling than that which narrates the course of our recent policy on the Indian frontier." The author deserves the thanks of all who desire to see these mists cleared away and their countrymen enabled to form a true estimate of the wisdom that has directed and the gallantry that has carried that policy into effect. It clears our statesmen from the charge of rashness as effectively as the published despatch of General Roberts exonerates our brave officers and soldiers from the scandalous imputations of cruelty.

* "The True Story of Our Afghan Policy." London: W. H. ALLEN and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DOUBLE TAX ON RICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your epitome of his Excellency the Viceroy's speech, in page 196 of your paper of the 4th inst., I read that his Excellency declared his opinion that the famine relief expenditure and the loss of exchange have been unavoidable expenses. I am anxious to show that this opinion is erroneous. I have endeavoured to convince the readers of your paper that the severity of famines of late years in India has been caused by Indian octroi. Instead of offering facilities for storing grain in cities, Indian octroi has practically prohibited this provision for checking a sudden rise in the prices of food. The enormous losses which have been saddled on India by the Government exchange operations have been caused by export taxes on Indian produce, which taxes are condemned by the first principles of political economy accepted by all civilised nations. These taxes have fallen heavily upon all Europeans who have been obliged to remit money to England, and upon all Manchester, Sheffield, and other merchants who send goods to India. The impolicy of export duties has been repeatedly avowed by Government itself, which has boasted loudly of having abolished the export duty on wheat, and which is now boasting complacently of abolishing the export duty on indigo and shellac, which measure was urged upon it in your paper in December, 1877.

What would we say if the British House of Commons were to exact a tax of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on all pigs, bacon, and hams exported from Ireland, or a similar tax on all cows exported from Guernsey and Alderney; or on all manufactures as they left the cities of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c.; or on all raw cotton as it left Liverpool; or on all sugar as it left Glasgow; or on all goods sent out of London to country customers? Would not such taxes ruin the trade and prosperity of England? Three reasons are offered for imposing a heavy double tax on Indian rice before permission is given to send it to other countries. 1. That we ought to prevent the export of rice from India, where it may be required to feed the population. 2. That we have a monopoly of rice and can thus force foreign nations to contribute to the Indian Exchequer. 3. That the export tax yields so large a revenue.

1. There are immense tracts of swampy land in India and Burma which would yield rice to the value of millions if Government would but sanction the cultivation. Government by doubly taxing rice, by the land tax and by the export tax, discourages its cultivation. By discouraging the cultivation of rice Government adopts a very peculiar way of supplying its subjects with food. The evil results of its erroneous policy are manifest in Burma, into which under-populated country immigration is discouraged by a heavy export tax on the fruits of industry.

2. Those who assert that India enjoys a monopoly of rice cultivation must be very ignorant. It is true that almost all of the rice consumed in the islands of Mauritius and Ceylon is brought from India, and from India and Burma large quantities are sent every year to the Straits Settlements and the Persian Gulf and the West Indian Islands, to Great Britain, to Africa, America, Australia, Bourbon, China, Gibraltar, &c. But the production of rice in Eastern China is almost incalculable, and that India has not a monopoly in supplying any foreign country might be proved by raising the export tax. That she can secure a monopoly in many parts of the world will sooner or later be proved when the export tax is removed. It ought to be the privilege, as it is in the power, of her Majesty's Government to feed many distant lands.

3. The true reason why the Indian Government will not abolish the export tax on rice is that it yields so large a revenue. Indian statesmen can only see the showers of rupees into the Treasury from the proceeds of this barbarous tax; they fail to see that all of these rupees, and many more, have to be paid to the exchangers of money and to the clever jobbers who make immense fortunes out of the blindness and ignorance of our rulers.

Abolish the export duty on rice and Government and private individuals will be able to send home their savings to London in the shape of document bills on rice cargoes. Manchester would gain more by the abolition of the export tax than by the abolition of all import duties on all kinds of cloths; the natives who buy the cloths with rupees would be able to buy more, and to pay a better price if the exchange value of the rupee were to rise to 1s. 10d.—Your obedient servant,

T.

March 6.

THE RENTAL IN BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In an extract from the *Pioneer*, given in your paper of the 19th inst., at page 247, the land rent in Bengal is estimated at eighteen millions sterling, while Mr. Caird, in his article in the *Nineteenth Century* for August last on "The Land and People of India," estimates the same rental at only thirteen millions. The great difference between these two estimates would show that either Mr. Caird or the *Pioneer* has put forward an entirely misleading figure. I bring this discrepancy to notice in the hope that some one who has access to the official documents on the subject will inform your readers which of the two estimates is correct.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 22.

J. DACOSTA.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE RETRENCHMENTS IN HIGH PLACES.

THE telegram to the effect that a Ministerial bill had been introduced into the House of Commons empowering the reduction in the outfit and allowances of the viceroy, the Governors of Bombay and Madras and their councillors, the commander in chief of India, and the chiefs of Madras and of Bombay, as also in the salaries and allowances of future bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay and of the archdeacons, is the most important news that has reached India for many a long day. It is only surprising that these measures were not adopted long ago. The telegram does not state that the salaries of the firstnamed high functionaries are to be reduced; that reform, however, will come in due course. Some of their pleasant little perquisites merely are to be abolished. It may not be generally known that the allowances of the Governor of Madras alone amount to ninety-five thousand rupees a year, while the cost of outfit is, we believe, somewhere about fifty thousand. We expect to find, when a copy of the bill reaches this country, that nothing more than a sufficient sum to cover the actual expenses of the passage out will be allowed in future, for it is known to all of us that in these days it is altogether unnecessary for any one to incur a large outlay on an expensive outfit. The Government has applied the shears, if not remorselessly, at any rate freely, in cutting down the pay and allowances of its subordinates, and it is, indeed, gratifying to find that the same course is to be now followed with regard to the highly-paid members of Government themselves. The reform has not come a day too soon; but what makes us welcome it the more heartily is that it is to be applicable to those who have for so long enjoyed unnecessary allowances, but which allowances could not be touched by any authority in this country. No one, of course, will be found to deny that our viceroys and governors and councillors ought to be and are handsomely paid. But their salaries are unquestionably sufficient without adding to them practically by granting extra allowances. We are inclined to think that no long time will elapse before the whole question of travelling and other allowances is fully probed and examined. And this leads us to inquire whether the public will ever be favoured with a sight of the "little bill" run up by his Grace the Governor to cover the cost of his recent picnic which has just been brought to a successful termination. We have not the least doubt that his Grace and party have thoroughly enjoyed themselves during their absence

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from Madras; we shall not be surprised to learn that they are in ecstacies with their trip. But this is not what concerns us, common people, who have to pay the bill. What we want to see is a statement given to the public showing that the country has actually benefited by the great outlay that must have been incurred. We want to see a debtor and creditor account furnished showing the actual money expended on one side and the prospective advantages to the public that will follow on that expenditure. We do not wish to have given to us merely a minute declaring that the canal is a success, that certain districts have improved facilities for traffic afforded them, and so on. All this we know beforehand. What we really want is to learn whether any good and sufficient reason can be offered for the outlay that has just taken place, and, further, we desire to have details of that outlay given us not twelve months hence, but within a reasonable time, in order that we may be satisfied that some justification did and does exist for putting the country to this extra expense. We do not say all this from a captious spirit. It must be remembered that the Press is the mouth-piece of the many millions of the poor of India, who are incapable of fighting their own battles; that it is only by plain homely truths publicly put forth that any real check can be placed on the doings of governors. What we say may in Madras be treated with scorn and contempt by those in high places, but our readers include fortunately the British public, and it rests with that public to decide whether or not justice is to be rendered by England. When Parliament once takes up the subject of the government of India in right earnest we shall get justice done to this country. We shall find our income will be made sufficient to cover our expenditure and to leave us a surplus which we can apply to the reduction of our debt. We shall find many a pleasant little perquisite swept away. We shall see it laid down that when a governor desires to go on a holiday tour he must pay the expenses of that tour out of his own pocket, and not attempt to combine business with pleasure in order that he may obtain the latter without cost to himself.—*Madras Times.*

UNTIL we know the details of the Ministerial measure for the curtailment of the salaries of the upper score of Anglo-Indian officials it is impossible to form any opinion as to the worth or wisdom of this new measure of retrenchment. While the places of subordinates were being ruthlessly abolished in all directions it was impossible that the large emoluments of the higher placed could escape revision. We recently called attention to the rumours which spoke of the contemplated abolition, not only of the command in chief of these Presidencies, but of the governors and their council, and we pointed out the advisability of meeting the exigencies of the times by timely reductions which would deprive the more drastic measures in favour, in some quarters, of their sole recommendation. We believe that it would be a lasting injury to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay to be reduced to the position of mere lieutenant governorships administered by mere secretaries without the right or the pretension to resist or gainsay the Government of India upon any point whatever. It may be inferred, from the terms of the Reuter's telegram with regard to the Ministerial bill which has just been laid before Parliament, that the members of Council are not to be disestablished; their salaries are to be reduced like those of the governor general, of the governors, of the commanders in chief, and even of the bishops and archdeacons, but their functions are, apparently, to be left intact. The Civil Service will do well to acquiesce in the reduction with a good grace, and if it be wise it will familiarise itself with the suggestion which which we recently made, that it should strengthen its position by voluntarily formulating a scheme for bringing the emoluments of the higher appointments into nearer accord with the rate of salaries in the sister services. If this step be not taken in good time the temptation to effect sweeping reductions in utter disregard of the fair claims of the service will, some day, prove irresistible to a hard pressed Government anxious to outbid the Opposition by a show of zeal for economy.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

BENGAL RAILWAY EXTENSION.—During the cold season, 1877-78, surveys were made for extensions of the Tirhut Railway, both east and west, and projects submitted for an extension seventy-eight miles in length, from Muzafarpur *vid* Motihari and Segowli to Bettia at an estimated cost of Rs.31,70,325. This line would run to within twenty-miles of the Nepal frontier, and would thus open out the trade with that country, and for an extension twenty-four miles long, from Darbhunga to the eastward, at an estimated cost of Rs.12,00,000, or Rs.50,000 per mile. The estimates for both these extensions of the Tirhut system were submitted to the Government of India for sanction in January and February, 1879, but no order has yet been passed. Projects had also been prepared during 1878 and 1879 for a system called the Central Bengal Railway, to serve the Naddia, Jessore, and 24-Pergunnahs districts. Commencing from Bhagwangola on the Ganges, it is taken past the important places of Moorshedabad, Burhampur, Kishnagar, Santipur, to Ranaghat on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and thence *vid* Bongong and Jessore to Khulna, with a connection from Bongong *vid* Baraset and Dum-Dum to Calcutta, and another from Santipur to Maimari on the East Indian Railway. The length of this system will be 241 miles, and its estimated cost is Rs.2,20,00,000, or Rs.91,286 per mile. The population of the districts served by this line is 630 to the square mile. Also a project for a short line from Sonarpur, on the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway, to Diamond Harbour on the Hooghly, twenty-eight and three-quarter miles in length, at an estimated cost of Rs.22,10,000, or Rs.76,870 per mile. Next, a project to serve the districts of Dakka and Mymensing. The length of this line to Dakka and Mymensing, including the branch to Narainganj, would be 128 miles, and the estimated cost is, for a broad or 5ft. 6in. gauge line, Rs.1,48,00,000, or Rs.1,15,625 per mile. and for a metre gauge line Rs.1,28,00,000, or Rs.1,00,003 per mile. And lastly, a project for extending the Rangpur branch of the Northern Bengal Railway to Dhubri on the Brahamputra, to serve the trade of the Assam Valley. The length of the line required is only fifty-four miles; but, as it crosses four very large rivers, the cost of its construction is very heavy. The estimate amounts to Rs.22,26,373, or Rs.2,26,416 per mile. Besides these lines, for which surveys have already been made, there is another very important railway required, starting either from Calcutta through Midnapore, or from Burdwan or Ranegunge through Bankura to Chaibassa, and thence to Chatisgar, joining the line now under construction to Nagpur in the Central Provinces, with a junction line from Chaibassa *vid* Ranchi or Doranda and the Karanpura coalfields to Chatra and Guya.—*Englishman.*

LIEUT. GOVERNOR COLVIN.—The Government of the North West Provinces have recently raised a monumental tomb over the grave of the Hon. J. R. Colvin, late Lieut. Governor of these provinces, who, dying at Agra during the mutiny in 1857, was buried in the fort there.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE MEERUT GAOL.—There has been another serious outbreak of malarious fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery in the Meerut Gaol with most fatal results. It is the opinion of the gaol authorities and the medical officers at Meerut that these constant outbreaks are in some way connected with the water-level of the station, so that the Irrigation Department has been requested to adopt some measures to improve the drainage about the gaol.—*Ibid.*

GAOL DIETARY.—A lower scale of diet than has hitherto been allowed has been introduced into all the gaols of the North West Provinces and Oudh for short term prisoners. The general opinion of all the medical superintendents of gaols is that the lowered diet scale is sufficient to keep prisoners in health for a few months, provided no hard labour is exacted from them; and that though the prisoners, naturally enough, fall off a little in weight, no evil effects will follow as regards general health.—*Ibid.*

WILD BEASTS IN NORTH WEST PROVINCES.—During the past year 1,051 persons and 7,214 head of cattle were killed by wild animals, and 3,168 persons died from snake bites in the North West Provinces and Oudh. Wolves and leopards were most destructive both among men and cattle. The total number of wild animals returned as destroyed is 4,495, and the number of snakes killed is set as 1,697; the amount paid away in rewards for their destruction being about Rs.11,000. The number of snakes returned as destroyed (1,697) gives a very imperfect representation of the number actually killed.—*Ibid.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Chota Nagpore Tea Company, held Feb. 23, a dividend for the season 1879 at the rate of 3½ per cent. was declared.—At the general meeting of the Dunbar Cotton Mills Company, held Feb. 19, a dividend of 2½ per cent., or Rs.2.8 per share, for the half-year ending Dec. 31, was declared.—At the general meeting of the Empress of India Cotton Mills Company, held Feb. 21, a dividend of Rs.25 per share, equal to 10 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital, was declared, payable in shares out of the 318 shares remaining unallotted, or in cash at the option of the shareholders, and the balance of Rs.27,222-1-3 at credit of the profit and loss account was carried forward.—At the eleventh general meeting of the Howra Mills Company, held Feb. 21, a dividend of Rs.3 per share was declared.—*Englishman.*

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—According to a carefully prepared list published in the *Delhi Gazette*, the number of casualties and retirements in the Public Works Department from the 1st of April to the 31st December was no less than 473, which are classified as follows:—Engineers, military, 32; civil engineers, appointed in England, 55; civil engineers appointed in India, 138; civil engineers, natives, 23; European subordinates, 75; native subordinates, 79. Accountants Branch: Civilian examiners appointed in India, 9. Accountants: Europeans, 29; natives, 33.—*Englishman.*

THE BENGAL EDUCATION REPORT.—From the report of 1878-79 we learn that this is the first year since the department was constituted that the united contributions from private sources have exceeded the Government grant. The actual sum paid by the people was Rs.23,73,000, while the Government contributed Rs.21,72,000, making a total of Rs.45,45,000. We hope the Government may, in succeeding reports, be able to state that the

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proportion between State aid and that contributed by the people themselves is exhibiting the same healthy indication of interest and desire of helpfulness. Superior education, with nineteen colleges and 1,963 students, stands much as it did last year. There are forty-eight students less. Secondary instruction numbers 3,338 schools with 175,484 pupils; and primary instruction is given to 531,064 pupils in 29,270 schools. There are twenty-four more female schools, a healthy sign, we hope, and 12,777 pupils; 1,639 of these are returned as in connection with Zenana agencies. In addition to the primary schools above noted there are, Mr. Croft tells us, in existence outside the Government organisation 6,232 schools, primary and unaided, with 84,196 pupils. 759 candidates set down to the first examination in arts, and 208, something less than one-third, passed. For the B.A. 262 presented themselves, and seventy-one passed, rather less than a third. Nine out of nineteen passed the ordinary M.A. Thirteen out of twenty-three passed for honours.—*Englishman.*

THE NAGA BILL OF COSTS.—The expenses of the Naga expedition are gradually swelling. From Oct. 15 to Feb. 15, 1880, about eight lakhs of rupees have already been disbursed, in addition to the sum of about six lakhs placed at the disposal of the field officers by assignment on the local treasuries to meet local expenditure, which makes a total of about fourteen lakhs of rupees.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE RICE TRADE.—The exports of the present season up to Feb. 14 were coast-wise, and 3,101 tons had been shipped. The home market is flat, and it is expected that there will be a further decline in prices. The crops throughout India and Burma have been plentiful. It is not anticipated that the Indian demand will be as great this year as it has been of late. Calcutta and Madras are exporting rice; and the rivalry of Siam and Saigon, which have stepped into the trade with new vigour, will, it is feared, help to lower still more the present prices.—*Arakan News.*

Mr. JUSTICE LINDSAY.—On Wednesday, February 25, the members of the bar of the Chief Court of the Punjab presented a farewell address to Mr. Justice Lindsay on the occassion of his retirement from the bench. The learned judge, who was visibly affected, responded in suitable terms.—*Pioneer.*

THE DEATH OF ROY ANANDA PROSAD RAI.—The *Englishman* reports the untimely death of Roy Ananda Prosad, Rai Bahadur, the wealthy zemindar of Cossimbazar. He had come to Calcutta, and it is said to have been the intention of the Bengal Government to confer on him the title of Raja Bahadur, in recognition of his many acts of charitable generosity; but he was attacked with cholera on Sunday, 22nd ultimo, and expired on the following Tuesday.—*Pioneer.*

MANIPUR.—It is officially announced that the appointment of political agent at Manipur will be amalgamated with the Assam commission.—*Times of India.*

THE UNIVERSITY.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed fellows of the University of Calcutta:—Mr. A. M. Nash, M.A., Babu Gobind C. Dutt, Mr. H. Levinge, C.E., Syed Mahmud, the Rev. H. Finter, Babu Kristo Behary Sen, the Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M.A., and Mr. G. R. Aberigh-Mackay.—*Ibid.*

BENEVOLENCE.—Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadur has established a Dhurmsalla for the accommodation of Hindus visiting Calcutta, endowing it with a large sum in Government securities, yielding an income of Rs.12,000 per annum. The Dhurmsalla is situated in the Burra Bazaar, and the Thakore of Wankanir resided in it during his recent visit to Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

TITLES OF HONOUR.—We learn that the Viceroy has conferred the title of Maharaja upon Raja Komul Krishna Deb, that of Raja upon Rai Surjakant Acharjee Bahadur, of Mooktagacha, Baboo Kristenden Roy, of Bolihar, and Babu Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E.; and that of Maharaja Bahadur upon Raja Nripendro Narain, of Cooch Behar. The latter title has been conferred "in recognition of the high rank and dignity of the holder."—*Ibid.*

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a court-martial held at Dinapur, Private James Ashall, 65th Regiment, has been found guilty of drunkenness and insubordination, with violence, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—*Ibid.*

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—A light railway between Kalpi and Kanhpur, a distance of forty-three miles, has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, to supplement the Kanhpur-Farakabad line, now being made. The cost of this new line is estimated at about eighteen lakhs.—*Times of India.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—On March 3 the disengaged tonnage in port was 43,613 tons. For London *via* Canal the market closed firm at £2 10s. for rice; wheat, £2 12s. 6d.; cotton, hides, &c., £3 10s.; tea, £3 7s. 6d. *Via* Cape, rice, wheat, and saltpetre, £2; cotton, hides, &c., £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s.; rest nominal. Liverpool *via* Canal—Rice, £2 10s., nominal, £3 15s. for measurement. *Via* Cape, more inquiry. Saltpetre, £1 17s. 6d. tincal, £2; linseed, £2; oil, £2 10s.—*Englishman.*

DEATH OF A TEA PLANTER.—The *Darjiling News* records the sudden death, from an overdose of chlorodyne, of Mr. L. Mandelli, manager of the Land Mortgage Bank and Gardens in that district.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE FUTURE OF RAMPA.—We may hope the country will settle down, and a new age and a new order of things will begin for Rampa. The exactions of mansabdars, toddy contractors, and forest darogahs are all to cease, and each Reddy is to live happily under his own toddy tree free of tax. As this is apparently all that the unfortunate inhabitants originally demanded, it is much to be regretted that so large an expenditure of life and treasure should have been found necessary in discovering that their grievances were capable of redress. The collector of the district will hereafter visit the hill taluks more frequently, and, by his special assistant at Badrachellum, he will be kept informed of all that transpires there, so that the chances of another rising will be extremely small, the inhabitants, according to all accounts, being peaceably disposed, and only rising because they were driven to it, having no other means of obtaining a hearing. It is reported that the people on the right bank of the river, who have a grievance of a similar kind, have lately shown a disposition to rise against the authorities. It is to be hoped that some pains will be taken to examine the nature of their complaints before they are allowed to commit themselves to an actual outbreak. It is said that a similar remission of taxes in their case would encourage the Nizam's neighbouring subjects to make the same demand, and the Nizam's Government object to any such concession being made.—*Madras Mail.*

MYSOR.—The expenses attending the marriage of the Maharaja of Mysor amounted to Rs.2,36,300, of which Rs.1,07,700 was charged to his Highness's personal estate account. It appears to have been decided, says the *Madras Mail*, to place the administration of the affairs of Mysor in the hands of the Maharaja and his native advisers from the 1st January, 1881. Most of the European officials in the commission will have to retire or be provided for elsewhere at the end of the current year.—*Times of India.*

THE MADRAS SCHOOL OF ARTS.—According to the report for 1878-79 the attendance in the artistic branch was, in April, 83; May, 88; July, 73; August, 75; September, 82; October, 87; November, 89; December, 90; January, 1879, 96; February, 93; and March, 86. In the examinations held respectively in May and November, 1878, and March, 1879, twelve students passed in free-hand drawing, and were entitled to Rs.10 as apprentices, of whom seven avail themselves of the monthly allowance. In the girls' branch upwards of eight have passed in free hand; two only have entered as apprentices. In the examinations a lower standard was adopted for the girls. The artistic branch has been a success. In the pottery branch the least progress has been made, although the institution has succeeded in making isolated specimens of the most excellent ware. The stained glass work has been perfectly successful, but as yet no orders for work have been received. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1879, was Rs.32,371-3-3, and the receipts Rs.38,755-3-9, leaving a balance of Rs.6,384-0-6 to credit. With the sanction of the committee a girls' branch was added to the institution, and suitable industries, such as fan and china painting, will be introduced as soon as the pupils are sufficiently advanced. In the industrial department steady progress has been made. Stained glass manufacture has been quite successful, and all the processes, except the cutting, are now performed by the pupils alone. With regard to the artist proper, in the total absence of works for study the superintendent believed it will be impossible to turn out a single artist, beyond, perhaps, a portrait painter or two. This, Mr. Chisholm said, was the less to be regretted, as there was no demand for works of art of any kind in Madras—not only was there no demand for art, but the people at large do not seem to recognise it when they see it.—*Madras Times.*

THE ZAMORIN OF CALICUT.—His Highness the Zamorin Maharaja Bahadur of Calicut attained his sixtieth year of age on Feb. 16. Seldom do we see the zamorins live to the age of sixty. Of the seven zamorins during the last sixty years only three have lived up to sixty. Among the Hindus shashtipoorthe (completion of sixty) is considered as a great event, and food and money are generally distributed to the Brahmins on that day. His Highness the Zamorin fed more than 15,000 people and distributed money to the extent of Rs.10,000 to the Brahmins.—*Madras Times.*

THE HARBOUR.—The Secretary of State has finally decided that Mr. Parkes' scheme for the construction of a harbour at Madras is to be carried out.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE MYSOR FAMINE FUND.—The total receipts on account of the late famine fund in Mysor, the official returns show, amounted to Rs.16,62,555-6. Of this sum 16½ lakhs were received through the Madras committee from the fund remitted by the Lord Mayor of London; from Bengal subscriptions came to the amount of Rs.2,742-11-3, and the Bengal clothing fund reached Rs.7,375. Small sums were also collected in Mysor in aid of the famine. After all grants that had been made, such as to orphanages, charitable institutions, dispensaries, district relief committees, and officers in charge of relief camps, about Rs.13,000 remained over to be dealt with by the Chief Commissioner. Of this Rs.2,000 has been made over to the Mercara dispensary, owing to the strain on that establishment during the famine. Rs.3,000 have been given to Roman Catholic orphanages; to Wesleyan orphanages Rs.2,000; to the London Mission Orphanage, Rs.250; to Miss Anstey's Or-

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phanage at Kolar Rs.1,000; and to the Cantonment Orphanage Rs.500. The remainder is to be handed over to the Friend in Need Society for the support of sick paupers now in the Pettah Dispensary.—*Bombay Gazette.*

GOLD PROSPECTING IN WYNAAD.—Mr. J. W. Minchin, secretary of the Wynaad Prospecting Company (Limited), has applied to Government for a mining lease to be granted to the Wynaad Prospecting Company (Limited) for fifty acres of land within the boundaries originally granted for prospecting operations. He states:—"The result of our workings has enabled us to make arrangements for the further prosecution of mining work, which will now be carried on with vigour. The fifty acres required can be pointed out at once to the survey authorities. I have further the honour to request that a grant for prospecting operations may be given to the Wynaad Prospecting Company (Limited) on another portion of 100 acres within the boundaries originally applied for, to be followed hereafter by a mining lease for such portion as may be permitted under the rules about to be framed." The Government have directed the commissioner to request Mr. Minchin to demarcate clearly the two blocks of land he applies for, and to submit sketch-plans of them, showing approximately their position and boundaries. Meanwhile Mr. Minchin's application will be registered, and on the sketches being received the blocks will be surveyed at Mr. Minchin's expense. Possession of the block of 100 acres may then be made over to him for twelve months for prospecting purposes, on the distinct understanding that unless within that period he selects a block of land within the limits of the 100 acres, not exceeding thirty acres in extent, and applies for a mining lease for it, the right of prospecting shall lapse and possession of the land shall be given up to Government. As regards the block of fifty acres for which a mining lease is now asked for, Mr. Minchin should be informed that no gold-mining lease for an area in excess of thirty acres is likely to be granted, nor can any lease be granted at all till the terms on which they are to be granted have been settled by the Secretary of State.—*Madras Times.*

THE GOVERNOR AND THE BAPTIST MISSION AT ONGOLE.—In the recent trip of the Governor to Ongole he visited the American Baptist Telugu mission at that place. In viewing the ruins caused by the cyclone in November he evinced his interest in the mission by saying he would pay for the restoration of two of the fallen dormitories.—*Ibid.*

A MADRAS paper hears that Colonel Godfrey Clerk, late military secretary to the Commander in Chief, succeeds the late Brig General Jebb as adjutant general of the Madras Army.

THE MADRAS CABINET.—The "Great Cabinet Case," over which Madras society has been exercised lately, was settled out of court by the plaintiff withdrawing his claim against the Duke of Buckingham and the latter undertaking to see that Mr. Deschamps should not be out of pocket in consequence of what had happened; that is, there will be so much for Mr. Deschamps to pay and—so much for Buckingham. The question was whether the Governor and his military secretary were liable for the price of a cabinet manufactured for the purpose of exhibiting specimens of Indian embroidery at the Paris Exhibition. His Grace had taken the greatest interest in the cabinet in question, but "understood" that its maker was furnishing it as a specimen of his own workmanship for exhibition. Mr. Deschamps, on the other hand, "understood" that he was to get paid for it by some one, and, as usually happens when things are understood in this fashion, trouble arose in the end. The Chief Justice very properly characterised the whole thing as a great mistake on both sides, and expressed his satisfaction that the court had been relieved of the difficult task of awarding relief to any party to the proceedings without occasioning undeserved injury to another.—*Times of India.*

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPALITIES IN BARODA.—It is reported that the Gaekwar's Government have resolved to establish municipalities in all the chief districts in the State, such as Nasari, Amraoli, Khari, and Puttun. These municipalities will be under the control of a municipal commissioner on Rs.800 per mensem. Mr. Dinshaw Ardaseer Taleyarkhan will probably be the first occupant of this post.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE FACTORIES ACT.—The Bombay Millowners' Association recently addressed a letter to the Government, to be laid before the Government of India, which said that "the bill as proposed will be protective in its character, and will, unless applied to the whole of India, be a grave injustice to the Bombay factories. This objectionable feature of the bill will place these factories under a serious, if not ruinous, disability in their competition with other places in India, into which it is apparently the intention of the Government of India not to introduce the proposed law. Large quantities of Bombay-made goods go to the Central Provinces, the North West, Madras, and Calcutta to compete with goods made in factories there. During the year ending Dec. 31 last 29,978 Indian maunds of Bombay-made piece goods and yarns went to the Central Provinces; 52,977 Indian maunds to the North West; 3,317,450lb. of yarns and 15,720,091 yards of piece goods to Calcutta; and 1,524,500lb. of yarns and 671,005 yards of piece goods to Madras, although cotton spinning and weaving mills flourish in all these places. Again, the quantity of Bombay-made goods exported in the same year from Bombay to China was 365,640 yards of piece goods and 18,142,936lb. of yarn; to Japan, 8,400 yards of piece goods and 1,887,980lb. of yarns; and to Burma, 14,050 yards of piece goods and 291,214lb. of yarns. To all these places local-made piece goods and yarns are sent from Calcutta and Madras, so that, in addition to the new and serious disability under which the Government of India propose, by this law, to place the Bombay factories, these factories already labour under the natural disadvantage of having to send their goods a much longer distance, which adds considerably to the cost of the article. With regard to the recommendation made by the association that the hours of work for children should be restricted to seven hours, we are disposed to state that, on further consideration, the association considers that the work for a child should be limited to eight hours. This could easily be arranged conveniently by following the plan adopted, the association understands, in Calcutta, by which the children are divided into gangs. By this arrangement each child works eight hours only, and each mill employs only half as many more. This would work better, both in the interests of the children and of the mill, than the seven hours' arrangement, which would necessitate the employment of a double number of children."—*Bombay Gazette.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.—Sir Richard Temple's departure from Bombay called forth an ovation in his favour such as seldom falls to the lot of Indian officials. Addresses poured in from all races and classes. The whole city turned out to bid him farewell, and a public meeting voted him a statue, for which £500 was at once subscribed.—*Times Telegram.*

GENERAL PRIMROSE has left Bombay to take command of the Bombay Division.

ARRIVAL OF THE "MALBAR" FROM NATAL.—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Malabar*, 4,178 tons, Commander J. F. G. Grant, arrived in harbour on Feb. 28, from Natal. She sailed from Bombay on the 26th January and arrived at Mauritius on the 28th. After leaving Bombay it was found that the engines wanted repairing. She took in draft of 81st Regiment, and left for Natal on the 31st January, arriving there on the 6th February. She left for Bombay on the 8th, passed the Isle of Bowden on the 14th, arriving at Mauritius on the 16th, and left on the 17th. During the voyage there was one death—that of a child. Fine weather was experienced. The *Malabar* brought 25 officers, 4 ladies, 1 child, 775 men, 21 women, and 34 children of the 2-4th and 62nd Regiments. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—Lieut.-Col. H. Brackenbury, R.A.; Capt. H. T. Curling, R.A.; Colonel and Mrs. E. W. Bray, C.B., Miss Bray, and child, 2-4th Regiment; Major A. C. Twentyman, 2-4th Regiment; Brevet and Lieut.-Col. Elliot, 2-4th Regiment; Capt. R. A. Knox, 2-4th Regiment; Capt. C. G. Leggett, 2-4th Regiment; Capt. H. B. Lawrence, 2-4th Regiment; Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Sharp, 2-4th Regiment; Capt. H. Moore, 2-4th Regiment; Capt. T. W. Drage, 2-4th Regiment; Capt. M. E. Crofton, 2-4th Regiment; Lieut. F. M. G. Hutchinson, 2-4th Regiment; Lieut. J. Rowlandson, 2-4th Regiment; Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Shephard, 2-4th Regiment; Lieut. J. M. Gawne, 2-4th Regiment; Lieut. E. R. Penrose, 2-4th Regiment; Lieut. F. B. Mathews, 2-4th Regiment; Quartermaster H. Rowland, 2-4th Regiment; Second Lieut. J. I. Bonomi, 2-4th Regiment; Second Lieut. A. B. Ridley, 2-4th Regiment; Second Lieut. W. L. James, 2-4th Regiment; Lieut. C. H. Alexander, 62nd Regiment; Surgeon Edge, A.M.D.; Major Ashton, A.M.D. Embarked at Mauritius.—Mrs. Gurney, wife of late Major Gurney, 91st Regiment, proceeding home to England. Troops embarked at Natal—655 men, 26 women, 34 children 2-4th Regiment; 117 men 62nd Regiment. Troops embarked at Mauritius—3 men 91st Regiment.

ARRIVAL OF THE "DALHOUSIE" FROM ADEN.—The I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, Commander W. Powell, arrived in Bombay harbour from Aden at 1.30 a.m. on Feb. 28, having relieved the Royal Artillery stationed there. The *Dalhousie* brought Surgeon Major Pennington, A.M.D.; Major Candy and Lieut. Baker, 1-9 R.A.; Lieut. Townshend, 15-8 R.A.; Captain Walshe, 18-8 R.A.; Lieut. and Adjt. Marrett, 18-8 R.A.; Lieut. Cassan, 18-8 R.A.; Lieut. Waller, 11-8 R.A.; rank and file twenty, R.A.; rank and file, two details.—*Times of India.*

CAPTAIN H. F. SHOWERS has been appointed provisional commandant of the corps of Beluch Guides.

THE designation of the Civil Engineering College at Puna has been changed to the College of Science.

MR. LATHAM, as acting advocate general, has been nominated an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

THE LATE PROFESSOR HARKNESS.—The *Bombay Chronicle* says that under very influential auspices a movement has been set on foot to commemorate the honoured name of the late Professor John Harkness, the first principal of the Elphinstone Institution. A subscription list, headed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., is being sent round to raise funds to found a scholarship in the name of the late professor.

THE LOSS OF THE "VINGORLA."—The official account of the loss of the steamer says that when it was ascertained the ship was sinking orders were at once given to clear away the boats. The mail boat was placed in charge of Mr. Wood, second officer, and she took all the saloon passengers and their servants; total nineteen

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souls. The gig, lowered under the superintendence of the chief officer, was filled with women and children, but as it was being lowered into the water a number of native passengers crowded on board and the excessive weight broke the boat. All on board were thrown into the water and drowned. The port life-boat was placed in charge of one of the tindals, and she took one second class, fifteen native passengers, and twenty-four of the crew. The starboard life-boat was lowered in charge of the serang, and she took thirty-five native passengers and twelve of the crew. Under the captain's orders the boats lay to some distance from the ship, and the commander, chief officer, third officer, and the three engineers devoted themselves to ascertaining the source of the leak, but without success, and, with the exception of the third officer, who jumped overboard and swam to his boat just before the vessel sank, all five went down in the ship, the captain being seen as the vessel foundered standing on the bridge burning a blue light. The boats cruised over the place where the vessel sank for some two hours in the hope of picking up some of those left on board the steamer when she foundered, but without success. They then directed their course towards Bombay, and were picked up the following afternoon by the company's steamship *Malda*. There were no casualties in the boats. The *Malda*, after picking up the boats, proceeded to the scene of the disaster, but no trace of the vessel or any of those on board where she sank could be seen, and after cruising in the neighbourhood for some hours she returned to Bombay instead of proceeding to Karachi. The following is a list of those drowned in the steamer furnished by the agents of the company:—Mr. A. D. Souza, Mr. Reuben Ezekiel, Mr. D. Framjee, Mr. R. D. Remedios, and Mr. Chatoorsing, all of whom were second-class passengers; fifty-three native deck passengers, names unknown; Captain Stuart, Mr. G. Mowbray, clerk, Mr. J. Byrne, chief engineer, Mr. F. H. Wilden, second engineer, Mr. C. Knight, third engineer, and one topas, name unknown. The following is a list of those saved, also furnished by the agents of the company:—First class—Major Greg, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. Colburn, 83rd Regiment; Mr. H. Cloete, Mrs. M. Mayne and two children, Mrs. Stewart and baby. Second class—Serrgeant C. Veale, Royal Engineers, L. C. Rodrigues. Chief Officer Conroy; R. B. Wood, second officer; J. R. Thornton, third officer. Those saved have lost all they had on board except the clothes they were in when the accident occurred. The survivors speak in high terms of the conduct of the captain and officers and of the discipline maintained on board; and the assistance rendered by the second-class passengers in clearing away the cargo in order to ascertain the source of the leak is spoken of in the highest terms by the third officer, who was present.—*Times of India.*

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

FACTORIES IN INDIA.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said that last year the Secretary for India held out a strong hope of legislation in India on the subject of the women and children employed in the mills of that country. He wished to ask the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India had passed any measure for the regulation of the labour of women and children in mills and factories.

Viscount CRANBROOK had hoped that there would have been legislation on the subject before now. A bill was taken up last November for the whole country. It was sent to all the districts of India in order that public opinion on it might be ascertained. It came back to the Governor General and Council to consider as a permissive measure which the local governments might adopt or not as they thought fit. It was referred to a committee of the Council, which committee changed it to a positive bill. Considerable opposition was then raised against it, and it was put aside with the view of its being again submitted to the districts. He regretted that legislation had not been accomplished, but, he must say, that on looking through the bill he did not think it was one which would be applicable to the whole country. What occurred to him was this. The new Governor of Bombay, Sir J. Fergusson, who had been chairman of the Factory Commission in this country, and who was as well acquainted with these subjects as any other person, had not yet gone over to India. He would confer with Sir James before he did go, with a view to securing a legislative measure on the subject as soon as possible.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY felt much obliged to the noble viscount, and was quite content with the assurance he had just given.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Lord DORCHESTER asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that, "owing to the complete failure of the recruiting department, and the prospect of an early campaign, the Government of India is contemplating the re-enlistment of the native pensioners to supply the place of the troops despatched to the front," and what the numbers of those troops and what those of the pensioners were.

Viscount CRANBROOK said that the question of which the noble lord had given him private notice was one which it was very natural he (Lord Dorchester) should ask. The quotation in that question was from a newspaper which had made certain statements in respect to the army in Afghanistan; but the noble lord must see that the present recruiting could not very much affect the immediate campaign in Afghanistan. As in England, so in India; a recruit could not be sent to the front under nine or ten months of preparation. He had no reason to think that the armies of Afghanistan were not all-sufficient for the purposes which they were intended to fulfil. On the contrary, so far as he was informed, they were in an efficient state and fit for the duties they had to discharge. With respect to the first part of the question of the noble lord, he was able to answer it in the negative, though he was quite willing to say that recruiting in India would require some temporary inducement, as was frequently the case in this country. He did not mean, however, to imply that there was any reason to suppose that a permanent inducement was required to promote recruiting in India; and, as to the re-enlistment of native pensioners to supply the place of troops despatched to the front, he could only say that the report was quite inconsistent with the information which he had received from India. It was not contemplated, nor was it intended, in that way to supply any temporary default in recruiting.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, MARCH 22.

AFGHANISTAN.

Lord DUNRAVEN, in calling attention to the affairs of Afghanistan, stated his conviction that in a former debate on this question the Duke of Argyll had not made out a case for the policy which had guided him when Secretary for India in ignoring the danger of a Russian advance on India. He thought that the present Government were right in proceeding on different lines, and that the course of events had made it necessary for them to act in Afghanistan. He did not attach so much importance as others did to Herat. He believed that, with Kandahar and the frontier we might now keep, Herat was not absolutely essential to us. But if it were deemed essential he hoped we should occupy it ourselves. To allow Persia to occupy it would be to hand it over to Russia. The only thing worse than that would be co-partnership or co-operation with Russia. He suggested that information was required as to the objects of our present operations, the frontier we desired having been acquired; and condemned as a mistake the sending of a British envoy to Cabul.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY concurred with Lord Dunraven in thinking that no good reasons had been given for the continuance of the Afghan war.

Lord BLANTYRE stated his opinion that the possession of Herat was of great importance to this country.

Lord CRANBROOK said that the Government, in the Queen's Speech, announced particularly that they had no desire to annex Afghanistan, and that they would go on the lines of the treaty of Gandamak. But when it was impossible to know fully the disposition of the natives they could not lay down any definite rule. The treaty of Gandamak did not lay down definitely any plan. With respect to our advance on Cabul there was no reason to suppose that there was such a deep-rooted hostility against us as had been manifested by the attack on the Residency. He did not understand the noble lord to condemn our sending troops to avenge the insult offered to England, or to blame them for having taken steps to vindicate the authority so set at naught. It was, no doubt, our duty to go to Cabul, although our desire was not to do anything which might interfere with the security of the Ameer. Lord Minto expressed himself strongly as to the deficiencies of native envoys. They were trustworthy to a certain extent. They spoke as they were told, and in some instances the reports of those native envoys were actually revised and corrected by the Courts at which they resided. With respect to General Stewart's march, he would pass through Ghazni to India. But rumours prevailed in all directions as to the disposition of the Ghaznis, and it would be very foolish in him at this period to come to any conclusions as to the conduct of the troops. This was the beginning of spring—it was their sowing time; and they knew if they did not sow their fields they would have no harvest to reap. The time was also most important for us, when the passes were open. He was disposed to agree with the noble lord to a certain extent that Herat was not of the infinite importance many attributed to it; and particularly when we were in possession of Kandahar, and the other positions we held, Herat became of much less importance than it was on any previous occasion. But, as to the civilisation of Central Asia, during last year more steps had been taken with that view than had ever been taken before, by pressing on those railways which had already reached Afghanistan, and which it was to be hoped would in 1882 be carried into Kandahar. If that were the case the railways would go further and the trade of Central Asia would come by way of Kandahar, and they might look forward to this great question being solved by their further progress towards Herat. The noble lord expressed a hope that we should have no understanding with Russia on this subject, and he asked whether there was any arrangement with respect to Herat. Persia, no doubt, would be extremely glad to take possession of Herat, and the conditions to which he alluded were, perhaps, not so dangerous as the noble lord seemed to think. He looked forward with great hope to the pacification of Afghanistan, and of its being governed by rulers of its own choice without any interference on our part, only taking care to secure the frontier we had achieved.

In answer to the Earl of Northbrook, Lord CRANBROOK said that no convention had been entered into for the cession of Herat.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880.

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

THE voluminous address of the Indian Minister of Finance, as Sir John Strachey may be rightly styled, contains several most important statements and arguments. The Budget estimates for the ensuing year, the result of the financial experience of the past, contained so much cause for self-gratulation that there was ample opportunity for defence of the financial policy which had been justified by success. It was the happy lot of the financial member of Council to be able to withdraw an unpopular measure of taxation because he could dispense with the amount likely to be realised by the proposed extension of the license tax. He found himself in a position to carry out the relief of the smaller traders without imposing a new tax on officials and professional men. Contemplating, as the outcome of the expiring year enabled him to do, a surplus for the year to come, he was enabled to indulge himself in a wide review of the fiscal problems and their possible solution. Of the customs tariff, and the various vexed questions connected therewith, he had much to say. Nor is it too much to assert that his utterances thereon will be regarded as of the highest importance as affecting the future of Indian trade. The three main sources of the customs revenue were considered by him under the head of import, export, and salt duties respectively. Taking these in their order, Sir John Strachey first dealt with the import duties, and boldly grappled with the question of the duties remitted as compared with those levied on cotton goods. In another place we record the resolution of a conference held at Manchester urging on the Government the necessity of fulfilling Lord Salisbury's promise to remove the whole of the import duties. We think that the gentlemen who formulated this resolution can hardly have read Sir John Strachey's speech. He stated distinctly that Government does not at present propose to make any alteration in the duties actually levied on cotton goods, yielding still £615,000; but he added that no one could deny the obvious and serious defects in the existing system. Already the effect has been produced of removing all grounds for complaint that protective duties were levied in favour of the Indian mills, although some classes of English goods may be unduly favoured in comparison with others. But the Government is not prepared at present to incur the further sacrifice of revenue attendant on the total abolition. The loss incurred by the exemption from duty of goods made of "thirties and under," which was estimated at £150,000, will probably amount by the close of the present year to nearly £230,000, and is estimated for the ensuing year at £250,000. This arises from the rapid development of the manufacture and import of a new class of goods, made of thirties and lower counts, which, being cheap, have become popular. The process of ousting the finer by the coarser fabrics has reached such a point that, in the month of January, the duty free shirtings and long-cloths constituted more than seventy-four per cent. of these imports. As Sir John Strachey says, this is an unsatisfactory result; so much so, that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce writes that, "to all appearances, these duties are dying a natural death, and, as that process involves serious anomalies and hardships, it is a question whether the present is not a fitting moment to abolish them *in toto*." We observe that the chamber would much prefer the recall of last year's exemptions and the reimposition of 2½ per cent. on all cotton imports. This is dismissed as objectionable and impracticable. Sir John Strachey utterly repudiates, as far as he himself is concerned, the imputation that the partial abolition of the cotton duties was a piece of time-serving policy intended to catch Manchester votes. From the first he has advocated, in the interests of India, the removal of these and all other restrictions on her commerce. But though in his view "the cotton duties are virtually dead," he is not ready at present to propose a loss of more than half a million of revenue, especially as it would necessitate the freedom of taxation of woollen goods and many other articles. He looks forward to the time, not distant, when the ports of India will be thrown open to the commerce of the world; but he is not prepared to find at once a source of revenue to replace the immediate deficit. The plan of a small registration fee on articles of import is, in Sir John Strachey's opinion, deserving of consideration, but he does not go beyond this. With regard to a treaty of commerce, so called, which has been suggested by Dr. Hunter and others, which may be termed an application of reciprocity, it seems to Sir John unsound in theory and impossible in practice. In this view we entirely concur, and also in the remark that remission of duties on Indian tea and coffee ought to be accompanied by a similar exemption in favour of Indian tobacco, which is enough to dispose of the illusion of the treaty of commerce, or, as Sir John rightly terms it, the old delusion of reciprocity. We should like to see dispelled the (present) Indian delusion that a Factory Act, framed in the plain interests of humanity, would handicap the Indian cotton industries, and we regret that the Government of India have seemed to submit to the Bengal dictation in this important matter. However, the assurance of Lord Cranbrook, that the protection of women and children in Indian factories still engages the attention of Government, may partly console us. The question of export duties is quickly disposed of. Those on indigo and lac have ceased to exist. The sacrifice of revenue is unimportant, amounting to only £54,000; the advantage to the indigo trade of India is obvious. The

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export duty on rice, which a correspondent denounces in a vigorous letter, is left untouched. Sir John Strachey admits fully the economical objections to export duties, but considers that upon rice less open to objection than some of the other Indian customs duties; but he frankly says, "if we could afford the loss he would be very glad to get rid of it." But the rice duty in 1878-79 yielded a net revenue of £556,000, and, notwithstanding the duty, the trade is now increasing. India, in his opinion, has something approaching to a monopoly in rice, and next year will probably be a time of great activity in the rice trade. We do not see the force of the argument as to the prevention of emigration into Burma being chargeable to the rice duty. The inhabitants of British Burma have multiplied and thriven in an unexampled manner, and the immigration of the Shans has been checked by the oppressive measures of the King of Burma; but we would gladly see the removal of the duty, and we note with approval the remark of the Finance Minister "that Government cannot keep too watchful an eye on the rice trade." But, notwithstanding his expressed opinion that India needs the fullest application of the principles of free trade, and the greatest possible freedom in its foreign exchanges, it is too much to expect an immediate sacrifice of over half a million, with an increasing and elastic export trade in the taxed product. If Sir John Strachey felt upon his defence as to cotton and rice, both as to what he had done; and as to his task begun, but not yet completed, he had ample opportunity to recreate himself with a self-gratulatory review of the salutary effects of the reform in the salt duties. To have accomplished the removal of "that abominable barrier," the inland customs line, with its attendant evils, and its outlay of £100,000 a-year, is a feat which will be a lasting honour to the Administration which achieved it. We need not go over the well-known ground of the equalisation of the salt duties. Let it suffice to refer to the effect on the consumption and revenue. In 1877-8 the gross salt revenue of the year was under 6½ millions sterling; in 1878-79 it had risen to 7 millions; the regular estimates for the current year exceed 7⅛ millions; while the estimate for next year is 7½ millions, an improvement of more than a million in four years. Taking the return for the first ten months of the year now closing, there has been an increase of consumption throughout India of 2,400,000 maunds as compared with that of 1877-78. The increase is more striking if the comparison be instituted a year earlier. Even in Madras and Bombay, with an increased duty, there has been an increased consumption, if we compare this year with 1876-77. But we observe that, as compared with 1877-78, there has been a falling off of 196,000 maunds. This reduction in Madras is, however, believed to be more apparent than real, because a large number of the population consumes untaxed salt. Sir John somewhat plaintively remarks that "the law relating to salt in the Madras Presidency is as yet very leniently enforced, or is, perhaps, not sufficiently stringent." In that Presidency it might have been expected that the reform would for the present pinch, and it is perhaps as well that the first application of it should have been somewhat eased off. A louder complaint than any from India comes from the Cheshire Salt Chamber of Commerce, to the effect that the salt of Northern India is usurping the place of Liverpool salt in the markets of Behar. The Government has promised to inquire into this phenomenon, but it cannot promise to further reduce the salt duty in Bengal. Still, it is an essential part of their policy to thoroughly carry out the actual equalisation of this duty, which has already proved so satisfactory to the population and beneficial to the revenue.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 28.)

FORDYCE, Mr. C. G. D., is appointed an assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade. Mr. Fordyce is attached to Assam, and his appointment will have effect from Jan. 21.

POWLETT, Major P. W., additional political agent, 1st class, and political agent, Kotah, to be political agent for the Western States of Rajputana and commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force.

BAYLAY, Major C. A., officiating political agent, 2nd class, and political agent, Haraoti and Tonk, to officiate as political agent at Kotah.

Officers placed on special political duty with Mr. Lepel H. Griffin at Cabul:—

CUNNINGHAM—CHRISTIE—WALKER—CLARKE—Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, under secretary to the Government of the Punjab; Mr. J. T. Christie, district superintendent of police, Punjab; Mr. G. C. Walker, assistant commissioner, Thull; Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, extra assistant commissioner, Punjab.

GUTERSLOH, Mr. F. N., is appointed locomotive superintendent, Rajputana Railway, vice Mr. S. Sayer, who has been permitted to resign the service.

DAVIES, Mr. C. M., to be locomotive superintendent, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railways, vice Mr. Gutersloh.

CARDEW, Mr. C. E., assistant locomotive superintendent, reported his return to India from the furlough granted to him and is reposted to the Rajputana State Railway.

RICKIE, Mr. J. officiating assistant locomotive superintendent, is posted to the Jacobabad section of the Kandahar State Railway.

GULLIVER, Major General H. W., R.E., chief engineer, Class 2, joint secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, is promoted to the temporary rank of chief engineer, Class 1, during the absence on leave of Major General A. Cadell, R.E. During the absence of Major General Cadell, the office of the joint secretary to the Government of Bengal in the P.W.D., Railway Branch, will merge in that of secretary to the Government of Bengal in the P.W.D., and Lieut. Col. F. S. Stanton, R.E., chief engineer, Class 3, will officiate as secretary, with the temporary rank of chief engineer, Class 2.

RICKIE, Mr. J., chief foreman of the locomotive workshops, P.N.S. Railway, to officiate as assistant locomotive superintendent in Class 3 of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and placed under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

HARTLEY—POWELL—Mr. J. W. Hartley and Mr. D. F. Powell are appointed assistant traffic superintendents in Class 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and placed, the former, of the Central Provinces, and the latter, under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

SANDFORD, Mr. W., probationary assistant traffic superintendent, Nizam's State Railway, is confirmed in his appointment.

MODGET, Hon. Lieut. J., barrackmaster, 1st class, is transferred from the Meerut command, Military Works, to the Rawal Pindi command, Military Works.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. E. O. Walker, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for two years, from Jan. 13. The six months' leave on private affairs granted to Mr. J. Elston, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been commuted to leave on medical certificate for one year.

MEDICAL.

KEEGAN, Surg. Major D. F., having resumed medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, Surg. P. M. Grant is appointed to officiate in medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, from Nov. 9, 1879, during the absence of Surg. R. Caldecott, on furlough.

FULLERTON, Surg. J. C., medical officer 19th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Beluchistan Agency, from the date of assuming charge of his duties vice Surg. T. Duke.

H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a surgeon in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—Surg. C. A. Daubeny.

MILITARY.

GAISFORD, Lieut. G., Bl.S.C., to be captain, Feb. 22.

Permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified:—

WILLIAMS—DAVIS—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G. A. Williams, Bl.S.C., Feb. 24; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. P. Davis, B.S.C., Feb. 28.

MOORE—No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent—Lieut. G. R.

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Moore, R.A., subaltern, No. 4 Field Battery, to be a subaltern, vice Capt. S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., who vacates on promotion.

TURNER—No. 4 Field Battery—Lieut. A. H. P. Turner, R.A., officiating subaltern, No. 2 Field Battery, to be subaltern, vice Lieut. Moore.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. L. Brown, S.C., military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, medical certificate for 2 years; Capt. R. K. Ridgeway, S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 44th Sylhet N.L.I., medical certificate for 1 year; Lieut. R. J. Bevan, R.A., subaltern, No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, to sea, private affairs for 91 days; Capt. and Brevet Major R. G. S. Marshall, A Battery B Brigade R.H.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Veterinary Surg. J. Philips, A Battery B Brigade, R.H.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; 2nd Lieut. C. R. Burn, 8th Hussars, to England, to appear before a medical board; Major T. W. Roberts, A Battery 2nd Brigade, to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. G. Goldsmid, 2-22nd Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. J. H. Croft, 4-60th Rifles, to England for 3 months, pending retirement; Col. F. E. Appleyard, C.B., for 2 months in India on private affairs; Surgeon-Major W. D. Wilson, M.B., to England, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon-Major R. Collins, M.B., to England, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon-Major C. T. Richards, M.B., to proceed to England, to appear before a medical board.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Feb. 13.)

ROBARTS—17th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. C. J. Robarts, from the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating squadron officer.

STAFFORD—BRIDGES—M'RAE—22nd N.I.—Col. B. T. Stafford, 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice O'Bryen, deceased; Major C. H. Bridges, wing commander, to 2nd in command, vice Stafford; Capt. A. S. M'Rae, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Bridges.

HILLS, Major G. S., R.E., appointed commanding engineer to the reserve division on Cabul Field Force.

KEITH, Capt. and Adjutant J., R.H.A., to proceed from Lucknow to Rawul Pindi, and join the R.A. Rawul Pindi Division.

Orders confirmed:—

ATKINS—Meerut Division O., Dec. 4, appointing First Class Assistant Apothecary C. Atkins to proceed to Cabul as officiating apothecary to the field hospital there.

MORPHY—Rohilkund District O., Jan. 20, appointing Major M. Morphy, 40th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer Shahjahanpur, from the 24th idem.

KING—Lucknow Brigade O., Feb 4, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice H. W. G. King (of the Madras establishment), attached to the 33rd Foot, to officiate as assistant apothecary, from Jan. 9.

HEPBURN—RAVENSHAW—Rawul Pindi Brigade O., Jan. 24, appointing Major A. B. Hepburn, 26th N.I., to the charge of the depot 11th N.I.; and Lieut H. A. Ravenshaw, 26th N.I., to that of 8th N.I., from Jan. 26.

BUTTER—Shillong Station O., Dec. 31, appointing Major A. D. Butter, 42nd N.I., to officiate as station staff officer from the 27th idem.

ADYE—Cabul Field Force O., Jan. 15, appointing Lieut. G. Adye, 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, to the 28th N.I., as an attached officer.

ALVES—Dated Jan. 26, appointing Capt. M. A. Alves, R.E., field engineer, from Jan. 8.

CAZALET—RENNY—1st Bengal Cavalry—R.O., Jan. 21, making the following official appointments from the dates specified:—Lieut. W. H. Cazalet, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Lieut. R. F. Gartside Tipping; Lieut. A. M'W. Renny, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Cazalet.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Feb. 24.)

MORAN—6th N.I.—Surg. J. Moran, M.D., to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Dr. Amesbury.

BARTON—13th N.I.—Col. N. Barton, 2nd in command 25th N.I., to officiate as commandant vice Col. J. T. Watson, on furlough.

GELLIE—FORBES—39th N.I.—Major F. Gellie, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Wemyss, appointed to be commandant 31st N.I.; and Capt. E. M. Forbes, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Gellie.

WOODRUFFE—WALLER—M'RAE—MACAUSLAND—45th N.I.—Lieut. Col. C. L. Woodruffe, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Inglis, deceased; Capt. R. J. Waller, wing officer and adjutant, to be wing commander, vice Woodruffe; Lieut. H. N. M'Rae wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Waller; and Lieut. R. C. S. Macausland, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice M'Rae.

AMESBURY—Bengal Sappers and Miners—Surg. Major S. C. Amesbury to the medical charge of the corps, vice Surg. Major A. Eteson, M.D., appointed secretary to the Surgeon General, I.M.D.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. Col. A. H., R.A., to proceed from Peshawur to Lucknow, for duty with the R.A. at the latter station.

ANDERSON—1st class Veterinary Surgeon J. Anderson, to the transport service, as superintending veterinary surgeon, Khyber Lines, from Peshawur to Latabund, vice Principal Veterinary Surgeon F. F. Collins.

Orders confirmed:—

BARNETT—2nd Division Cabul Field Force O., Feb. 3, appointing Major J. H. M. Barnett, 4th M.N.I., to officiate as deputy judge advocate, and conduct the proceedings of a general court martial to assemble at Jellalabad.

BRADSTREET—Peshawur Division O., Jan. 27, appointing Major C. R. Bradstreet, 15th M.N.I., to the charge of the depots 1st and 4th M.N.I.

WHALLEY—Peiwar Kotal Station O., Nov. 29, appointing Lieut. and Adjutant F. J. Whalley, 2-8th Foot, station staff officer, with effect from Sept. 27.

HICKS—Allahabad Brigade O., Feb. 12, directing Col. C. F. Hicks, B.S.C., to assume command of the station of Allahabad.

CAMPBELL—Meerut Brigade O., Feb. 7, directing Col. H. L. Campbell, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to assume command of the station, with effect from the 9th idem.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

DEY, Mr. G. G., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector Chittagong, to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of that district.

MAGUIRE, Mr. H. F. J. T., assistant magistrate and collector, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Sarun.

BEAMES, Mr. H. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, to have charge of the Lalbagh Division of the Moorshedabad District.

MACPHERSON, Mr. D. J., assistant magistrate and collector, Dacca, to have charge of the Manickgunge Division of that district.

ORR, Mr. T. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Shahabad.

PAYNE, Mr. E. W., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Midnapore, is transferred to Monghyr.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. J. T., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Shahabad, is transferred to Midnapore.

KAYE, Mr. E. St. George, assistant superintendent of police, Monghyr, is transferred to Moorshedabad.

COX, Mr. G. W. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Cuttack, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

WIGRAM, Mr. A. R., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Sarun, is transferred to Cuttack.

KABAN, Mr. C., assistant superintendent of police, Serampore, Hooghly, to have charge of the district police of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

BEAMISH, Mr. M. F., assistant superintendent of police, Pubna, to act temporarily as district superintendent of police, Fureedpore.

MURRAY—TAYLER—To officiate as assistant superintendents of police:—Mr. C. S. Murray and Mr. Tayler.

MANSON, Mr. A., officiating magistrate and collector of Chittagong, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrate and collectors, vice Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

WORSLEY—Mr. C. F., magistrate and collector, Mozufferpore, to act in the 1st grade of magistrate and collectors, from the 14th inst.

MACDONNEL, Mr. A. P., officiating magistrate and collector, Sarun, to act temporarily in the 2nd grade of magistrate and collectors, from 14th inst.

GENNOE, Mr. C. A. C., officiating assistant sub deputy opium agent, attached to the Behar Agency, to be temporarily an assistant sub deputy opium agent from 14th Oct., vice Mr. C. E. S. Innes.

STEVENSON, Mr. George, C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, is posted to North Lakhimpur, and to hold charge of that sub-division.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. W. Odling, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Arrah Division, for eight months; Mr. A. W. Mackie, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Backergunge, special leave for six months; Mr. H. M. Rivett-Carnac, supernumerary assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares, for one year; Mr. J. A. Flyter, assistant sub deputy opium agent, for three months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

CONOLLY, Major E. R., officiating judicial assistant, Peshawur, is placed on special political duty in the Khyber, vice Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham.

SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., assistant commissioner, Rajanpur, to officiate as judicial assistant of Peshawur, vice Major E. R. Conolly.

DAMES, Mr. M. D., assistant commissioner, is reappointed to the charge of the Rajanpur sub-division of the Dera Ghazni Khan District, from Feb. 13, vice Mr. J. G. Silcock.

YOUNG, Mr. W. M., deputy commissioner, is appointed secretary to Government, Punjab, substantively *pro tempore*, vice Mr. L. H. Griffin.

TUPPER—The services of Mr. C. L. Tupper, officiating under secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, from Feb. 16.

WALLIS, Mr. B. G., assistant engineer, from Mooltan Provincial Division, to the Peshawur Provincial Division, which he joined on Jan. 26.

SMITH, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the 5th Division, Sirhind Canal, to the 1st Division, Bari Doab Canal.

JEFFERY, Mr. T. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. F. C. Channing, settlement secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to Europe for 7½ months; Mr. J. W. Smyth, judge, Chief Court, Punjab, to Europe for ten months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces, Gazette*, Feb. 28.)

BOWIE, Major M. M., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd class, from the 4th ult.

TEMPLE, Capt. J. A., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class, vice Major Bowie.

NOVERRE, Major W. L., cantonment magistrate, Jubbulpore, to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, during the absence on leave of Major Hogg.

ANDERSON, Mr. F. C., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Seoni.

CROSTHWAITE, Mr. C. H. T., C.S., commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, to officiate as judicial commissioner in these provinces.

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GLASFURD, Lieut. Col. C. L. R., officiating commissioner, Nerbudda Division, is posted to the Chanda district as deputy commissioner.

HARTLY, Mr. J. W., assistant traffic superintendent, is appointed to the Nagpur and Chutisgarh State Railway.

FURLOUGHS.—Major T. W. Hogg, officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, for three months; Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, for nine months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 28.)

THOMAS—SMYTHE—Messrs. L. H. L. Thomas, and G. C. Smythe, district superintendents of police, new 5th grade, to officiate in the new 4th grade from Nov. 3.

TWIGG, Mr. J. H., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Hamirpur, vice Mr. M. S. Howell.

WHITE, Mr. E., joint magistrate, Bareilly, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Bareilly, from Feb. 7.

LAMBS, Mr. W., officiating joint magistrate, Jaunpur, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Jaunpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. E. Ward.

LANE, Mr. W., district and sessions judge, Moradabad, to officiate as commissioner Rae Bareli Division.

YOUNG, Mr. W., magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Moradabad.

COLVIN, Mr. E., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, is posted to the Muzaffarnagar District.

DANIELL, Mr. C. A., officiating commissioner, Meerut Division, to revert to his substantive appointment as district and sessions judge, Bareilly.

YOUNG, Mr. J. D., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Gorakhpur, is transferred in the same capacity to Allahabad.

HUTTON, Mr. H. L., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Allahabad, is transferred in the same capacity to Karwi (Banda).

SPARKS, Mr. H. J., commissioner, is transferred from the Rae Bareli to the Lucknow Division.

WALLACE—DAVIS—OGILVIE—Officers of the Police Department placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department for temporary employment in the Transport Department:—Mr. R. A. Wallace, assistant superintendent; Mr. A. H. Davis, assistant superintendent; and Mr. J. L. Ogilvie, assistant superintendent.

SUTHERLAND—WRIGHT—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Mr. A. R. Sutherland, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and Mr. T. H. Wright, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

MORSE—One year's leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. A. Morse, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Cawnpore-Farukhabad Local Railway, is cancelled.

MONCKTON, Mr. M. J., assistant engineer, Agra Canal, is transferred to the Etawah Division, Ganges Canal.

From Jan. 1, Mr. P. Whalley, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as magistrate and collector 2nd grade; Mr. C. W. Mellor, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as a magistrate and collector, 2nd grade; and Mr. F. N. Wright, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade. From Jan. 9, the date on which he received charge of the Ballia district, Mr. J. C. Leupolt to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade. From Jan. 9, the date on which Mr. J. C. Leupolt received charge of the Ballia district, Mr. T. Benson, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. C. W. Whish, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. From Jan. 29, the date on which Mr. J. Kennedy received charge of his office at Ghazipur, Mr. T. Benson, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. T. Stoker, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector. From Jan. 30, the date on which he received charge of his office at Gorakhpur, Mr. H. F. Bartlet, C.S., to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector. From Jan 5, the date on which he received charge of his office at Jalaun, Mr E. P. Finn, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class; and Mr. W. R. Tucker, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. Crooke, assistant magistrate and collector, Gorakhpur, to Europe for twenty months, from April 1; Mr. C. W. P. Watts, magistrate and collector, Farukhabad, to Europe for fifteen months, from April 15; Mr. R. G. Hardy, assistant magistrate and collector, Pilibhit, to Europe for eighteen months, from April 17; Mr. J. Deas, assistant commissioner, Jhansi, privilege leave for three months; Mr. A. B. Patterson, settlement officer, Karwi (Banda), furlough to Europe for seven months and eight days.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

SYMES, Mr. E. S., C.S., personal assistant to the chief commissioner, to officiate as junior secretary to the chief commissioner, during the absence on furlough of Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C.S.

BUCKLE, Mr. H., deputy commissioner, is posted to the Hanthavaddy District.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. O. G. Smart, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, three months' leave for the purpose of studying the Burmese language.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Feb. 28.)

PHILLIPS, Lieut. Col. A. N., assistant commissioner, received charge of the Jorhat sub division on the 17th inst.

CLARKE, Lieut. Col. W. C. S., received charge of the Khasi Hills treasury and office of deputy commissioner from Capt. W. F. Trotter on the 16th inst.

GRIMWOOD, Mr. F. St. Clair, assistant commissioner, reported his arrival at Lakhimpur on the 14th inst.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 2.)

ROSS, Mr. H. T., to be assistant and to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, North Arcot, during the absence of Mr. Cox on leave.

BURNETT, the Rev. R. P., M.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment.

STEAVENSON, Mr. Joseph, B.A., to be registrar of the High Court on the original side, vice Mr. John Shaw, resigned.

KELSALL, Mr. J., to act as district and sessions judge, Bellary, during the employment of Mr. L. Forbes on other duty.

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., to act as district and sessions judge of North Tanjore during the employment of Mr. Woodroffe on other duty.

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. L. G., assistant superintendent of police, Bellary, to officiate in South Arcot, vice Mr. Stoddard, on leave.

HOWELL, Mr. H. L., to act as deputy collector in charge of the treasury, Bellary, during the absence of C. Subba Rao Puntulu on other duty.

COLE, Mr. P. A., to be general duties deputy collector, Coimbatore.

SHARKEY, Mr. W. C. H., to be treasury deputy collector, in Coimbatore.

SMITH, Mr. Nepean, to act as assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, 4th class, on probation, during the absence of Mr. Pritchard, on leave.

HINDLE—The services of Major J. W. Hindle, S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Lieut. Col. R. A. Walters, superintendent of the Central Gaol, Trichinopoly, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

FARMER, Surg. Major W. L., A.M.D., on arrival from England to medical charge, British troops, Fort St. George, as a temporary measure.

CHESTER, Surg. W. L., M.B., A.M.D., from medical charge, R.A., Tonghou, to medical charge, R.A., Tonghou, including Mountain Battery.

EYRE, Surg. M. S., in medical charge, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, reverts to the Madras Presidency at his own request.

MILITARY.

GOSLING, Major Gen. W. C. F. Royal (Madras) Artillery, has succeeded to the colonel's allowance by the death, on Dec. 16, of Gen. R. C. Moore, C.B., Royal (Madras) Artillery.

HAY—The services of Lieut. Col. Woulfe Hay, S.C., are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Permitted to retire from the service:—

HEFFERNAN, Surg. Major J. J., from March 1.

SMITHER, Capt. and Deputy Commissary Thomas, of the P.W.D., is transferred to the "pension establishment in India" on the invalid pension of Rs.240 per mensem, from March 5.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Surgeon Major J. Candy, M.D., to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. J. G. Cloete, deputy superintendent, Revenue Survey Department, furlough, medical certificate, out of India, for two years; Lieut. Col. J. G. D. Heath, S.C., assistant commissary general, 2nd class, furlough, medical certificate, out of India, for two years; Col. H. T. Rogers, Royal (Madras) Engineers, superintendent of Revenue Survey, furlough, medical certificate, out of India, for two years; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) A. C. Lilly, S.C., commandant, 1st Hyderabad Contingent, urgent private affairs, out of India, for four months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Madras, Feb. 17.)

MORRIS, Major C. C., Cadre 8th Regiment L.C., is posted to general duty, Bellary.

O'DONOGHUE, Second Lieut. M. E., 67th Foot, to proceed to Cabul, to join the headquarters of his corps.

HORNE—CURTEIS—Officers posted on their recent promotion to the battalions of their regiment therein specified:—16th Foot—Lieut. Col. Horne, 1st Battalion; Major Curteis, 2nd Battalion.

EAGER—Granted a certificate as an instructor in army signalling:—Second Lieut. F. W. Eagar, 33rd Foot.

TERRY—The name of Lieut. H. A. Terry, 43rd Foot, to be inserted in the list of officers detailed for duty with their regimental depots.

Orders confirmed:—

MARTEN—Jan. 17—By the Commandant 2nd Regiment, N.I., appointing Lieut. E. T. C. N. Marten, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. C. W. S. Hallett.

TYRELL—LOGAN—GAUSSEN—Feb. 2, by the commandant 37th Grenadiers, making the following appointments with effect from Jan. 31, vice Col. H. C. Z. Claridge on other duty:—Lieut. Col. F. H. Tyrrell to act as commandant; Lieut. Col. A. G. D. Logan to officiate as wing commander and second in command, and Captain J. H. Gaussen, to act as wing commander.

ROWLANDSON—RANKING—Feb. 6—By the officer commanding Malab

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bar and Canara, appointing Lieut. Col. W. Rowlandson, 34th Regt. L.I., to command of the garrison of Cannanore during the absence of Brigadier Gen. E. F. Burton on inspection duty at Mangalore, and Major W. L. Ranking, 34th Regt. L.I., as station staff officer, during the absence of Major A. Curtois, on duty with the Brigadier General.

HICKMAN—Feb. 10—By the Officer commanding R.A., Nagpore Force, appointing Lieut. H. P. Hickman, L Battery 6th Brigade R.A., adjutant, to the R.A., Nagpore Force, vice J. M. S. Brunker, ordered on field service.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 4.)

CLEVELAND, Mr. H., to be substantive *pro tem.* Government solicitor and public prosecutor at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. R. V. Hearn.

SANDWITH, Mr. W., delivered over charge of the office of district judge and sessions judge of Dharwar on the 24th inst.

HOSKING, Mr. E., received charge of the office of registrar of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 28th inst.

JONES—AUSTIN—Officers placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department, for special duty in the Transport Department: —Mr. F. C. Jones, acting assistant superintendent of police, Karachi; Mr. E. Austin, inspector of police, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay.

WATT, Mr. A. C., received charge of the office of district judge and sessions judge of Dharwar on the 27th ult.

PORTMAN, Major A. B., to act as inspector general of registration and stamps during Mr. Filgate's absence.

ROSS, Mr. P., probationer assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, passed in Marathi on Feb. 18.

PLUNKETT, Mr. A. H., to be second grade deputy collector.

WILSON, Mr. G. H. D., has been appointed substantive *pro tem.* junior collector from Oct. 29.

WARDEN—The services of Mr. F. H. Warden, probationary assistant superintendent Revenue Survey, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department for special duty in the Transport Department.

CANE, the Rev. G., M.A., is appointed chaplain to the British troops at Kandahar.

CLABBY—In consequence of Mr. D. Rutherford having returned to duty, Capt. J. Clabby will revert to assistant engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Feb. 10.

MERRIMAN, Hon. Col. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., to be secretary to Government Public Works Department, in succession to Lieut. Gen. Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E.

LA TOUCHE, Major W. P., relinquished charge of the special duty on which he was employed in the Puna and Satara Districts on 3rd inst.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, assistant collector, Satara, privilege leave for three months; Mr. W. C. Rennie, superintendent of works, Kathiawar State Railway, privilege leave for eighty-eight days; Mr. T. M. Filgate, inspector general of registration and stamps, for two years.

MEDICAL.

GREAMY—The services of Surgeon J. P. Greamy, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander in chief.

BARREN, Surgeon W., is transferred from general duty, Puna Division, to general duty, Sind Division, for duty on the Sind Frontier.

ADEY, Surgeon Major A. W. G., to continue to act as civil surgeon, Karachi, during Surgeon Major Hopkin's absence on sick leave.

Medical officers appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M's. Indian troopship *Malabar*:—

KELLIE—CATTELL—HOLLINGSWORTH—MILLER—Surgeon Major J. Kellie, Surgeon Major W. Cattell, Surgeon Major T. S. Hollingsworth, and Surgeon W. B. Miller.

FINDLAY, Surgeon J., M.B., is detailed for service with British troops proceeding to Southern Afghanistan.

MILITARY.

BROWN, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. S., 83rd Foot, now officiating on the Brigade Staff with the rank of brigadier general, is confirmed in that appointment in succession to Brigadier General H. Vyse, resigned.

BURROWS, Col. G. R. S., B.I., to the command of a brigade of the Kandahar Field Force, with the local rank of brigadier general whilst so employed, from Feb. 23.

Order confirmed:—

LEACOCK—Aden Brigade O., Feb. 12, directing Major F. S. Leacock, Sappers and Miners, to officiate as executive commissariat officer, vice Capt. Walcott, proceeding on field service.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major W. R. Trevelyan, S.C., wing commander, 1st Regiment N.I., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. F. T. Humfrey, S.C., wing commander, 10th Regiment N.I., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Major F. H. T. G. Cumming, B.S.C., to Europe for one year on medical certificate; Capt. C. M. Ryves, 2nd Grenadiers Bombay N.I., to Europe for two years on medical certificate; Col. H. A. Taylor, B.S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Conductor J. Graves, Ordnance Department, Bengal, to Europe on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, March 5.)

LUCAS.—Sappers and Miners—Surgeon J. C. Lucas, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon Major Niven, appointed acting superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

BARREN—4th Regiment N.I.—Surgeon W. A. Barren, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon Major Ross, reported sick.

HOGG—NICOLSON—Major A. Hogg, wing commander, officiating 2nd in command, to be 2nd in command; and Major M. H. Nicolson, wing officer, to be wing commander, in succession to Col. A. P. Davis, retired, dated Feb. 28.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. S. M., S.C., is confirmed in the appointment of aide de camp to Major General J. H. Schneider, C.B., commanding northern division, from Feb. 12.

MINTER—The appointment of Lieut. J. S. Minter, R.A., to No. 1 Mountain Battery, is to have effect from Jan. 30.

CRUICKSHANK, Capt. G. M., R.E., to proceed to Kandahar, and report himself to the general officer commanding there.

BUNBURY, Lieut. H., O Battery 2nd Brigade, has been transferred to 1st Battery 1st Brigade, R.A.

FOX, Lieut. F. J., No. 14 Battery 8th Brigade, is attached to No. 5 Battery 11th Brigade, R.A., for duty.

Orders confirmed:—

DANIELL—Sind Frontier Force O., Feb. 17, appointing Capt. R. H. Daniell, 1st Sind Horse, to the command of the depot 2nd Sind Horse as a temporary measure.

BECKHAM—8th N.I.—R. O., Feb. 16, directing Lieut. L. G. Beckham, officiating wing officer, to perform the duties of quartermaster, vice Capt. H. S. Tandy.

ADAMS—21st N.I.—R. O., Feb. 3, directing Lieut. C. B. Adams, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. G. E. Even.

RELIEFS.—The last general orders published at Simla announce the alterations that have been made in the relief for 1879-80, some of which have already been stated in these columns. The complete list is as follows:—

No.		Corps.		From.	To.
9	Battery	8th	Brigade R.A.,	Toungoo.	Aden.
14	,,	9th	,,	Secunderabad.	,,
2	,,	8th	,,	Allahabad.	,,
5	,,	8th	,,	Bombay.	Kandahar,
13	,,	8th	,,	Delolali.	Bombay.
18	,,	8th	,,	Aden.	Attock.
12	,,	9th	,,	Attock	Cabul.
13	,,	9th	,,	Peshawur.	Agra.
14	,,	9th	,,	Ferozepore.	Quetta.
15	,,	9th	,,	Meean Meer.	Karachi.
10	,,	11th	,,	Delhi.	Peshawur.

CONCENTRATION OF THE BOMBAY RESERVE DIVISION.

THE following circular has been issued by the Quartermaster General, Bombay:—

"Instructions having been received for the concentration of the second or reserve division of the Kandahar Field Force, the undermentioned corps will be held in readiness to proceed immediately to Bombay for embarkation for Karachi, viz.:—D Battery R.H.A., from Mhow; at Jacobabad—1st Regt. Sind Horse, 2nd Light Cavalry, 3rd Light Cavalry; at Sukkur—23rd Regt. N.L.I.; at Hyderabad—F-2 R.A., detachment 15th Foot, 24th N.I.; at Karachi—D Battery R.H.A., wing 2-11th Regt., 2-15th Regt., 3rd Regt. N.L.I., 9th Regt. N.I.; Bombay—Headquarters and four companies 2-11th Regt.; 2-15th Foot from Deesa, Ahmedabad, Baroda; 2nd L.C. from Puna; 23rd N.L.I. from Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Surat; 24th N.I. from Mehidpur, Agar. The above corps will move without families, and, without the exception of the 2nd Light Cavalry, will proceed by rail to Bombay under arrangements to be made by the general officer commanding the Bombay district. D Battery R.H.A. will march to Khundwa, and move thence to Bombay by rail. Date of move will be notified hereafter. The 2nd Light Cavalry will march from Puna to Bombay. Date of move to be noted hereafter. The camp equipage now in possession and the field service scale of followers as per Quartermaster General's circular, No. 13-10—442 B, dated Jan. 27, 1880, to be taken to Sind. Sepoys' pals for field service will be supplied in Sind, under instructions which will be issued by the Inspector General of Ordnance, Puna. Camp equipage for followers, according to scale, will also be drawn regimentally in Sind. The heavy baggage may be taken to Sind if desired. The families and men unfit for active service will be located at the stations named below, where the depots of the respective regiments will be formed in the event of the division moving to the front:—D Battery R.H.A., Mhow; F-2 R.A., Hyderabad; 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, Deesa; 1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad; 2nd Light Cavalry, Puna; 3rd Light Cavalry, Deesa; 3rd Regt. N.L.I., Sholapore; 9th Regt. N.I., Surat; 23rd Regt. N.I., Ahmednagar; 24th Regt. N.L.I., Mhow. On the advance of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regt. from Bombay and Karachi the depot will be established at Puna. The depot 4th Rifles N.I. will be moved to Surat. To be sent from Karachi by the first Government transport returning to Bombay, thence to Surat by rail. The families of native regiments who may elect to proceed to their homes will be permitted to do so, travelling by rail and sea at the public expense on the understanding that, when the troops return to quarters, the cost of the passages of the families back from their villages must be defrayed by the men themselves. The 3rd Light Cavalry has already been ordered to march by squadrons from Deesa and Rajkote to Jacobabad. F-2 R.A. has moved as per this office, No. 13-10—678 B, dated Feb. 7, 1880, *en route* to Karachi, from thence it will proceed by route march to Hyderabad (families by rail). The wing of the 2-11th Regiment and the 9th N.I. are now at Karachi. The 3rd Regiment N.L.I. will move to Karachi by rail on relief. The 24th Regiment N.I. will march complete from Mehidpur

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and Agar to Mhow on relief. The wing at Agar will be relieved by the Bhopal battalion and the wing at Mehidpur by two companies 11th N.I. from Puna. From Mhow the 24th N.I. will move by rail to Bombay under arrangements to be made by the general officer commanding Bombay district. From Karachi the regiment will proceed to Hyderabad by rail. The 23rd Regiment N.L.I. will move from Karachi to Sukkur by rail. To relieve the corps composing the reserve division the following moves will take place:—Cavalry reliefs will be notified hereafter. One company 11th N.I. from Puna to Sholapur to relieve company 23rd N.L.I., by rail. Two companies 11th N.I. from Puna to Mehidpur, to relieve the 24th N.I.; by rail as far as possible. Three companies 29th Foot from Mhow to Deesa, to relieve 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment; by rail. Two companies 78th Highlanders to Baroda, to relieve detachment 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment; by rail. Two companies 83rd Regiment will march at once from Belgaum to relieve the detachment 78th Highlanders at Satara. The latter will then rejoin headquarters at Puna. One company 26th Regiment N.I., now at Bombay, to relieve two companies of the 23rd N.L.I. at Surat; by rail. The other company of the 26th N.I., at present in Bombay, to rejoin headquarters at Deesa. The duties at Ahmednagar will be undertaken by the depot of the 23rd N.L.I., supplemented, if necessary, by a detachment of native infantry from Puna, which will move by rail. Headquarters and four companies 17th Regiment N.I. will march at once from Dharwar to relieve headquarters and wing 8th Regiment N.I. at Satara. The latter will then march to Puna for duty until further orders."

INDIA OFFICE

MARCH 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Fengal Estab.—Major A. P. Browne, Inf., Surg. Major H. B. Purves, Major J. Birney, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Surg. Major J. J. L. Ratton, M.D., Capt. J. J. Fletcher, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. Major N. Hopkins, Major W. R. Trevelyan, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. Norman (Cov.), R. M. Towers (Cov.), R. Wood (Uncov.), R. Smart (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—R. M. Adam (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. E. Forbes, S.C., three months; Hon. Lieut. G. Richards, P.W.D., six months; Surg. Major W. J. Palmer, M.D., nine months.

Madras Estab.—Major B. Fisher, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. T. Echalaz, Inf., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major J. C. Whishaw, six months; Col. E. C. S. Williams, C.I.E., R.E., two months; H. Clutterbuck (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.; V. Ball (Uncov.), three and a-half months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. Grant, S.C., six months; H. Barrett (Uncov.), two months, med. cert.; A. A. C. Jervoise (Cov.), ten months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. H. G. Palmer, S.C., Capt. D. Heming, Inf., Major A. D. Phelps, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. H. Salmon, S.C., Capt. S. Babington, S.C., Major H. B. Jacob.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—H. Scannell.

MARCH 18.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. C. C. Ekins, Bengal Staff Corps; A. G. Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps; E. B. Clay, Bengal Staff Corps; H. S. Rammell, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Cols. A. E. Downing, Bengal Army; C. P. Hunter, Bengal Staff Corps; E. L. Earle, Bengal Staff Corps; E. J. L. Twynam, Bengal Staff Corps; J. M. Williams, Madras Army; H. E. Mottet, Madras Staff Corps; Major L. Blathwayt, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain C. J. Johnston, Madras Army; Surgeon Majors T. T. Sherlock, Bengal Army; J. J. Heffernan, Madras Army; H. T. Shaw, Madras Army; Surgeon W. J. Butler, Madras Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:

To be major generals—Lieutenant Colonels and Brevet Colonels C. C. Ekins, Bengal Staff Corps; A. G. Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps; E. B. Clay, Bengal Staff Corps; H. S. Rammell, Madras Staff Corps.

To be colonels—Lieutenant Colonels A. E. Downing, Bengal Army; C. P. Hunter, Bengal Staff Corps; E. L. Earle, Bengal Staff Corps; J. M. Williams, Madras Army; H. E. Mottet, Madras Staff Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major L. Blathwayt, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Service made by the Government in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel M. M. Prendergast, Majors G. F. Graham, A Copland.

To be major—Captain G. Alexander.

To be captains—Lieutenants R. K. Ridgeway, G. L. Eliot, C. W. Moneypenny, J. B. Lynch; D. Gordon, C. A. Coles, C. W. J. Hingston.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.—To be major—Captain Major H. Court.

INFANTRY.—To be majors—Captains H. E. Eliot, A. R. Wilkinson, F. H. Thomas, C. O. W. Apperley, G. D. Reid, J. N. Steel.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major D. W. Laughton.

To be majors—Captains F. Hole, E. S. Skinner.

To be captains—Lieutenants B. H. Pollard, C. H. E. Adamson; Captain E. A. E. Wylly.

MADRAS ARMY.

CAVALRY.—To be major—Captain and Brevet Major W. D. B. Ketchen.

INFANTRY.—To be major—Captain H. A. A. Prior.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Major and Brevet Colonel A. G. Forbes Hogg, Major T. E. Strong.

To be major—Captain W. F. Prideaux.

To be captains—Lieuts. F. B. Peile, J. Grant, H. E. Penton, R. H. Daniell, E. L. Elliot.

BREVET.

To be colonels—Lieut. Cols. S. W. Lennox, Madras Infantry; R. B. Kennedy, Madras Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major J. Hopkins, Bengal Unattached List.

To be majors—Capt. (now Major) A. F. Jones, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut. General W. B. Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps, placed on the Retired List; Capt. (now Major) J. G. M'Leod, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major General G. Vernon, Bengal Staff Corps, placed on the Retired List; Capt. T. O. Wingate, Bengal Staff Corps.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL, MARCH 19.

3rd Hussars—The Christian names of Lieut. Woganbrowne are Francis William Nicholas, and not as hitherto stated.

4th Hussars—Capt. C. E. Warde, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be captain, vice Brevet Major W. M. N. Kington, retired on a pension.

10th Hussars—The promotion of Lieut. the Hon. J. P. Napier to the rank of captain is post dated to Nov. 12, 1879.

14th Hussars—Lieut. G. St. Maur Palmes resigns his commission; Lieut. A. A. Cammell resigns his commission.

4th Foot—Lieut. R. H. Green to be captain, vice J. W. G. Telfer, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. A. J. J. Ross to be lieutenant, vice R. H. Green; Second Lieut. J. I. Bonomi to be lieutenant, vice G. H. B. Elliott, resigned.

5th Foot—Second Lieut. St. George C. Henry, from the 8th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice G. M. Harding, promoted.

7th Foot—Lieut. P. St. Maur to be captain, vice G. B. Meares, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. F. St. Leger Tottenham to be captain, vice B. S. du Jardin, retired on a pension.

9th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. E. Kerrich to be captain, vice C. G. Kane, retired on a pension.

11th Foot—Second Lieut. P. A. N. St. Leger Wood, from the 105th Regiment, to be second lieutenant, vice W. J. K. Dobbin, promoted.

13th Foot—Capt. A. Randall retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

17th Foot—Second Lieut. E. H. Griffith to be lieutenant, vice G. J. Buller, promoted.

18th Foot—Lieut. H. W. N. Guinness has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. E. B. W. J. Fraser, from the 99th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice A. G. Chichester, promoted.

22nd Foot—Capt. M. Fenton retires on half pay. For "Lieut. J. Dering to be captain, vice M. Fenton, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department, dated Jan. 1, 1880," as notified in *Gazette* of Feb. 24, 1880, read "Lieut. J. Dering to be captain, vice M. Fenton, retired on half pay."

28th Foot—Lieut. C. H. Farmer resigns his commission; the appointment as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps of Lieut. W. Inverarity, dated Oct. 1, 1879, has been cancelled; Lieut. W. Inverarity has been superseded for absence without leave.

34th Foot—Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, from the 56th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice E. M. Carter, promoted.

36th Foot—Second Lieut. T. L. Woodright to be lieutenant, vice H. C. Cowell, promoted. The names of the second lieutenant appointed in the *Gazette* of Jan. 30, 1880, are Charles Edward Wegg-Prosser, and not as stated therein.

39th Foot—Second Lieut. G. A. M'Carthy to be lieutenant, vice R. Whalley, promoted; Second Lieut. the Hon. W. M. Eden, from the 58th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice G. A. M'Carthy, promoted.

48th Foot—Lieut. G. A. Lewes to be captain, vice J. F. W. Kane, deceased.

51st Foot—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. S. A. Madden, C.B., retires on half pay.

54th Foot—Lieut. F. A. Harris has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

55th Foot—Lieut. C. G. Brind to be captain, vice S. Cargill, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Lieut. P. Eyton to be captain, vice E. H. C. Braddon, seconded for service on the staff; Lieut. F. J. W. Smith to be captain, vice F. Barston, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, from the 34th Foot, to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. W. F. Martin, 34th

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Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. J. Langton to be lieutenant, vice S. F. Biddulph, transferred to the 34th Foot.

70th Foot—Lieut. H. F. K. Waldron, from the 31st Foot, to be lieutenant, vice R. B. Burnaby, promoted.

81st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel H. A. Chichester to be lieutenant colonel, vice W. B. Browne, retired on half pay; Captain W. H. Warren to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. H. A. Chichester; Lieut. H. C. B. Farrant to be captain, vice W. H. Borrow to be lieutenant, vice H. C. B. Farrant; Second Lieut. T. H. Smith, from the 99th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice J. H. Young, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

88th Foot—Second Lieut. G. W. Freckleton to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. C. Martin, 87th Foot, promoted.

89th Foot—Lieut. G. O. Smith to be captain, vice J. R. M'Murray, retired.

Staff—Lieut. Col. and Brevel Col. R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, from half pay, late 3rd Hussars, to be an inspecting officer of auxiliary cavalry in Great Britain, vice Col. and Brevet Col. H. C. Wilkinson, placed on half pay, for service on the staff in India.

BREVET.

Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Wightman, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of lieutenant.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. J. L. Dennis, C.B., colonel of the 52nd Foot, placed upon the Retired List, on March 4:—Lieut. Gen. Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B., colonel of the 55th Foot, to be general; Major Gen. C. C. M'Intyre, C.B., Retired List, to be lieutenant general; Major Gen. J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., to be lieutenant general; Major and Brevet Colonel F. L. Whitmore, from half pay, unattached, to be major general; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Colonel the Hon. W. H. A. Feilding, from half pay, late Coldstream Guards, to be major general; Capt. and Brevet Major C. W. M'Neil, half pay, late Military Train, staff officer of pensioners, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. D. G. Anderson, 58th Foot, to be major.

MARCH 23.

8th Hussars—Lieut. Gen. W. C. Forrest, C.B., to be colonel, vice Lieut. Gen. R. De Salis, C.B., deceased.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. W. Childers (late Madras), from the Supernumerary List, to be colonel on the Seconded List; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. I. M. Hog (late Madras), to be colonel, vice G. G. Pearse (late Madras), promoted major general; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. F. C. Trevor (late Madras), from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. T. I. M. Hog (late Madras), promoted); Captain S. De Lacy Lacy to be major, vice A. W. Duncan, who retires upon a pension with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Captain M. L. Porter, from the Supernumerary List, to be major upon the Seconded List; Captain and Adjutant W. R. Stirke to be major, vice E. J. Ward-Ashton, deceased. Lieutenants to be Captains—W. N. Lockyer, upon Seconded List; F. C. Ord, vice S. De E. Lacy, promoted; W. J. Tydd, vice W. R. Stirke, promoted; A. H. Whitehorne, from the Seconded List, vice E. R. Evans, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as adjutant of the Wicklow Artillery Militia; R. G. W. Hepburne, vice E. J. Machell (late Bengal), who retires upon a pension and extra annuity with the honorary rank of major; Lieut. J. S. Frith, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant, vice H. S. Murray, promoted; Lieut. A. H. Browne, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant, vice H. T. Lugard, promoted; Lieut. G. Bourke to be lieutenant upon the Seconded List; Lieut. W. A. Smith to be lieutenant upon the Seconded List; Lieut. J. S. Minter to be lieutenant upon the Seconded List; Capt. C. Greer to be adjutant, vice A. A. Saunders, who resigns the adjutancy only; Veterinary Surgeon W. Oliver, on temporary half-pay, has been permitted to resign his commission.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General A. Huyshe, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, who died on Feb. 25, 1880:—Lieut. General Sir A. B. Kemball, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be general; Major General W. S. Hatch, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be lieutenant general; Colonel G. G. Pearse, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be major general; Captain and Brevet Major M. Browne, half pay, late 24th Foot, staff officer of pensioners, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain H. W. Keays-Young, 18th Foot, to be major.

HOME NEWS.

MAJOR GENERAL J. B. SPURGIN, C.B., C.S.I., late of the 102nd Fusiliers, has been selected to succeed Major General T. H. Pakenham in command of a brigade at Aldershot. Major General Spurgin entered the Madras Army as ensign, August 10, 1842, and was promoted colonel March 9, 1865, and major general, Oct. 1, 1877. He served with the 1st Madras Fusiliers in the Burmese war of 1852-53, including the taking of Pegu, and its subsequent defence (medal with clasp for Pegu). Served in suppression of the mutiny in Bengal in 1857-58; commanded the troops proceeding by steamer in July, 1857, from Allahabad to Cawnpore, covering the right of Havelock's column, and engaged the enemy on two occasions; on the first landed his force, repulsed the rebels, and captured their 6-pounder gun; was staff officer to General Neill at Cawnpore, afterwards brigade major to the 1st Brgiade, and was with it during its advance and entry into Lucknow on Sept. 25; defence of the Residency and subsequent operations at the Alumbagh under Outram; also served as a brigade major at the capture of Kaiserbagh and capture of Lucknow, received the thanks of the Governor General in Council; brevets of major and lieutenant colonel (medal with two clasps, a year's service for Lucknow, and C.S.I.).—*Broad Arrow.*

CREDIT FONCIER OF MAURITIUS.—The 16th annual report, in addition to £126 brought forward, shows a net profit of £8,923, which is £7,089 less than in the previous year. In view of this exceptionally heavy loss the directors have taken £1,751 from the interest accrued on the investments forming the general reserve fund, and recommend a dividend of 9 per cent. for 1879.

MAURITIUS LAND CREDIT AND AGENCY.—The reports and accounts for the past year have been issued, showing a net profit of £12,242. The directors have appropriated £2,500 to reserve, making, with amounts already set aside, a total of £27,000, and recommend a dividend of 3s. per share for the half-year, which with the interim dividend declared last September, gives a total of 15 per cent. for the whole year.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.—The accounts to the 31st of December last show, subject to audit, a balance of £106,825, after payment of three interim quarterly dividends. Out of this sum the board propose to pay on the 22nd of April a final dividend of 2s. 6d per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent., for the year 1879, and to carry the balance of £81,856 to the reserve fund.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors report that the gross revenue for 1879 was £86,359, and the expenses £45,790. After deducting £7,232 payable to Messrs. Siemens as their percentage on profits, and adding £939 brought forward, the net balance is £33,837. An interim dividend already paid took £10,625 of this, and it is now proposed to pay a further 17s. 6d. per share, making 6 per cent. for the year. This takes £14,875. A further sum of £2,588 standing in suspense is paid to Messrs. Siemens, £5,000 is added to the reserve, and a balance of £749 carried forward.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—The directors report that the net profits for the past year were $318,881, including $14,820 brought forward. After deducting rebate and directors' fees there remains $303,228 available for distribution, and it is proposed to pay a dividend of £1 per share, which will take $177,777. The reserve is increased by $100,000 to $1,500,000, and a balance of $25,451 is left to carry forward. The bank has a liability on deposits of $22,551,960, and on notes in circulation of $2,399,312. Its principal assets are—cash, $7,889,017; Government securities, $3,528,019; bills discounted, loans, and credits, $13,178,839; and bills receivable, $27,211,364.

CHARGES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.—On and after the 1st of April the rates of charge to the principal countries in Europe will be as follows for each word:—Austria, 4½d.; Belgium, 2d.; Denmark, 4d.; France, 2½d.; Germany, 4d.; Greece, 7½d.; Holland 3d.; Hungary, 5d.; Italy, 5d.; Norway, 4d.; Portugal, 6½d.; Russia in Europe, 9d.; Spain, 6d.; Sweden, 5½d.; Switzerland, 4d.; Turkey in Europe, 8d.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CROCODILE."—The *Crocodile*, Capt. Doughty, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday morning. She is a week after her appointed time, having been detained to transport the 2nd Battalion 7th Regiment and four companies of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, forming part of the Bombay army, from Bombay to Karachi, to take part in the Afghan war.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—An examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place at the University of London, Burlington-gardens, W., on Monday, the 5th of July, 1880, and following days; the first day being devoted to the medical examination of the candidates. The subjects of examination, the limits of age, and other conditions will be those specified in the regulations issued with G. O. 88 of 1876 and 69 of 1877. There will be 108 cadetships to be competed for, of which eight will be for candidates for West India regiments. Twelve cadetships will also be offered for competition by University candidates, as provided for in Paragraphs 21 and 22 of the regulations above quoted. The successful competitors will be required to join the Royal Military College as gentlemen cadets on September 1, 1880. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with Paragraphs 13 and 14 of the regulations above quoted, the 15th of May next being the latest date on which applications can be received. Candidates who have been previously examined should forward with their applications a certificate of good conduct for the intervening period. If intending competitors wish for any further information relative to the examination they should apply by letter to the "Military Secretary, Horse Guards, War-office, S.W."

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs.45,00,000 in Government Bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.26,02,000, and to Bombay, Rs.18,98,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8d. will receive about 2½ per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week this price shows no change. The same amount will be tendered for next Wednesday. Previous to the drafts being disposed of, bar silver was sold at 52 1-16d. per ounce. But on its being ascertained that the proportion in which the bills were allotted was reduced, as compared with last week, a firmer tendency in the uncoined metal became apparent. No definite quotation at the close, however, was obtainable.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.—At a conference held at Manchester on the subject of the Indian import duties resolutions

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were passed urging upon Government the necessity of fulfilling Lord Salisbury's promise to remove the import duties on cotton goods, and calling upon those who should be fortunate enough to represent the cotton districts in the next Parliament to devote their attention to the matter.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on March 13, the case of Moniram Kolita *v.* Kerry Kolitany was decided. This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Calcutta of the 9th of April, 1873, reversing the decision of the local tribunal at Sibsagur, in the province of Assam. Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne were counsel for the appellant; the respondent was unrepresented. In this suit a very important question was raised affecting the entire Hindu community. Ghinbora and Atma, both now deceased, were Hindu brothers, and they lived within the jurisdiction of the Assam courts and subject to the law of the Bengal school. The appellant is the son of Atma, and the respondent is the childless widow of Ghinbora's son. On the death of her husband the respondent inherited the lands in suit and obtained a deed to that effect from the collector. According to the Hindu law, the appellant, on her (the respondent's) death would be entitled to succeed to the property; but it seemed that since her husband's death she had lived with a man and had a child by him. On this becoming known, the appellant in 1870 instituted a suit against her to recover the lands. The original court ordered a partition of the property, one half to go to the appellant and the other to the respondent for her lifetime, and stated that it was not competent for her to alienate it by sale or gift, and that, as she had no issue by her deceased husband, her son by another man could not be treated as his heir. Against this decision the appelant protested in the court of the deputy commissioner at Sibsagur, alleging that the respondent was living under the protection of a paramour, and that there was no law allowing the unchastity of a Hindu widow unless at the cost of the entire deprivation of her estate. The court decreed in favour of the appellant for the whole land sued for, holding that the respondent had forfeited it in consequence of the unchaste life she had been leading. The respondent upon that appealed to the High Court at Calcutta, asserting that, the succession having once devolved upon her, and the property vested in her, she could not be divested of it in consequence of her subsequent unchastity. A divisional bench of the High Court, consisting of Justices Bayley and Mitter (the latter being an erudite native judge), expressed their concurrence in the decision of the deputy commissioner; but, in consequence of a previous conflicting decision of their own tribunal, they referred the case to the full bench as to whether, under the Hindu laws as administered in the Bengal school, a widow who had once inherited the estate of her husband was liable to forfeit it by reason of unchastity. The question so referred came on for argument before the then Chief Justice of Bengal (Sir Richard Couch) and nine other judges. Of these, seven, including the Chief Justice, were of opinion that, under the Hindu law of the Bengal school, a sonless widow who had once inherited the estate of her deceased husband was not liable to forfeit it by unchastity. The three other judges were of an opposite opinion. The question raised being one of great interest and importance to the Hindu community special leave was given by the Judicial Committee to appeal to her Majesty in Council. On Saturday their lordships held that the unchastity of a Hindu widow did not debar her from inheriting property or cause its forfeiture, and they thus affirmed the decision of the High Court and dismissed the appeal. There having been no appearance on the part of the respondent no order as to costs was made.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.—WOODHOUSE *v.* WOODHOUSE (BY HER GUARDIAN) AND POWER.—In the Probate Court, on March 11, Major Woodhouse sued for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. The respondent, who is alleged to be insane, appeared by her guardian, and denied the adultery. The co-respondent also answered and denied the adultery. Dr. Spinks, Q.C., in opening the case, stated that the petitioner was a major in the Indian army. In 1862 he was lieutenant in the Madras Native Infantry, and on Feb. 3 of that year he was married to the respondent at Madras. After the marriage the petitioner and his wife resided at Madras and various other parts of India, and six children were born of the marriage, five being alive. In 1877 the petitioner came to England, and soon afterwards his mother-in-law informed him that her daughter had confessed to having repeatedly misconducted herself with Colonel Power, the co-respondent, in India. After this they parted, and the petitioner has never since cohabited with her. Major Woodhouse, the petitioner, was called, and entered into a detail of the circumstances of which the foregoing is a summary. On the conclusion of the petitioner's case Mr. Patchett opened the case for the respondent, contending that there was no evidence whatever against her except her own confession, and that when she made that confession she was not of sound mind. Evidence was given in support of this assertion, as was also evidence tending to show that there had been no undue familiarity between Mrs. Woodhouse and Colonel Power. The evidence of other witnesses, taken on commission in India, was also read. These parties were servants in the employment of Colonel Power and Major Woodhouse, and they swore that they never saw anything improper between the respondent and Colonel Power. Several medical gentlemen gave evidence to the effect that they considered the respondent to be of perfectly sound mind. On the conclusion of the whole of the evidence the counsel for the respondent and co-respondent briefly addressed the court, and Dr. Spinks followed on behalf of the petitioner, contending that the weight of the evidence went to establish that the respondent was not labouring under any delusion when she confessed to her husband that she had committed adultery with Colonel Power. Sir James Hannen said he felt the greatest commiseration for the petitioner, as no fault whatever could be found against him for what he had done. At the same time, he must decide upon the evidence before him, and his opinion was that there was no evidence against the co-respondent. That there was an intimacy there was no doubt, but that was all, and his finding was that the co-respondent had not committed adultery with the respondent. Then, as to the wife's confession that he had done so, he was clearly of opinion that at the time she made that confession she was of unsound mind. That being his opinion he must dismiss the petition with costs.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SCOBELL—March 15, at Thorncott, near Plymouth, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Scobell, Bengal chaplain, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLAIR—BROWNLOW—March 18, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, James Edward Blair, son of Col. Blair, V.C., Bombay Cavalry, to Caroline Grey, daughter of James Brownlow.

NEWSON—LAMB—March 20, at St. Giles's, Harry Carso Newson, to Georgiana Eliza (Lizzie), daughter of the late George H. Lamb, and granddaughter of the late Dr. Lamb, Physician General of Bengal.

DEATHS.

ASHER—March 2, at Elgin, N.B., John Gordon Asher, surgeon major Bombay Army.

BUCKELL—March 16, at Newport, Isle of Wight, Robert Kemp Buckell, late surgeon major H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 56.

CAIRNS—March 14, at Dalston, Charles Cairns, late of H.E.I.C.S., aged 86.

DOUGLAS—March 19, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Emma Money, widow of the late Captain Archibald Douglas, M.N.I., aged 72.

FRANKLIN—March 20, at Westbourne-park, John James Franklin, late superintendent of Marine, at Madras, aged 69.

MEREDITH—March 20, at Hyde-park, London, Janet Amelia Meredith, widow of Col. John I. Meredith, formerly of the H.E.I.C. Madras Cavalry, and late of St. John's, Worcester.

NEWCOMBE—March 10, at Blackheath, Caroline Jane, widow of the late Wm. Newcombe, H.E.I.C.S., aged 66.

REDDIE—March 17, at Bath, Major Gen. Reddie, Bengal Army (Retired List).

STEPHEN—March 22, at Scarborough, Thomas B. Stephen, late of the C.C.S., aged 64.

TRISCOTT—March 13, Col. Charles P. Y. Triscott, H.M.'s Indian Army, son of the late Capt. R. S. Triscott, R.N., aged 56.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—March 22, at Nagpur, Central Provinces, the wife of John Berkeley Barton, a son.

BOCQUET—Feb. 16, at Karachi, the wife of W. L. Bocquet, a son.

COLE—Feb. 14, at Ajmere, the wife of W. H. Cole, assistant engineer, a son.

CUMMINS—Feb. 24, at Cawnpore, the wife of N. M. Cummins, a son.

DAVIES—Feb. 25, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. George Davies, a daughter.

FITZGERALD—Feb. 17, at Upper Assam, the wife of Gerald Russel Fitzgerald, Esq., Chubwa Tea Estate, a son.

GOAD—Feb. 15, at Simla, the wife of Horace B. Goad, executive assistant commissioner, a son.

HARCOURT—Feb. 25, at Darjiling, the wife of Charles K. Harcourt, superintendent Darjiling Company (Limited), a son.

HOGGE—Feb. 23, at Umballa, the wife of J. W. Hogge, lieutenant 14th Sikhs, a son.

HUTCHESON—March 1, at Chunar, the wife of Surgeon George Hutcheson, M.D., a son.

KERANS—Feb. 26, in the Punjab, the wife of Surgeon Major W. R. Kerans, A.M.D., a son.

MEADOWS—Feb. 22, at Chumparun, the wife of Surgeon C. J. W. Meadows, civil surgeon of Chumparun, a son.

MOORE—Feb. 23, at Calcutta, the wife of Rev. Clement G. Moore, junior chaplain, a daughter.

NOYES—Feb. 28, at Allahabad, the wife of D. E. H. Noyes, Esq., C.E., a daughter.

TEYEN—Feb. 25, at Naini Tal, the wife of L. W. Teyen, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GARRETT—CLAVELL—Feb. 26, at Madras, R. Vernon Garrett, lieutenant Hyderabad Contingent, to Mary Janet (Daisy), daughter of the late Richard King Clavell, lieutenant general Royal Marine Light Infantry.

HAY—BARHAM—Feb. 17, at Calcutta, Herbert Horatio Hay, to Eliza Helen, daughter of the late Robert Tully Barham, of Calcutta.

MUDGE—PARRY—Feb. 16, at Silchar, Charles R. Mudge, manager Woodland's Tea Estate, Cachar, to Emily Susan, daughter of the late Lieut. W. Parry.

PEILE—M'CARTIE—Feb. 28, at Allahabad, Solomon Charles Frederick Peile, 2nd (Queen's Own) B.N.I., to Bessie Ross, daughter of the Rev. J. M'Cartie, St. John's, Kilburn, London.

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ROBERTS—QUINAN—Feb. 26, at Bombay, Lieut. Norcott D'Esterre Roberts, 81st Regiment, to Gertrude Emily, daughter of H. Maturin Quinan, Esq., chief examiner Court of Chancery, Ireland.

STANDBRIDGE—CHRISTIAN—Feb. 10, at Fategarh, Edmund Baker Standbridge, captain Royal Artillery, to Amy May, daughter of John Christian, Esq., of Bengal.

STODDARD—FLOYD—Jan. 26, at Calcutta, Henry P. D. Stoddard, son of the late Capt. Henry Stoddard, commandant in his Highness the Nizam's late army, Hyderabad Contingent, to Bathsheba (Georgie) Floyd, widow of the late John W. Floyd.

DEATHS.

BARROW—Feb. 26, at Paris, Euphemia, the beloved wife of Colonel C. M. Barrow, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, in her 58th year.

BRANSON—Feb. 26, at Sladen's Gardens, Madras, Eliza Juliet, infant daughter of Reddy Branson, solicitor, Madras, aged 1 year.

FORSTER—Feb. 26, at Jullundur, Grace Darling Gidley (Castlereagh), the wife of Capt. C. H. Forster, 13th (The Shakawatee) Regiment, Bengal Infantry.

GORDON—March 17, in India, Col. W. F. F. Gordon, of H.M.'s 63rd Regiment, son of the late Brigadier General Gordon, H.E.I.C.S., Bombay, aged 42.

HOUGHTON—Feb. 26, at Simla, Theresa H. Houghton, widow of the late W. A. Houghton, chief inspector of post offices, Simla, aged 43.

JACKSON—Feb. 24, at Saharunpore, Maud Erskine, daughter of J. K. Jackson, M.D., civil surgeon, aged 13 months.

JEBB—Feb. 20, at Madras, Brigadier General Frederic William Jebb, adjutant general of Madras Army, aged 44.

LUMSDEN—Feb. 20, at Kuram, Lieut. Gordon Hugh Lumsdem, 23rd Foot, attached 13th B.L., aged 21.

RODGERS—Feb. 22, at Serampore, C. Sutherland Rodgers, formerly commander of H.M.'s steamer *Celerity*, aged 61.

SARTORIUS—Feb. 28, at Rawul Pindi, Hazel, the infant daughter of Lieut. Col. Reginald Sartorius.

TAYLER—Feb. 27, at Nuddea, Mary Kathleen, the daughter of W. V. G. Tayler, C.S., aged 21.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 16. Anne, Samarang; Slieve Bawn, Calcutta.—17. Kirkwood, Madras; Konigin Emma, Batavia; Khorasan, Coconada.—18. Livadia (s), Colombo; Menelaus (s), Hong Kong; Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta; Elmstone, Bangkok; Ellen Bates, Bombay.—20. Œnone, Calcutta; Valetta, Singapore; Ainslie (s) and Bokhara (s), Bombay; Gilbert Thompson, Calcutta.—22. Oldbridge, Singapore; Glenorchy (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 24. Madras (s), Rangoon; Carnarvon Castle, Algoa Bay.—26. Khedive (s), Southampton; Mira (s), Liverpool; County of Lancaster, Bombay.—27. Scindia (s), Bombay; Orpheus, Rio de Janeiro.—March 1. C. D. Bryant, Buenos Ayres.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 19.—Glencorse, Liverpool; Navarino (s), London.—23. Liburnian, London.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 28. Madura (s), Bussorah; Golden Horn (s), West Hartlepool; Timsah (s), Shields; Khandalla (s), Calcutta; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Aden; H.M.S. Malabar, Natal; Lord Nelson (s), Tyne; Thessaly (s), Karachi.—29. Mongolia (s), Calcutta; Geelong (s), Hong Kong; Gallina (s) and Amilias (s), Cardiff.—March 1. Flamsteed (s), Cardiff; Leo (s), Shields; Malda (s), Sea; Chilka (s), Karachi; Prince Soltikoff (s), Cardiff.—2. I.G. Tenasserim (s) and Burmah (s), Karachi; Adria (s), Hong Kong.—3. Linhope (s), Cardiff; Sumatra (s), Venice; Antonia (s), Liverpool.—4. Louisa H. (s), Cardiff: Abyssinia (s), Delagoa Bay; Bedford (s), Newcastle; Banian, Liverpool.—5. Olympia (s), Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 17.—Robert Lees, Liverpool.—20. Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool.—21. Hoogly, Liverpool.—22. Twilight, Newport; James C. Aiken, Newcastle.—24. Teheran (s), London.

MADRAS.—Feb. 26. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta and Northern Ports.—29. Socotra (s), Calcutta and Northern Ports.—March 1. Gertrude (s), Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 16. Ellerslie and Slievemore, Singapore; Battle Abbey (s), Calcutta.—17. Poonah (s), Calcutta; Bride of Lorne, Bombay; John o' Gaunt, Calcutta; Lemnos (s), Karachi.—18. Taitsing, Khimjee Ovdowjee, and Riversdale, Bombay; Iquique, Singapore.—20. Vega (s) and Lammermoor, Calcutta.—22. Verona (s), Bombay; Braemar Castle, Singapore.—23. County of Aberdeen, Bombay.—24. Branksome Hall (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 24. Star of Erin, Sophie, and Wakefield.—26. Rugby (s), City of Mecca (s), and East Lothian.—27. Flora and W. H. Besse.—28. Punjaub (s) and Cingalese.—March 1. Maharaja (s), Shahzada (s), and Saint Margaret.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 28. Vingorla (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Euxine (s), Havre; Britannia (s), Karachi; Venetta (s), Southampton, &c.; Siam (s), Australia, &c.; Clan Fraser (s), Calcutta; Polluce (s), Singapore.—29. Pearl (s) and Arrow (s), Kutch and Coast.—March 1. Arabia (s), Genoa, &c.; Bowdon, Diamond Island; Sowerby (s), Elephant Point; Malda (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi.—2. Waterloo, Sandhead.—3. Agnes Oswald, Rangoon; Coconada (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi.—4. Hansa, Zanzibar; Orchis (s), Liverpool; I.G. Dalhousie (s) and Chilka (s), Karachi; Khandalla (s), Coasts and Calcutta. 5. Oorun (s), Coasts and Kutch; Vespasian (s), Trieste, Venice, &c.; Timavo (s), Trieste, &c.

MADRAS.—Feb. 25. Estrellade Chile, Rangoon.—28. Merkara (s), Calcutta; Howick, Akyab.—29. Rajpootana (s), Calcutta.—March 3. Asia (s), Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Poonah*, March 11.—From Calcutta: Mrs. W. Bull and child, Major and Mrs. Birney and children, Mr. Kieser, Mr. Campbell, Mr. King, Mrs. Martin and children, Mr. and Mrs. Elworthy and children, Mr. and Mrs. Pell, Surg. Major and Mrs. Purvis, and children. From Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Simmons and children, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Russell, Miss Dunsterville, Major Le Mesurier, and Miss Latreille. From Singapore: Surg. Major Grant. From Galle: Mr. Pol, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Forsyth. From Bombay: Mrs. Thacker and children, Mrs. Andrews and child, and Mr. Leighton. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. A. Shee and children and Miss Swift. From Malta: Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Gen. Whitmore, and Mr. Sawyer. From Gibraltar: Mr. Perkins, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Few, Major and Mrs. Tupper, and Mr. Duberlay.

AT ALEXANDRIA.—Per *Travancoro*, March 6.—From Bombay for Brindisi: Mr. Towers, Mr. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. Conzolo, Mr. Coles, Mr. Donaldson, Sir G. Macleay, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Amman, Mr. Kisgan, Mr. Buller, Col. Downing, Sir A. and Lady Clarke, and Mr. Best. From Alexandria: Misses Carll, Miss Whitney, Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. Lorie, Mr. Manskopf, Mr. Testa, and Mr. Salcschin. For Venice: Mr. Morrison, Mr. Kruyt, Col. Beresford, son, and two daughters, Col. and Mrs. Schneider and child, Miss Schneider, and Miss Terry and two brothers.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, March 2.—From Southampton: Mrs. Bangham and child, Mrs. Joubert and infant, Mr. Warwick, Capt. J. F. Gordon, Lieut. J. D. Mackenzie, Mr. W. Wood, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. G. Carter, and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer. From Venice: Mr. Kaye and Surg. Major Crookson. From Brindisi: Major Strutt, Major H. de Warter, Mrs. H. de Warter, Miss Erskine, Mr. W. C. Barton, Mr. M. Furnivall, Mr. J. W. Goddard, and Mr. A. Davenport.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Venetia*, March 22.—From Bombay: Mr. N. T. Troup, Col. Hastings Fraser, Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. H. R. Wilson, Capt. A. C. Toker, Rev. J. Sewell, Rev. M. Singer, Sir G. and Lady Colley, and Mrs. Bartholomew. From Aden: Mr. F. Marshall.

AT VENICE.—Per *Venetia*, March 25.—From Bombay: Mr. Tilgate, Mr. H. Wood, Lieut. General and Mrs. St. C. Wilkins, Mr. F. H. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. Tambaci and infant, Miss Tailman, Mr. A. K. Connell, Mr. Harrison, Mr. C. Bancroft, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Barrow.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Peshawur*, March 10.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Chisholm, Lieut. Bray, Mrs. A. Ray, Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Pengelly, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Sclater, Mr. S. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Studd and children, Mr. and Miss Bean, and Mr. W. S. Thomson. For Port Said: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Neame, Mr. A. Neame, Miss Cooke, and Mr. Barker. For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe, Commander Castle, Lieut. Lloyd, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hermann, Mr. Powis, Mr. Blyth, and Mr. Todd. For Gibraltar: Lieut. Urquhart, Col. and Mrs. Campbell and child, Miss Brand, Messrs. Walker (two), Major Venables, Rev. C. Browne, Mr. R. Allan, Mr. A. D. Reid, Miss P. Ainsley, Mr. Marvel, Mr. Heyward, Mrs. Lacon, Miss Strong, Mr. Young, Mr. Goertz, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Bensusan, Mr. Bensusan, Mr. Greig, Miss Muir, Lord Napier of Magdala, Mr. Gayteld, Mr. Benalar, Mr. S. Cuby, Mr. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Wardrop, Major Hon. R. W. Napier. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Rea, Miss de Fonblanque, and Mr. Richardson. For Aden: Mr. C. A. Fogwell and Lieut. Chambers.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Dorunda*, March 13.—For Colombo: Mr. Turner, Mr. J. H. Spence, and Mrs. Bain and infant. For Galle: Miss Jansy. For Madras: Major and Mrs. Groves, Miss Groves, two infants, and nurse, Mrs. T. J. Riedy, Mr. E. T. Wilkinson, Mr. Hughes, Miss J. Waldmann, Mrs. O'Flynn, infant, and ayah, Miss A. J. Lewis, and Miss E. Ryall. For Calcutta: Mrs. Alpin, Mr. G. Cooke, Miss Alpin, and Capt. W. W. Ward. For Rangoon: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Banbury.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Mongolia*, March 6.—For Southampton: Mrs. Gillespie and two children, Mrs. Wedderburn and infant, Mrs. Norie and infant, Mrs. Horace Bell and two infants, Mrs. E. H. Power, Mr. D. R. Wadia, Mr. John Keane and child, Mr. W. Sandwith, C.S., Mrs. Sexton and infant, Rev. J. D. Sewell, Mrs. M'Master and two infants, Mr. John Jones and child, Mr. H. G. J. Siddons, Mr. T. J. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Bartholomew, Mr. Van Ingen and son, Mr. D. Siddons, and Mr. and Mrs. Jarman. For Brindisi: Mrs. De T. Barrow, Mr. R. W. Wilson, Capt. A. C. Toker, Mr. A. K. Connell, Mr. Norman Troup, Mrs. Cleveland, Col. Hastings Fraser, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. B. T. Nath Chatterjee, Mr. F. Nath Chatterjee, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. Robert Shortt, and a gentleman. For Venice: Lieut. General and Mrs. St. Clair Wilkins, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Filgate, Mr. and Mrs. Tambaci and infant, Miss Tambaci, Capt. F. W. Spencer Stanhope, Mr. W. Wood, Mr. Addison, Mr. Conolly, and Mr. C. C. Bancroft. For Malta: Mrs. Welsh and two children, and Col. and Miss Hawthorn. For Suez: Mr. John E. Egelasto and Mr. H. Schoen. For Aden: Mr. W. C. Parker. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Feb. 28:—For Brindisi: Lieut. W. H. Darby. For Venice: Major F. H. T. Gordon-Cumming.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Falstaff, from Calcutta, Feb. 4, off St. Helena; Loch Ness, from Calcutta, Feb. 5, 18 S., 4 W.; Loch Long, from Calcutta, Jan. 31, 34 S., 23 E.; Seaforth, for Colombo, Dec. 30, 30 S., 29 E.; Commerzenrath Rodbertus, Singapore to New York, Feb. 3, 30 S., 41 E.; Cornelia, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 29; Guy Mannering, for Bombay, March 15, 20 S., 29 W.; Mabel, for Calcutta, Feb. 29, 43 N., 19 W.; Woodburn, from Calcutta, Jan. 6, 34 S., 26 E.; Triton, from Batavia, Jan. 3, 33 S., 31 E.; British Commodore, Calcutta to New York, Feb. 6, 33 S., 30 E.; Caledonia, from Point de Galle, Jan. 6, 35 S., 19 E.; Tenasserim, for Calcutta, Feb. 7, 7 N., 2 W.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 95
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102¾
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years „ „	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118½

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	680
Bank of Bengal	500	725
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China ..	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	300
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	103
Oriental	25	300
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,975	965
Frere	150	133
Mazagon	2,000	350
Port Canning	1,40	175
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	985
Apollo (small shares)	2,700	690
Bellary	1,000	470
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	435
New Indian	350	105
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	41
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	340
Dhollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	1000
Fort	8,500	990
French	500	445
Sind	750	420
Mofussil	400	225
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	550
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,200	990
Anglo-Indian	100	61
Alfred Manufacturing	500	400
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,475
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	765
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	480
Central India S. W. and M	500	560
Coorla Mills	1,020	480
D. Spinning	2,000	210
Hindustan	1,000	883
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	600
Khandeish	1,000	890
Madras	1,250	375 nomi.
Madras United	1,000	1,265
Manchester Spinning	50	10 nomi.
Mazagon Spinning	500	70
National Spinning	1,000	675 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	800
Oriental	625	605
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	96
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills	1,000	785
Victoria Mills	1,000	475
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	112
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,780
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	200	330
Treacher and Co.	500	710
Thacker and Co.	100	120

CALCUTTA.—March 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%					
	Promissory Notes	Rs	95 4	to	95 6
4½	of 1870 (1885)		99 12	to	100 0
4½	of 1871 (1881)		95 8	to	96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)		102 4	to	102 8
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..		102 4	to	102 8
	Debentures of 1867		101 0	to	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.	105 0	to	105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)		1 5 8	to	106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)		106 0	to	106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)		106 8	to	107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)		109 0	to	110 0
6	of 1872 (1892)		110 0	to	111 4
6	of 1878 (1908)		102 0	to	102 2

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	100 to 101
Bank of Bengal	500	735 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	108 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 95
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	58 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1580 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1580 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	290 to 295
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	47 to 48
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	75 to 76
Burrakur Coal	100	70 to 71
Calcutta Docking	700	120 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	110 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	35 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	102 to 103
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	par
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	69 to 70
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	290 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	30 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	230 to 235
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	175 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	67 to 68
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1165 to 1175
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	114 to 115
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	111 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	14 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	144 to 145
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	96 to 97
Riverside Press	90	75 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	44 to 45
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	250 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	34 to 35
Strand Bank Press	100	96 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	100 to —
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to 68
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47 to 48
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	300 to 310
Do. contributory	100	150 to 155
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	100 to 102
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	73 to 74
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	70 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	200 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	50 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	51 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	50 to —
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	65 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	110 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to 50
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	10 to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to 130
Majagram (Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory ..	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to —
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 72
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singel (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	90 to 93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	— —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	160 to 165
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—March 3.

Four per cent.	5 to 5¼ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	2½ to 2¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	2¼ to 2¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	1 to — do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	par to ½ do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 2 do.
Bank of Madras Shares	26 to 27 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks, demand	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 7/16d.	1s. 8d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 1/16d.	1s. 8 1/16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 3/16d.	—	1s. 8 3-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 4/16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8 1/16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 1/16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 1/16d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight	—	1s. 8 1/16d.	1s. 8 7-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras
Sovereigns ..	—	—	12 0 0
Bar silver ..	—	—	—
Bar gold ..	—	—	—

LONDON.—March 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	102¼ to 102¾
4	Do. October 10, 1883	— to —
4	India Enfaced Paper	78½ to 79⅛
4½	Do. do. 1895	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85 to 86
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1382	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 {Redeem. on 12 months' notice.}	33 to 38pm
4	Do. under £1,000 {months' notice.}	33 to 38pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16'84, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 102
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 110
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 108
6	Do. 1895-96	112 to 114
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	124½ to 125½
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	136 to 138
East Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	— to —
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	125½ to 126½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	119½ to 120½
Do. do. 5 do.	20	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	111 to 113
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	106 to 108
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	118½ to 119½
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	105 to 107

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	100 to 102
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12 to 12⅛
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	105 to 108
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	100 to 102
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	101 to 103
Indo-European	25	24 to 26

BANKS.

Agra	10	10½ to 11
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22½ to 23½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21½ to 22½
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	36 to 37
Land Mortgage of India ..	2¾	1⅜ to 1½dis
Oriental Corporation	25	22½ to 23½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius ..	1	¾ to 1 pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	20	— to —
Do.	10	7 to 4 dis
Do.	5	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	3 to 4 pm
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	2 to 2½pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2½ to 3½
Moyar Coffee	5	8 to 9
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2	1¾ to 1½dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10½ to 11½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	53 to 55
Do. do. New, 1867	20	par to 1pm

TEA.

Assam	20	65 to 68
British Indian	20	4½ to 5½
Borelli	—	15 to 16
Darjiling	20	25½ to 26½
Dejoo	—	10 to 10½
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	45 to 50
Lebong	10	11 to 12
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10½ to 11½
Do. New	10	¼ to ¾pm
Mungledye	—	9 to 10
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	3 to 3½

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta ..	1s. 8 1/16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Madras ..	1s. 8 1/16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay ..	1s. 8 1/16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo ..	1s. 8 1/16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Mauritius ..	1s. 8 1/16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Surg. Maj. R. T., 2½ years, from April 11, '78, B.
Adams, Vet. Surg. W. S., M.
Alexander, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 18 mo., fm. Sept. 12, '79, Bo.
Alexander, Col. F., S.C., B.
Anderson, Lt. Col. C. J., S.C., 23 mos., fm. Sept. 1, '78, Bo.
Anderson, Col. G. G., Inf., 1 yr. 84d., from March 15, '79, B.
Anderson, Major J. W. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl. 7, '79, Bo.
Anderson, Capt. H. S., Inf., B.
Apperley, Capt. C. O. W., Cav., 2 y., from May 30, '79, B.
Armstrong, Lt. Cl. E. F. H., S.C., 27m., from May 18, '78, M.
Ashburner, Col. John, S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Asher, Surg. Maj. J. G., 2 years, from April 2, '78, Bo.
Atkins, Major G., S.C., B.
Atkins, Major R., S.C., B.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 24, '79, M.

Babington, Capt. S., S.C., 15 mo., from Dec. 2, '78, Bo.
Babington, Col. R. C., S.C., 27 mo., from Jan. 17, 1879, M.
Babington, Capt. C. W., Inf., B.
Bagot, Lieut. C. H., R.E., 16 mo., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Baird, Col. A. F., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 11, '78, B.
Balmer, Major A., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 14, '79, M.
Bannerman, Lt. Col. P. W., S.C., 20 mo., from Nov. 18, '78, Bo.
Bardin, Col. G. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, M.
Banks, Surg. Maj. S. H., O'B., 18 mo., f. May 30, '79, Bo.
Barlow, Lt. C. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., from June 17, '78, B.
Barnes, Major O., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Barrow, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs. from May 10, '79, B.
Barwell, Lieut. Gen. C. A., C.B., S.C., B.
Battersby, Surg. W. E., 18 mo., from Feb. 12, '79, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 18, '79, B.
Bateman, Surg. Major, D. F., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
Battye, Capt. L. R., S.C., from Nov. 22, 1878, B.
Beach, Surg. Major H. J., 2 y., from April 25, '79 M.
Becher, Major H. G., S.C., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Beatty, Lieut. Col. J., R.E. 2 years, from July 13, '78, M.
Beauchamp, Lieut. Col. G. E. H., Inf., 2y., fm. Apl. 28, '79, M.
Begbie, Capt. A. G., R.E., 15 mo., from March 19, '79, B.
Bell, Lieut. A. W. C., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 29, '78, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. Col. C. J. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '79, M.
Beville, Col. H., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, Bo
Bigg-Wither, Capt. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Birch, Major R. G., Cav., 3 years, from July 1., '77, B.
Bird, Surg. Maj. R., 18 mo., from May 3, '79, B.
Blair, Major C. S., S.C., 2 years, from April 14, '79, M.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2 y., from Oct. 20, '79, M.
Boddam, Col. H. M., S.C., 2 years, from Sept 5, 1879, B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March, 7, '79, B.
Bolton, Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from March 20, '79, M.
Bolton, Lt. Col. J. S. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 6, '78 Bo.
Bonavia, Surg. Major E., M.D., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Boyd, Vet. Surg. W., B.
Boydon, Capt. W., S.C., 2 years, from June 22, '78, B.
Bloomfield, Major A., S.C., 16 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Bradshaw, Major O., S.C., 22 mos., from Oct. 28, 1878, M
Broadfoot, Capt. W., R.E., 2 years, from Nov. 25, '78, B.
Brine, Col. F., R.E., 2 years, from May 6, '78, B.
Broome, Major A. P., Inf., from Feb. 15, '80, B.
Browne, Lieut. L. J., S.C., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Browne, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 18 mo., from Oct. 28, '79, Bo.
Browne, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., from April 25, '79, B.
Browne, Lieut. Col. J., C.S.I., R.E., B.
Browne, Lieut. A. G. F., S.C., B.
Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., B.
Bruce, Col. A. A., S.C., 15 months, from Nov. 20, '79, B.
Bruce, Major J. F., S.C., from Aug. 8, 1879, B.
Bullock, Maj r R., S.C., 14½ mo., from April 14, '79, M.
Burton, Lieut. Col. W. H., R.E., M.
Bushby, Major C. M., S.C., 2 years, from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Busteed, Surg. Major W. J., M.D., 2 y., fm. July 11, '79, M.
Butler, Surg., W. J., 2½ years, from August 25, '77, M.

Cahusac, Col. W. L., S.C., 1 year, from April 16, '77, Bo.
Caldwell, Surg. Major W. S., 18 mos., from Feb. 21, '79, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 2 years, from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Carnegie, Maj. D.C.S.L., Cav., 24½ mo., f. Aug. 23, '78, B.
Carter, Capt. S., S.C., 3 years, from May 7, '77, Bo.
Carter, Major T. T., R.E., B.
Case, Major C., S.C., B.
Cates, Surg. Major W. E., 2 y., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Chalmers, Col. S., Inf., 2½ years, from April 8, '78, B.
Chester, Major H. D. E. W., S.C., 2 y., fm. Apl 21, '79, B.
Chitty, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, Bo.
Christie, Lieut. C. H. P., R.E., 2 yrs. fr. Mar. 15, '78, B.
Churchill, Capt. G. F., S.C., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Clerk, Capt. R. M., Inf., 2 years from June 21, '78, M.
Clive, Major H. S., R.E., 1 year, from Sept. 1, '78, B.
Coles, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 27 mo., from Dec. 29, '77, B.
Condon, Surg. Major J. H., 1 yr. 243 d., fr. April 7, '79, B.
Conolly, Major E. R., S.C., B.
Connor, Capt., A. S. W., S.C., 18 mo. fm. May 22, '79, Bo.
Cockburn, Col. H. A. Inf., 2 y., from March 13, '78, B.
Constant, Surg. Major, F. G., B.
Cooke, Capt. C. S., S.C., 2 y., from Nov, 29, '79, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Couchman, Col. R. S., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 23, '78, M.
Cowie, Surg. Major A. J., 2 years, from Feb. 3, '79, B.
Cowie, Capt. D., S.C., 20 mo., from June 26, 1879, M.
Cox, Major H. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 25, '79, M
Craigie, Capt. W., B. Cav., 2½ y., from Dec. 17, '77, B.
Crawford, Major R. I., S.C., 1 yr., from June 22, '79, Bo.
Creak, Major H. C., Cav., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Cripps, Col. J. M., S. C., 2 y., from April, 8, '78, B.
Cullimore, Surg. D. H., 26 mos., from April 8, '78, M.
Cunliffe, Col. G. G., S.C., 1 y. 213d., from April 21, '79, B.
Cunningham, Capt. C., R.E., 2 y., from July 3, '78, B.
Currie, Surg. Major G. V., 18 mo., from Nov. 27, '79, B.
Currie, Lieut. Col. A. A., C.B., S.C., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Curtis, Major A. F., Cav., 3 y., from Sept. 7, '77, M.

Dakeyne, Lieut. Col. H. F., S.C., 20 mo., fm. Mar. 25, '79, M
Davidson, Col. R., S.C., 2 y., from April 14, '79, B.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., 1 y., from Nov, 7, '79, B.
Davidson, Col. E., R.E., 15 months, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Davidson, Surg. D. C., from Jan. 30, '80, Bo.
Davis, Col. A. P., S.C., 2 years, from March 24, '79, Bo.
Davis, Surg. G. M'B., 2 years, from April 14, '79, B.
Davis, Capt A. T., Inf., 18 mo., from Aug. 31, 1879, B.
Day, Lieut. J. G., R.E., from April 7, '79, B.
Deane, Lieut. G. W., S.C., from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Des Vœux, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 16 m., from May 17, '79, B.
Dobson, Surg. A. F., 2 y. 6 mo., from March 28, '78, M.
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., M.
Drew, Col. H. R., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Drummond, Major F. C. W., S.C., B.
Dunsford, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 2 y., fr. Sept. 23, '78, B.
Durand, Major C. J., S.C., from April 7, '79, B
Durand, Capt. E. L., S.C., B.
Dyneley, Col. H. E., Cav., 2 y., from Oct. 22, '77, M.

Echalaz, Capt. C. G., Inf., 2 years, from May 1, '78, Bo.
Ekins, Lieut. Col. C. C., S.C., 1 year, from April , '79, B.
Elder, Col. J. I., S.C., 14 mo., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Elliot, Lieut. G. L., S.C., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
Elliot, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 y., from April 22, '79, M.
Elton, Major H. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 3, '79, M.
Ewart, Major C. H., S.C., 13 mos, from April 21, '79, B.
Eyre, Major F. V., R.A., 1 year, from Feb. 1, '79, B.

Faber, Maj. H. R., R.E., 23 ms., from Oct. 27, '78, M.
Fanshawe, Capt. E. C., R.E., 1 y., from April 13, '79, B.
Farewell, Col. W. T. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl 8, '79, M.
Farrer, Major A., Cav., 6 m., from Jan. 24, '80, M.
Fenton, Lieut. L. L., S.C., 15 mo., from Apl. 16, '79, Bo.
Fenwick, Maj. J. B., S.C., 3 yrs., from Sept. 8, '76, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 18 mo., from May 17, '79, Bo.
Firth, Col. H. H., S.C., 20 mo., from April 25, '79, M.
Fischer, Major B., S.C., 2½ years, from May 10, '78, M.
Fisher, Major C. E., S.C., 23 mos., from Oct. 28, '78, Bo.
Fletcher, Lieut. Col. C. W., S.C., 2y., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Forbes, Major W. E., S.C., 16½ m., from March 20, '79, B.
Forbes, Col. H., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Fordyce, Lt. A. L. D., S.C., 20 mos., from Mar. 4, '79, Bo.
Forteath, Lt. Col. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs, from Apl. 16, '79, Bo.
Forth, Lieut. Col. A. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 25, '78, M.
Fraser, Capt. E. A., S.C., 18 m., from May 7, '79, M.
Fraser, Major J. L., S.C., 6 mo., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Fuller, Maj. Gen. J. A., R.E., 20 m., from Nov. 18, '78, Bo.

Garden, Surg. Maj. A. M., 3 years, from Nov. 1, '77, B.
Garden, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 1 y., from Jan. 18, '80, B.
Gibbs, Major G. R., S.C., 14¼ mos., from May 10, '79, B.
Gilchrist, Capt. R. A., S.C., B.
Gillilan, Col. T., S.C., 2 years, from April 16, '77, M.
Goldie, Capt. B. J., R.E., 34 mo., from May 20, '78, B.
Goodfellow, Col. W. W., C.B., R.E., 2y., from Dec. 17, '79, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. R., S.C., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Govan, Surg Major G. M., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, B.
Graham, Lieut Col. J., S.C., 27 mo., from Aug. 8, '77, B.
Graham, Major O. M., S.C., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Grant, Lieut. Col. A. D., Inf., 2 years, from Sept. 20, '78, M.
Grant, Col. J. M., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 8, '78, M.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 15 mo., from April 21, '79, Bo.
Gray, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 20 m. 8 d., fr. Jan. 28, '78 M.
Greenstreet, Capt. W. L., R.E., B.
Grey, Maj. L. J. De, C.S.I., S.I., 20 mo., f. May 8, '79, B.
Grove, Major A. S., S.C., 2 years, from April, '78, M.
Grove, Col. H. L., S.C., M.
Gubbins, Lieut. C. E., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Gurdon, Lieut. Col. E. P., S.C., 18 mos., from May 1, '79, B.

Haig, Col. M. R., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 20, 1879, Bo.
Halpin, Surg. J. N., 2 years, from March 19, 1879, B.
Hands, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 5, '79. M.
Hancock, Col. H. F., R.E., 1 year, from Aug. 4, '79, Bo
Harris, Major H. W., S.C., 26 mos., from March 23, '78, Bo.
Harris, Lieut. Col., J. T., S.C., 20 mo., from April 7, '70, B.
Harris, Surg. Major W. H., 1 y., from July 11, 1879, M.
Harris, Major H. T., S.C., M.
Hasted, Lieut. Col. J. O., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. April 8, '79, M.
Hartshorne, Capt. A. G., Inf., 1y. 243d., from April 21, '79, B.
Hawes, Lieut. Col. W. H., 2½ y., from March 21, '78, B.
Hawkes, Col. T. S., S.C., from Dec. 8, '79, M.
Hay, Lieut. H., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, Bo.
Hayne, Lieut. A. G. de, S.C., 2y., from Jan. 20, '79, M.
Heffernan, Surg. Major, J. J., 2 yrs., from Mar. 25, '78, M.
Henslowe, Lieut. Col. P. J. F., Inf., 18 mo., f. Apl. 30, '79, Bo.
Heysham, Lt. Col. B. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 9, '78, M.
Hight, Col. C., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 28, '78, M.
Hill, Surg. H. W., 18 mos., from July 18, 1879, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. A., R.E., 26 mos., from April, 7, '78, B.
Hildebrand, Col. C. P., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 22, '79, B.
Hindle, Major J. W., S.C., 2 years, from July 13, '78, M.
Hobday, Lieut. J. R., S.C., B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 20 mo., from May 5, '79 M.
Hogg, Lieut. H. C., S.C., 2 years, from July 31, '79, Bo.
Holdsworth, Lt. Col. G. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 17, '78, B.
Holloway, Major G. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl., '79, M.
Hooper, Lieut. Col. G. S., Cav., from May 30, 1879, M.
Horsford, Capt. E. C. O'B., Inf., 2 y., fr. May 20, '78, B.
Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 19, '79, Bo.
Howell, Capt. H., S.C., 18 mo., from March 10, 1879, B.
Huddleston, Major R. H., S.C., 3 y., fr. Mar. 21, '77, B.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. J. N., R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 12, '79, M

Inglis, Major A. D. C., 18 mo., from July 22, 1878, B.
Innes, Col. J. J. M'L., V.C., R.E., 18mo., fm. April 21, '79, B.

Jackson, Col. C., Inf., 2 y., from Aug. 16, 1877, B.
Jackson, Major G. D'A., Cav., B.
Jacob, Major H. B., S.C., 1 y. 3 d., from May 17, '79, Bo.
James, Capt. C., R.E., B.
Jamieson, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 2 y., from March 5, '79, B.
Jamieson, Major L. F., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 28, '79, B.
Jones, Col. L. B., S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 10, 1877, B.
Johnstone, Col. G. N., S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 5, 1878, M.
Jopp, Major K. A., R.E., 9 mos. from March 22, '79. Bo.
Joseph, Capt. F. W., S.C., 16 mo., from March 24, '79, Bo.
Justice, Lieut. Col. H. A., S.C., 1 y. 10d., fm. June 6, '79, M.

Keatinge, Col. R. H., V.C., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., fr. June 30, '78, Bo.
Ketchen, Capt. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 23, '78, Bo.
Keyes, Col. C. P., C.B., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 25, 1878, M
Kiernander, Surg. W. C., 18 mo., from Jan. 13, '79, Bo.
Kincaid, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 20, '78, M.
King. Surg. W. G., 18 mo., from March 25, '79, M.
Kilgour, Major F., S.C., 20 mo., from Apl. 13, '79, M.
Killkelly, Surg. Major C. E., 2½ y., from April 29, 1878, B.
Knapp, Surg. Maj. W. F., 18 mo., from May 5, '79, Bo.
Knyvett, Major W. L. N., S.C., 18 mo., from Apl. 21, '79, M.

Lamb, Col. T., S.C., 1 y., from Oct. 31, '79, B.
Lambe, Capt. A. F., S.C., 22 mo., from Nov. 18, 1878, B.
Lambert, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., from July 22, '79, Bo.
Lambert, Lieut. Col. E. A. C., S.C., 9mo., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Lane, Major C. T., S.C., 16 mo., from May 5, '79, B.
Laughton, Major D. W., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 1, '73, M.
Laugharne, Lieut. M., R.E., 18 mo., from April 16, '79 B.
Leggatt, Col. E. O., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 10, '79, M.
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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March 27, 1880.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, March 13; Madras and Allahabad, March 11; Calcutta, March 10.

THE march of the troops commanded by General Stewart has commenced, and it is reported, on the one hand, that Mahomed Jan is disposed to treat; on the other, that strong opposition will be encountered. We may daily look for stirring news. The sirdar of Kandahar has been defeated by the Pagheri rebels, and there are reports that the Hazaras have not defeated Mahomed Jan. The forces now garrisoning Southern Afghanistan amount to nearly 10,000 men, irrespective of the force marching on Ghuzni.

FORT BATTYE, beyond Gandamak, was attacked on the night of the 26th ult. Lieut. Angelo, 31st P.N.I., and seven men were killed and nineteen wounded. The enemy were repulsed, and left six dead behind, but carried off their wounded.

THE knowledge of an intended attack upon the posts between Cabul and Gandamak caused reinforcements to be sent which defeated the attack on Fort Battye. Recent telegrams are as follow:—

"Moghul Khan, of Goshta, who in January was unsuccessful in raising the Mohmands against us, and who then fled to the hills, has collected some men and besieged the fort of Girdab, held by Azim Khan, a chief friendly to us and appointed by us to administer Goshta. A large body of men is also reported to be preparing rafts to cross the Cabul River, evidently for the purpose of raiding on our outposts. A force under the command of Colonel Hodding, of the 4th Madras Native Infantry, consisting of four guns, 300 infantry, and some cavalry, has proceeded from Jellalabad towards Alibogan and Elichpur, to prevent the enemy from crossing, and, if necessary, to assist Azim Khan. As the Goshta district commands the river route it will be advisable to disperse Mogul Khan's gatherings, and rafts for the purpose of crossing the river are accordingly being prepared by us. The following troops have proceeded towards Gandamak and Cabul:—The 9th Native Infantry, the 1st Goorkhas, also a draft of 300 men, the 9th Foot, under the command of Major Morgan, escorting a heavy battery of two 40-pounders and two rifled howitzers. A convoy of forty elephants has also passed through, carrying ammunition. The movable column at Gandamak will probably move into the Hisarak Valley."

LIEUT. THURLOW, 51st Regt., was shot dead on 22nd ult. by marauders, supposed to be Marehti Kheyls. He was riding out near Jagdalak Kotal together with Lieut. Reid, who escaped. The body was recovered by a party commanded by Major Ramsay, 55th K.O. Borderers. Mahalla Khan has reported that he has 400 men at Finjami, and is ready, when ordered, to capture the marauders.

FROM Kandahar we hear that Capt. Showers, 1st P.N.I., commanding the Beluch Guides, has been killed by Kakars while travelling between Chappar and Quetta.

A TELEGRAM from Pera in the *Presse* of Vienna says that, according to despatches from Teheran, "Abdurrahman Khan has left the town of Kundus and has marched with his troops, by Ghor and Netsherad, on Cabul. In Herat the civil war continues to rage, as Ahmed Eyoub Khan refuses to send a portion of his troops to assist the pretender, as the partisans of Abdurrahman Khan urge him to do."

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint James Gibbs, Esq., C.S.I., late a member of the Bombay Civil Service, to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General of India, in succession to Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

IT seems that Chendriah's death has not yet had the effect of bringing the Rampa rebellion to a close, and the rebels are still in arms under his lieutenant Yamendora. The villagers of the district, although not actively joining in the rising, would appear to be affording shelter and supplies to the rebels, and it is pointed out that the only effectual way of bringing this miserable disturbance to an end will be through making the villagers understand that their helping the enemy will expose themselves to be treated as enemies. We trust that it has been pointed out forcibly to the Madras Government.

THE King of Siam will leave Bangkok early in April for the purpose of paying a visit to the chief capitals of Europe. After a short stay in England the King will leave for the United States of America, the Government of which will send a war vessel to Southampton to convey his Majesty to the States.

A LATER telegram states that all the Naga chiefs have now submitted to the British, and the operations against them have consequently been suspended.

A MORNING contemporary states that his Excellency Phya Bhaskarrwongse, envoy of his Majesty the King of Siam, is expected on a second visit to England about the middle of May. It had been arranged that the King of Siam himself would come to invest her Majesty with the insignia of the Order of the White Elephant, but it is understood that his Majesty's visit is for the present postponed, consequent upon the indisposition of his Highness the ex-Regent, who would, in the King's absence, have had the reins of Government.

THE late Chinese Ambassador to Russia has not lost his head, but his honours and titles, and awaits the award of the Board of Punishments. China will rather risk a war than confirm the Kuldja Treaty, which has been condemned by six boards. The President of the United States is said to have decided to recall the American Envoy.

THE *Pioneer* says that it has been decided that the secretary of the principal medical officer of a division of the army shall be considered as attached to the division, and not a personal staff officer of the principal medical officer. Should the principal medical officer be removed to another division the secretary does not accompany him, but continues his post under the successor.

THE following are the chief points in the new arrangement of the Medical Department, which comes into force on April 1. There are to be seven chief medical appointments—viz., one surgeon general with the Supreme Government, at a salary of Rs.2,700 monthly; one surgeon general for each presidency of Madras and Bombay, with a salary of Rs.2,500 monthly; one deputy surgeon general, with the local rank of surgeon general for each of the Provinces of Bengal, the North West Provinces, and the Punjab; and one deputy surgeon general, without local rank, for the Central Provinces.

THE formal constitution of an Intelligence Department at the army headquarters has been announced in the *Gazette*. It will form a branch of the Quartermaster General's office, and will be presided over by Lieut. Col. Sanford, R.E.

THE total number of killed, wounded, and missing of the 1st Division, Cabul Field Force, during the operations around Cabul from the 10th to the 23rd December was 366. In the same period eighty-three horses were killed and ninety-one wounded.

IN his speech on the Budget the Commander in Chief (Sir F. Haines) said he was always one of those who looked upon Khiva as a mere prologue to Merv, and consequently to Herat, and that, he believed, was now working itself out. Who could say what military complications might bring about, and he hoped in consequence that Government would not anticipate any immediate relief from the army reduction.

SPEAKING at Karachi, where he was entertained by the

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Sind Club, Sir Richard Temple adverted to the great zemindars of Sind, and begged his audience to remember that these were the native aristocracy of the land, and expressed the hope that, in dealing with the encumbered estates, every effort would be made to sustain as many proprietors as possible in the position they were born to fill and lighten the decadence of those who must inevitably fall. Nor must the smaller landed gentry be dealt with too rigorously, as these were the yeomanry of the State. Beneath the landowners there were the agricultural class proper; these latter must be encouraged by the speediest possible completion of such a land settlement as would secure to them a certain degree of tenure as well as equitable appraisement of the soil. It was a fact to be regretted that Sind, in respect to land settlement, was much behind the other provinces of the Empire; but he was sanguine that advancement would accrue on the measures recently inaugurated, especially on those affecting the village system.

THE Supreme Government has issued another edition, with emendations, of the savings banks rules published last December. Without special sanction no deposit will be accepted for less than one rupee, nor any above five thousand in all, between the 1st April and 31st March following. The interest is to be at the rate of about 4 1-6 per annum, and the largest amount that can be drawn monthly for interest is Rs.17-1-3. It will thus be seen that the maximum interest is sufficiently large to include even the better classes among the lower orders, or rather the lower middle ranks of the native population.

UNDER the authority of the Secretary of State for India it is notified that in the event of the report of a marriage or the birth of a child not being made by a subscriber to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund, during his lifetime, in accordance with the rules, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits from the fund.

THE Horse Guards having called the attention of the Indian authorities to the irregularity of permitting regimental officers to act as press correspondents, the Government, with the concurrence of the Commander in Chief, has extended to these officers the prohibition against writing for newspapers which formerly applied only to staff officers. The new order will not come into force for six weeks yet, so as to give papers time to make fresh arrangements. This order will cause much inconvenience both to the press and the public.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the bestowal of jemadars' commissions upon native gentlemen bringing fifty good recruits each, and resaldars' commissions for double the number.

AT the conclusion of an elaborate review of Sir R. Temple's career from Rugby to Bombay, the *Times of India* says:—"We are sure that in the large crowd that will throng the Apollo Bunder there will be no one, no matter what his nationality, his creed, or his politics, who will not wish Sir Richard Temple a prosperous political career at home; and, if the House of Commons should be the short road that some suppose to Simla, if a strong man be needed in times of emergency to seize the helm in India, we can promise him a crowd as large and as earnest to welcome his return."

UP to March 6 the Bombay subscriptions for Ireland had reached Rs.45,000, and at a meeting of Mahomedan gentlemen £1,000 was subscribed for the Turkish Compassionate Fund.

IN the Legislative Council on March 12 Mr. Colvin introduced a bill to provide for the relief of encumbered estates in the Jhansi Division. The North West Provinces Bill was introduced by Mr. Stokes and passed, correcting a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. Mr. Colvin introduced the bill to amend the North Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873. Mr. Colvin postponed his motion that the report of the select committee on the bill to regulate labour in factories be taken into consideration in order to allow further time for the consideration of the bill. The council was adjourned *sine die*.

THE Ootacamund paper contains the new constitution of the Nilgiri District, a summary of which we give elsewhere. The annual saving is estimated at a little over Rs.4,000. The commissioner becomes a collector and magistrate.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram from Calcutta, intelligence received from Assam states that on the troops occupying Konoma and the adjoining villages the Kheyls of Konoma tendered their submission to the British.

COLONEL BARLOW has been obliged, on account of continued ill health, to resign the command of the 5th Bengal N.I., now on service.

IN view of the approaching visit of the King of Siam, and the probable war between Russia and China, it is high time that the King of Burma should be made to understand that he exists on sufferance. Chin-India must not be a source of trouble, which timely pressure may prevent.

THE *Cologne Gazette* states that the Japanese Ambassador at St. Petersburg has received information to the effect that in case war breaks out between China and Japan the King of Burma has declared his intention of entering into an active alliance with the latter State. In addition to the Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary, Maryllis Tseng, the Japanese Prince Janachi Varo is expected in St. Petersburg to take the place at present filled by a Chargé d'Affaires, M. Nissi. The *rapprochement* between Japan and Russia will, it is thought, tend to make the Chinese Government more disposed to go to war with the Japanese.

THE rearrangement of commands and the new disposition of the troops on the Khyber line are to be carried out as recently announced, with the exception that General Bright is directed to report to General Roberts, instead of to the Commander in Chief, who will not proceed to Peshawur. The cause why the new arrangement was held in abeyance was, apparently, as already notified, to settle this question as to which of the two authorities General Bright should report to.

A FURTHER return of patients treated at Cabul Dispensary from Jan. 22 to Feb. 4, 1880, shows an average daily attendance of 141·57 out-door and 27·57 in-door patients. With respect to the dispensary, the Government of India has ordered that an expression of its appreciation of his services in this matter be conveyed to Surgeon C. W. Owen, the medical officer in charge, to whose energetic exertions the success of the institution may be considered to be mainly due.

THE *Pioneer* correspondence gives the following officers as appointed to the new Mounted Infantry:—Commandant, 1st Brigade, Major Baker, 67th Foot; 92nd, Lieut. Dick Cunyngham; 23rd Pioneers, Captain Eyre; 28th Punjab Infantry, Lieut. Lane. Commandant, 2nd Brigade, not yet appointed; 72nd, Captain Lendrum; 3rd Sikhs, Captain Kirkwood; 5th Punjab Infantry, Lieut. Welchman; 5th Goorkhas, Lieut. Yielding. Commandant, 3rd Brigade, Major Morgan; 9th Foot, Lieut. Lombe; 2nd Goorkhas, Lieut. Travers; 4th Goorkhas, Major Mannering; 24th Punjab Infantry, Lieut. Lamb. In 45th Sikhs, belonging to 2nd Division, Lieut. Retallick gets an appointment in the Guides Infantry; at present attached to no brigade.

THE Government has decided that officers of the Police or Survey Departments selected to fill vacancies in the transport service shall receive the pay of lieutenant in the Staff Corps with Rs.200 staff pay, in all Rs.425-12-0 permensem.

MR. CHURCHILL, the British Consul at Astrabad, during the Russian expedition against the Turcomans last year sent his son to Chikislar to watch General Lazareff's movements. The young fellow, who is only seventeen years old, accomplished his difficult mission with complete success. The Governor of Astrabad gave him an escort of five Afghans and six Turcomans, and with these he crossed the Attrek and reached the Russian camp, where he made some useful observations. Amongst other things he noticed that the Russian infantry was made up of very young soldiers, and that the expedition was weak in cavalry. Mr. Sydney Churchill received Lord Salis-

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bury's thanks and warm approval of his courage and intelligence.

THE VICEROY ON THE BUDGET.

THE able and eloquent address of the Viceroy to the Legislative Council held on March 2 contains an elaborate defence of not only the financial but the whole policy of his Government, and we regret that we have only space for a very few excerpts :—

INDIA AND THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR.—The question whether India or England should pay the expenses of the present Afghan war must be considered in connection with the far wider question whether the British rule is, or is not, beneficial to India. If England is ruling India for the advantage of British interests only, and without any reference to India's own welfare, then unquestionably England alone should pay for the protection of her Indian possessions. But, if the British rule is maintained with due regard to the interests of India, and if that rule is presumably more advantageous to India than any other rule which could be substituted for it, then India, if she has the means, should assuredly bear all the charges which are requisite for her maintenance and preservation as a great State, including the cost of wars for the security of her frontier. To distinguish between paying for the maintenance of an army and paying for the employment of that army in the performance of the duties for which it is maintained is not only unreasonable, but impossible. It is the frontiers of India, not the shores of England, that have been threatened by the advance of Russia and the hostility or treachery of the two last Ameers of Cabul. It is for the safety of India's provinces, not for the defence of the British Isles, that war is being waged. My honourable colleague has pointed out that circumstances might conceivably occur in which India would perhaps be required to take up arms for a cause in which she had no special interest of her own, and that, in such cases, England would be rightly liable for the cost of India's armed co-operation. But in a war undertaken solely for the security of India's own frontier no one can justly affirm that the interests involved are exclusively English, or that they are not directly and materially Indian. This at least can only be affirmed with any show of reason, on the assumption that the downfall of the British power in India would be either beneficial or immaterial to India. All argument as to the justice or expediency of the war and all remarks about the people of India having had no voice in it are absolutely and obviously beside this question. The acts of a Government are the acts of the State, whether the administration of that State be republican, monarchical, absolute, national, or alien. Those who affirm that India should not pay the expenses of the Afghan war because that war was the unjustifiable act of a wicked Government, or because her people have had no voice in the matter, might as reasonably urge that the people of France should not pay the cost of the Franco-German war because the Government of France unjustifiably attacked Germany; or that the people of Russia should not pay the expenses of the war lately waged by their Government against the Sultan of Turkey because Russia is ruled by an absolute sovereign, and her taxpayers have no voice in the conduct of his policy. It is, I trust, scarcely necessary to point out that, if England profits by her association with India, India also profits by it, at the very least, to an equal extent. That association gives both England and India a nobler place among the nations of the world than either of them could separately hold; but, so far as regards the purely domestic and material advantages of their union, it is assuredly India that is the greater gainer by it. Her peace at home and security abroad are guaranteed by it. And what constitutes this guarantee? It is not the comparatively small garrison of British and native troops maintained in India—a force which, in proportion to the population, is less than the force maintained for similar purposes by any known State—it is the vast reserve of military power and appliances of all sorts, war material, arms of precision, &c., which India owes to her connection with England. And if we regard, from a purely monetary point of view, the benefits which this connection confer upon India, be it remembered that India is at this moment reaping, in peace and security (for the development of her steadily expanding resources and the satisfaction of her growing commercial requirements), all the advantages derived from many thousand miles of railway, which, under any Asiatic Government—such, for instance, as that of Persia, or China, or the old Mogul Power—she would have either gone without altogether, or obtained only by paying for them the ruinous rates of interest at which alone Asiatic Governments can raise money. The only ground, therefore, on which India could ask England to pay the expenses of the Afghan war would, I repeat it, be the ground of charity. Her position would be that of a poor country appealing to a wealthy one for eleemosynary aid in dire distress. I can imagine nothing more unjustly humiliating to India, nothing more degrading to the dignity of her princes, more corrupting to the character of her people, more destructive, as my honourable colleague rightly pointed out, to all ideas of self-reliance or self-respect. Nor can I imagine anything more certain in the end to subject India to incessant English interference of the most vexatious and mischievous character. She would soon become a *corpus vile* for the ruthless experiments of administrative quacks, or an arena for the reckless antagonisms of political parties. No; the suggestion to transfer to the English taxpayer the burden of this Indian war, however admirable may have been the motives in which it originated, has, I am convinced, been used insidiously by many whose real object is not to relieve her Majesty's Indian subjects, but to embarrass her Majesty's English Government.

THE WAR.—Now, when this Government is charged with having, in wanton and criminal disregard of the great interests committed to its care, insidiously sought occasion for that war which we first undertook, God knows, in reluctant recognition of its unavoidable necessity, and solely for the preservation of the splendid national heritage I have now endeavoured to describe—a war of which the renewal has been forced upon us by the flagrant violation of the most solemn treaty obligations and the cruel massacre of our whole mission at Cabul—when I say this odious charge is made against our character as Englishmen and our conduct as Indian administrators, I am content to ask all those whose common sense is still unbiassed to consider, first, the startling magnitude of the war power and material which Shere Ali, as the world now knows, had long been accumulating and organising on our immediate border, at a time when we commanded not a single one of its mountain passes; then, to reflect on the ruinous condition of chronic panic and unrest, the intolerably increased burden of permanent military expenditure, which we should have bequeathed to India, if, when fully warned of her danger, we had left this great and growing war-machine planted on the very threshold of her Empire, not only at the uncontrolled command of a Prince avowedly hostile to her, but also under the established influence and undisputed direction of that despotic and aggressive military Power which has for years been steadily advancing to her gates.

VINDICATION OF GENERAL ROBERTS.—In the presence of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, whose personal organisation and constant supervision of all its operations have so greatly contributed to the successful results thus far of a war which will soon, I trust, be satisfactorily finished, it would be presumptuous in me to make any comment on the military conduct of it. But I esteem it nothing less than an imperative, though it is also a congenial, duty to take this the earliest opportunity in my power of vindicating from the cruel aspersions lately cast on it the high character of that fine soldier and true gentleman, Sir Frederick Roberts. To all who have the privilege of being intimately acquainted with General Roberts the marked humanity of his character is well known. The armed mission on which that officer went to Cabul was primarily and essentially one of stern retribution. He has been accused of indiscriminate severity in the discharge of the painful task imposed on him. The number of those who instigated the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions we shall probably never know. The number of those who participated in that crime we cannot accurately estimate, but it may certainly be reckoned by hundreds. The total number of persons tried at Cabul under the authority of General Roberts for that crime and on other charges was 163. The total number of persons executed under his authority was eighty-seven. But it has been alleged that some of the persons thus executed were *bona fide* combatants punished by General Roberts, under a cruel and fictitious charge of rebellion, for no worse deed than the defence of their country. It is with great satisfaction that, on behalf of General Roberts and this Government, to which he has rendered a strict account of his proceedings, I deny the truth of that allegation. The fact is, that no combatant or non-combatant has been put to death by General Roberts on any mere charge of rebellion, or for openly bearing arms against us; no man has suffered death under any charge not punishable with death by the ordinary practice of civilised warfare, or without the fullest trial compatible with the inevitable condition of martial law in a barbarous country under hostile occupation. General Roberts has explained that his reason for offering rewards for the apprehension of the men who fought against him at Charasiab, and who were declared by the Ameer to be traitors to himself, was the knowledge that the assailants and murderers of the Embassy were to be found in their ranks. But not one of those men had been executed unless and until the court which tried him was satisfied by the evidence before it that he had either participated in the attack on the Residency or committed some other crime to which the recognised usages of war apply the penalty of death. To rummage amongst the refuse of hearsay for every crooked pin dropped there by the recklessness of rumour or the rancour of personal spite, and then to employ these ignoble little weapons in scarifying the character of men who are labouring to serve their country in conspicuous positions of constant anxiety and tremendous responsibility—this, I must be allowed to say, is not merely cruel, it is essentially cowardly. Neither a swaggering patronage of the public conscience, nor ostentatious professions of a superior personal morality, never tested by the dread con-

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ditions of responsible public action, can mitigate or conceal—in my opinion they seriously aggravate—all that is either frivolous or despicable in such conduct.

THE DEPARTURE OF SIR R. TEMPLE.

AT a crowded public meeting held in the Town-hall, Bombay, on March 12, the following address was adopted :—

"To his Excellency the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, &c., &c.

"Honourable Sir,—The citizens of Bombay desire to express, on the eve of your departure from India, their high sense of the many benefits conferred upon this city and presidency by the energetic and capable rule of your Excellency during the past three years. Upon arriving amongst us your Excellency was already distinguished as a statesman and an administrator; the solid work accomplished in the brief period of your sway here has justified and augmented the reputation which preceded you to this Presidency, and now, when leaving these shores for England for a new and, we sincerely hope, even more brilliant career in the seat and centre of the Empire, you will take with you the respect and affection of all classes of the community. But one regret is felt, and that is honourable to you—it is that your government has not been extended as we had hoped its full term, and that you are leaving us two years too soon. When you arrived in this Presidency famine was still afflicting a large and important area in the Deccan and Southern Mahrata country. Your great aptitude for administrative detail and your untiring personal supervision contributed largely to the alleviation of the suffering attending the visitation. Under your care measures were adopted to render the recurrence of famine in the Presidency less frequent and its consequences less serious. An admirable system of canals for irrigational purposes has been devised and in great part executed. The disforesting of the country which had been in progress for years and was threatening to turn whole districts into desert was arrested by your intelligent firmness, and a well-considered scheme drawn up by you for the planting of the slopes of the ghats and other suitable localities is now in operation and already producing most satisfactory results. You have personally visited every part of the Presidency and made yourself acquainted with the needs and capabilities of every district, even the most remote. Under your impulse railways and roads and other appliances for developing the resources of the country and securing the prosperity of its people have been undertaken. In this city important measures have been urged on to completion under your Government. The harbour foreshores have been repurchased, and are now again public property available for public purposes. The water supply of the city has been augmented by the opening of the Toolsee Waterworks by your Excellency. A complete system of drainage has been resolved upon, and the work has been already begun. The defences of the island have been reorganised, and the city rendered secure against hostile attack. The Prince's Dock, the greatest, if not the first, work of the kind constructed in the East, has been completed under your rule, and was opened by you in person on New Year's Day. But a few days since you were present at the inaugural ceremonial of the splendid tower of the University library, an ornament and a landmark which Bombay owes to one of its native citizens. You have laid the foundation of buildings devoted to educational purposes which are destined to add to the architectural splendour of this part of the city—the Cathedral High School, the Alexandra School, and the High School of the Scottish Education Society. You have given your active and influential support to every object deserving of encouragement which the citizens of Bombay or any section of them have had at heart.

"While thus expressing our sense of the services rendered by your Excellency to the cause of education in this Presidency it is probable that the public generally has not followed your labours in this department with the same keen interest which it has bestowed on your exertions in more conspicuous fields, and that it is for the most part unaware of the amount of time and thought which you have devoted to the proper working of our educational system. But those who have themselves taken part in the work of our schools and university know well how great has been the interest taken by your Excellency in that work, and how valuable are the improvements suggested or introduced by you. It is from Sir Richard Temple's tenure of government in Bombay that will date the recognition of the proper place of physical science in Indian education, and we believe that, long after the wars and troubles of the present time have passed away, future generations will have increasing cause to be grateful for the intellectual training and material benefits afforded by the branch of study now under your Excellency's auspices duly installed in Western India. In every department of our local life your influence has been distinctly felt and always beneficially. You have watched over the development of free municipal government in this city, and have on all occasions given to the local authorities your support and countenance. With your initiative and sustained help a volunteer corps has been organised which promises to become a permanent institution in Bombay. While labouring assiduously and with conspicuous success to advance the interests of this City and Presidency you have found time and energy to render the Government of India and the Empire at large valuable services. By your care and powers of organisation the Malta Expedition was despatched from this harbour with signal promptitude. In the Afghan war you organised the means of transport for the forces operating in the direction of Kandahar, and it was owing to the means which you had accumulated that at a later period the rapid and brilliant advance upon Cabul was rendered possible. You personally prepared the way for the Kandahar railway—a work of an unexampled character which, thanks to your energetic impulse, is being carried on to completion with unexampled rapidity. The necessary limits of an address prevent us from enumerating in detail the many services, and their advantageous results, which have marked the three years of your Excellency's government of Bombay. We hope to commemorate that government by a statue of your Excellency to be erected upon a suitable site in this the metropolis of the Presidency. Although we have not ventured here to recount the history of the twenty-nine years of arduous and conspicuous services given to India at large by your Excellency previously to your arrival in Bombay in the year 1877, we, in common with the other subjects of her Majesty in her Eastern Empire, entertain the most sincere appreciation and vivid recollections of those varied services. While now reluctantly parting with your Excellency we do so with an earnest aspiration that your future career may be as successful and illustrious as that of which we have been the admiring witnesses in India."

THE DEATH OF CAPT. SHOWERS.

CAPT. HOWE SHOWERS was an officer of great promise, bearing a name well known in India for every soldier-like quality. He was the son of the late Major General St. George Showers, who commanded a brigade at the siege of Delhi, and the nephew of another general of the same name. Educated at the Wellington College, Capt. Showers went to India in 1861, and shortly afterwards joined the 104th Fusiliers, of which regiment he soon became adjutant. On receiving his company Capt. Showers entered the Staff Corps, and was posted to the Central India Horse, which regiment he left in 1872 for the 1st Punjab Infantry. In 1877 he was appointed a garrison instructor in Bengal, but threw up the post in order to join his corps on service. Here his talents as a linguist and a draughtsman brought him into notice, and he was speedily placed by Sir Donald Stewart in the Intelligence Department. Accompanied by a handful of men, Capt. Showers was in the habit of traversing unknown routes, returning with plans full of invaluable information. On more than one occasion he was attacked either by the Kakars or by some kindred clans, escaping only by his personal valour and skill at arms. Recklessly gallant, he has now fallen, and, though her Majesty has lost many brave and good men in the course of the operations in Afghanistan, none braver or better have met a soldier's death than Capt. Howe Showers.—*Times*.

SIR M. K. KENNEDY.—The following was published as a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* on March 11 :—"Public Works Department, Bombay Castle, 11th March, 1880.—Lieutenant General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E., having resigned his appointment as Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railway Departments, in this Presidency, his Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council desires to avail himself of this opportunity of placing on record his sense of the exemplary zeal and the conspicuous ability displayed by this officer at all times in the discharge of his duties in the Bombay Public Works Department. Lieutenant General Sir Michael Kennedy joined the department on the 23rd June, 1843, and served in Khandesh, Surat, Aden, and Satara until the 29th April, 1861, when he was appointed superintending engineer, Southern Division, which post he held till the 18th July, 1863, when he was nominated Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railway Departments. His general acquaintance with the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, combined with his conscientious zeal, excellent judgment, and remarkable ability, rendered his services particularly valuable to Government at all times in disposing of important questions relating to public works of every description; but especially so during the famine of 1876 and 1877, when he rendered Government devoted and able assistance in its efforts to organise a system of relief suitable to the circumstances which then existed, adapting thereto the professional and non-professional resources of the State; developing suitable projects of public works; obtaining an adequate return for expenditure on relief; ensuring village inspection being carried out for the prevention of mortality among the poorer classes; securing on the one hand the safety of the people, and on the other hand economy of the public expenditure; and in all these respects showing a tenacity of purpose and a capacity for administration which proved most valuable to the Government he served. His Excellency the Governor in Council, while congratulating him on the great results of his past labours in this Presidency, desires to express his best wishes for Sir Michael Kennedy's future welfare.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

INDIAN HYGIENE.*

ANOTHER of the benefits which have been from time to time rendered to the people of India by the members of the Indian Medical Service is before us. The author says that the daily increasing interest now taken in sanitary matters by all the enlightened classes of the community in the country teems with the promise that preventive medicine in India has a bright future. Mr. Lucas's object in writing his brief but instructive treatise on Indian hygiene is not merely to teach Anglo-Indians how to take care of their own health and that of their families, he further aims at imparting some knowledge of the principles of sanitation which may enable his readers to help forward the much needed sanitary reforms among their humbler fellow-subjects. His chapters, accordingly, on the subjects of water, soil, and the sanitary condition of towns and villages are full of interesting facts and valuable rules, although couched in somewhat pedantic language. In fact, the main defect of the little work is to be over solemn and a little pompous. But the author manages to make his reader understand him, and is definite enough when laying down a rule of life or recommending preventive safeguards against disease. We observe that he gives it as his conclusion, after a most careful study and reference to available literature, "that the principal cause of sickness in the hill stations of India is bad water." He is very earnest in his conclusions about the necessity of making vaccination compulsory under penalty. The declaration made at the debate in the Viceregal Council by Mr. Grant that, with the exception of the two small provinces of Ajmir and Kurg, British India is opposed to compulsory vaccination, would by no means meet with his approval. Indeed, he and all other medical men might justly argue that the Government cannot afford to let antiquated prejudices consign so many victims annually to Shitala. The instruction to the committee to introduce a local option clause into the Hon. Sayyad Ahmed Khan's bill is kindly and well meant. But we think Mr. Lucas would say plainly, "either enforce vaccination just as much as you forbid poisoning everywhere, or let it alone." This part of the work before us would very well deserve expansion, for the subject is of most pressing importance, and all assistance that can be given in the way of counsel and advice, whether directly to Anglo-Indians, or, by their means, to the still prejudiced natives, is a benefit to the country. Some of Mr. Lucas's sensible rules for sound living are, we should fancy, as often violated in England as in India, and need quite as much enforcement at home as in any station. His chart of the annual rainfall, whencesoever derived, differs considerably as to the averages from that of Mr. Blanford so far as it is possible to compare them.

* "The Elements of Indian Hygiene." By JOHN R. LUCAS, F.R.C.S., H.M. Indian Medical Service. London: J. and A. Churchill.

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE number for April contains several very interesting papers. The authoress of "Life in India" furnishes a second, but, we hope, not a concluding contribution of her Indian experiences. Speaking of changes in the costume of the young girls in Zenana, she writes—"It is much to be regretted that in their zeal for reform many well-meaning English people have quite overlooked the native beauty of their dress and have tried, but too successfully, to induce them to substitute European garments, which, ill made and ill worn as they necessarily are, are a sad contrast to the picturesque appearance of the true Indian dress." Not only "picturesqueness" is likely to suffer, but deeper feelings have been too often ruthlessly dealt with by the uncompromising desire of English philanthropists to make their habits and customs fit every race, whether in India or the South Sea Islands. Professor Rehatsck commences an interesting description of Bombay a hundred and fifteen years ago, translated from the German of the elder Niebuhr. It affords a serviceable contrast of Bombay of 1764 with the great city of the present time. "Proverbs in the Zenana," by Rev. J. Long, are a curious collection of such lore, but of rather too mixed origin to be illustrative even of their parallelism. An article on the "Baroda State" from a Broach contributor is worth perusal, and contains a strong recommendation to the British Government to send the young Gaekwar on a European tour, "where he may have an opportunity of seeing the busy world at large." The present number is a decidedly successful one.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE result of the abolition of the duty on the coarser qualities of cotton goods, as described in the statement, accords, even more completely than Sir John Strachey admits, with the anticipations of the mercantile community here and in Bombay. Sir John Strachey declares that, whatever other results may have attended the measure, it has at least effected the object for which it was declared necessary. Whether this is correct or not depends upon the sense in which the words are taken. If the object of the abolition was merely to put it out of the power of Manchester to accuse the Indian Government of protecting local manufactures, it has no doubt been attained. If, on the other hand, the object was to do away with such protection, it has not been attained, simply because the duty never operated as a protection at all. The actual result has been to increase, not the aggregate quantity of goods Manchester can dispose of profitably in this country, but the proportion of coarse to fine goods sent out by her. Where Manchester formerly sent out goods made of yarns ranging from 30's to 40's, she now sends out goods made with 28's to 30's yarns, and as her trade is thus diverted from a class of goods in which the local mills could not, or, at all events, did not compete, to a class in which they can compete, the probability is that the ultimate result will be rather injurious to her interests than otherwise. This is one aspect of the question. The other aspect is its effect on the Indian revenues. When, last year, the Government estimated that it would lose £150,000 by the abolition of the duties, it took account only, or mainly, of the loss of the duty previously levied on the coarser goods. It neglected to make adequate allowance for the loss of duty likely to arise from the substitution of coarse for fine goods to which we have just adverted. The result, so far, is that it under-estimated the sacrifice by £80,000, the falling off in the duties having amounted to £230,000 instead of £150,000. The proportion of duty-free shirtings and long cloths has already reached 74 per cent., while the dutiable qualities of some classes of goods have almost disappeared from the market. But this is not all. There is every reason to believe that the substitution of coarse for fine goods has not yet reached its limits, and Sir John Strachey has been obliged to allow for a further loss of £20,000 under this head in the coming year. In fact, there can be no doubt that the effect of the abolition must be to kill the revenue from cotton goods by inches. If this slow death were being effected by a natural process, or even if it were the direct result of the abolition of the duty, regret for the loss of revenue might be mitigated by satisfaction at the benefit to trade. As it is, the process by which it is being effected is at once unnatural and injurious to the trade. Unless anyone is prepared to justify the handicapping of the finer, in favour of the coarser, class of goods on sumptuary principles, we know of no argument that can be urged in its favour. Yet, as far as we can see, it is the sole fruit to which the Government can point as a *quid pro quo* for the immediate surrender of a quarter of a million, and the prospective surrender of nearer half a million of annual revenue. That the duties cannot remain on their present footing is obvious to every one. In a few years they will become unimportant as a source of revenue, but none the less, if maintained, will they continue to exercise their maleficent influence, by acting as a premium on the manufacture of the coarser goods. In order that this anomaly may be removed they must either be equalised or entirely remitted. To equalise them at a rate which would yield the present amount of revenue would revive the cry of protection, and, however specious that cry may be, it is improbable that, after what has passed, any Government would have the courage to face it. We look, then, upon the ultimate abolition of the duties as inevitable, and, this being the case, it becomes a serious question whether the bolder would not be also the wiser course; whether it would not be better to find some substitute for the duties and get rid of them at once, thus at the same time freeing the trade from a disturbing element of a most pernicious character, and escaping an annually increasing loss of revenue, than to wait till the revenue from them has ceased to be worth collecting and the trade in fine goods has died out.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

GWALIOR.—A statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Gwalior State during the past year, has just been published, and, glancing over it, we find that the Maharaja Sindia expended in all ninety lakhs of rupees on famine relief operations in his State during the last famine. Of this amount fifty lakhs were borrowed from the Government of India, and, at his Highness's request, the six lakhs of rupees which come to him annually on account of interest on the crore and a-half of rupees deposited with Government for the construction of railways through his State will be retained by the Government of India until the fifty lakhs, with 5 per cent. interest, is refunded. Ten and a-half years will see this debt adjusted.—*Bombay Gazette.*

IRRIGATION.—The late period of severe drought has had one good result in inducing the cultivators to extend their patronage to irrigation. This is shown by the review of the work done by the irrigation canals of the North West Provinces for the kharif season, or six months ending September, 1879, from which it appears that, although the rainfall was exceptionally favourable, beginning, as it did, early in June, and continuing to the end of September, the

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area under canal irrigation (555,641 acres) was much larger than in years of good rainfall which occurred before the late years of drought. Thus, though the area of 1879 was 175,942 acres less than that of 1877-78, when the monsoon rain failed, it was 165,934 acres more than the area of 1874, which most resembled 1879 in rainfall. This increase, therefore, represents the real growth of canal irrigation during the five years.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Riverside Press Company, held Feb. 27, the report was adopted.—At the general meeting of the Lengill Tea Company, held Feb. 27, a final dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared.—At the general meeting of the Gourepore Company, held Feb. 27, the report was adopted, and it was resolved that all moneys standing at credit of the reserve fund and all profits made in the half-year ending Dec. 31 be passed to "wear and tear," this fund to be debited with the alterations agreed upon—viz., a new engine and boilers and a complete system of spinning machinery.—At the general meeting of the Kurseong and Darjiling Tea Company, held Feb. 24, the report and accounts were passed.—At the general meeting of the Central Cachar Tea Company, held Feb. 28, the report and accounts were passed.—At the general meeting of the Calcutta Docking Company, held Feb. 28, a dividend of Rs.8 per share and Rs.4 per half share was declared.—At the general meeting of the Equitable Coal Company, held Feb. 28, a dividend of 5 per cent. (Rs.12-8 per share) was declared, and a grant of Rs.1,000 was made to the widow of Mr. W. H. Pringle. The followfng gentlemen were elected directors:—John Williams, Esq., W. Stalkartt, Esq., James Young, Esq., E. A. Thurburn, Esq., and J. Skinner, Esq.—At the general meeting of the Soom Tea Company, held Feb. 26, a dividend for the season 1879 of 5½ per cent. was declared.—*Englishman.*

TOBACCO CULTIVATION N.W. PROVINCES.—We are pleased to learn that much encouraging progress has been made during the past year in these provinces in the cultivation and curing of tobacco. The branch tobacco farm which was, on the suggestion of Mr. Buck, established at Pusa, has proved a success, the tobacco grown there being out of the reach of the dry winds and frost of the North West. The Ghazipur farm is still worked successfully, but all the tobacco produced there is sent to Pusa for curing. There are now employed on the two farms two Englishmen, two Americans, and one Eurasian, besides a large number of natives. The Eurasian assistant was originally placed as an apprentice at the Ghazipur farm; but the chief American curer has now pronounced him competent to superintend curing operations. Mr. Williamson, the chief Virginian curer, went to America in March, 1878, to procure manufacturing machinery, with which he returned in December of the same year, and within three months the machinery rooms were erected and fitted up. Natives were meanwhile instructed in the requisite processes; and in the opinion of the American assistants on the farms there is now no kind of manufactured tobacco which cannot be turned out at Pusa of a quality equal to the same class of American tobacco. Pusa manufactured tobacco has been sold largely in this country at very favourable prices, and in the colonies there is a growing and encouraging demand for this brand. The chief outlook for Pusa, however, is the competition with America in cured unmanufactured leaf for sale in the English market. Fifteen thousand pounds of the 1877 crop grown in Pusa fetched in England a price equal to 3¾d. per pound, and the price would have been 4¾d. per pound had not the English customs tariff been altered just before the arrival of the consignment in London. An offer of 4½d. per pound has, however, just been made by one of the largest London tobacconists for a regular supply of the Pusa tobacco. A small quantity of the Ghazipur tobacco sold for 7d. per pound. Considering that the London market price of tobacco was at a very low ebb at the time these consignments reached England, and that the bulk of the American tobacco in London was selling for about 5d. the pound, the valuations quoted above prove that the Indian leaf properly cured can run the American leaf very close. The 1878 crop grown at Pusa has only just been sent home. One hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds of leaf were cured at the two farms—viz., 80,000lb. at Ghazipur and 85,000lb. at Pusa, of which one half is being manufactured at Pusa and the other half has been cured and bulked and exported to England. The fate of this consignment will go far to decide future operations.—*Indian Herald.*

OPIUM SALE.—The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, March 1, 1880:—

	Chests.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,350	30,72,450
Benares	2,350	29,06,700

—*Englishman.*

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB.—The report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, says that university education is still unappreciated by the wealthy classes of that province, and that, therefore, it is, and must for the present continue to be, costly to the State. The subject of the education of poor European and Eurasian children is now receiving most careful consideration, and it is hoped that the very difficult problem connected with the education of these children—their employment in after life—will be once for all satisfactorily solved. The Allahabad middle vernacular school returns were very unsatisfactory, only fourteen candidates passing from the entire division; and a resolution by the local Government says that "failure like this is disgraceful." The Director of Public Instruction remarks that it is impossible to expect to get superior men as teachers in normal schools on salaries of from Rs.5 to Rs.12 per month, which is not very surprising, but the Government resolution states that the work of the teacher there is very light, while it is by no means uncongenial, and that in many cases he is only expected to impart the merest rudiments. The Principal of the Muir Central College, who draws attention to the great preponderance of subordinate posts held by those who are not natives of the province, is evidently not a friend of the Bengali. He says that "once it was almost inevitable that Bengal, where education spread earlier, should obtain many of these appointments from the simple lack of properly qualified persons in the North West. But this no longer holds. The result is that the work of the provinces is carried on by aliens in race and social customs, to the injury of the people and to the manifest detriment of the State, whenever, as in the late Cabul campaign, any emergency arises." He adds: "I believe I am stating only that which is notorious in affirming that the difficulties connected with the commissariat, which were neither few nor light, were greatly, if not wholly, owing to the desertion of Bengalis, who almost usurp that department."—*Times of India.*

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS IN OUDH.—We learn from the Lahore paper that on April 5 an experiment of a somewhat novel and very interesting sort is to be tried at Lucknow under the direct encouragement and support of Sir George Couper. A meeting of native gentlemen is to be held for the discussion of schemes for the promotion of agricultural improvements in Oudh. First among the subjects for discussion comes the subject of irrigation by canals and wells, and the members will inquire how the system can be extended "by the action of the talukdars or of Government, or both." The second point named for discussion is the improvement of cattle breeds and the better supply of fodder. Next follow the topic of seeds, their selection and distribution; improved ploughs; and the extension of arboriculture. And lastly, it has been arranged that this parliament of farmers shall inaugurate itself by an agricultural exhibition.—*Times of India.*

THE AYURVEDA.—From a prospectus which has been extensively circulated we see that an attempt is about to be made in Calcutta to revive the ancient Aryan literature of India. The projectors say that they intend in the first instance to issue in monthly parts the various works comprising the Ayurveda—(viz., Charak, Artray, Susruta, Dhanavantari, Bahvasta, Kanada, Harita, &c.,) with annotations and a good Bengali translation. The projectors promise to commence the series as soon as five hundred subscribers are secured.—*Bombay Gazette.*

JEYPORE.—The Secretary of State has expressed to the Government of India his satisfaction with the report submitted to him on the progress of public works in the Jeypore States during 1878-79, as showing the enlightened interest taken by his Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore in the promotion of public works in his territory—a task in which he has been ably, zealously, and economically assisted by the local executive engineer, Major Jacob.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE BENGAL CIVIL FUND.—At a recent meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund it was reported that the families of the late Messrs. F. Macnaghten, J. H. Bax-Ironside, W. H. Smith, Lord Lawrence, F. M. Lind, G. H. Damant, T. F. Harkness, and the posthumous daughter of the late Mr. Gore Ouseley had been admitted to the benefits of the fund.—*Times of India.*

LIEUT. JARRAD, R.N.—A Calcutta paper said the other day that Lieut Jarrad had not resigned his appointment in the Marine Survey. Perhaps he has not "resigned," but that he is severing his connection with the Government of India is clear from a notification which appears in the *Gazette of India*, namely, that his services are replaced at the disposal of the Admiralty.—*Ibid.*

RESIGNATION OF DR. SMITH.—Dr. D. B. Smith, principal of the Medical College Hospital, has felt himself compelled to resign his appointment. This (says the *Indian Daily News*) is a sufficient comment on the working of Sir Ashley Eden's reforms and upon his singular treatment of Dr. Smith in the resolution of Feb. 24 last.—*Ibid.*

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE.—A public meeting was held at the Town hall, on the 4th ult for the purpose of giving Mr. Lalmohun Ghose a public reception on his arrival from England. There was a large attendance, among whom we observed two or three members of the British Indian Association, the leading members of the Indian Association, and the whole of the native bar.—*Indian Daily News.*

MANIPUR.—The Maharaja of Manipur is said to have received a present of a thousand muskets and two mountain guns from the Government of India for his late services in the Kohima affair.—*Englishman.*

GENERAL DAOOD SHAH AS A HISTORIAN.—General Daood Shah, who is now in Lahore, has recovered from his illness. It is stated that the ex-commander means to write a history of Afghanistan in Persian, giving an account of the Anglo-Afghan wars, including the present, as also an account of his own journey to India. We hope the report is correct. If he would only throw some light on the events of last September, his history, in an English translation, would become the most popular book of the season, and there would be a rush on Daood Shah at Mudie's, such as had not

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been seen since the publication of "Lothair."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

LOOT.—With reference to certain reports that the chiefs of the late Afghan coalition took away a large sum of money from the Bala Hissar and the city of Cabul, it has been ascertained by inquiry that the sum paid to them by the merchants and other residents of the city amounted to Rs.4,506 among the whole number. The above sum was paid in part payment of customs dues unpaid to the State, and receipts were duly given by the malc ntents to these merchants.—*Times of India.*

FAMINE IN CASHMERE.—We gather from an interesting letter, sent to us by a correspondent in Srinuggur, that there must be, at the very least, some twenty thousand persons who are in as imminent risk of starvation as they would have been had nothing been done to assist them and if no food existed in the country. So far as food supplies are concerned there is no famine in Cashmere. The whole territory between Jummoo and Srignuggur contains abundant stores, and, in fact, grain is procurable at much lower prices than prevail in the Punjab. The growing crops are believed to be in excellent condition, and in spite of, or rather because of, the generally heavy snowfall, a bumper rubbee crop is expected. The present question, however, is how are the starving twenty thousand in and about Srinuggur to keep soul and body together during the interval; what the amount of distress may be in the remoter parts of the State we have no means of ascertaining. The scale of diet ordered by the Maharaja for the relief of people in workhouses and elsewhere is most liberal, but somehow the doles vanish long before they reach their appointed destination In Srinuggur itself, the machinery for the distribution of relief is extremely defective; the relief houses, for instance, are not furnished each with its kitchen, but are supplied with cooked food from a central depot. What, in short, the country wants is not imported grain but imported capital, and the inauguaration of public works which might both serve the immediate purposes of poor relief and contribute to the future development of the country. For the present, the only persons in Cashmere whose efforts to relieve the distressed have been crowned with success are Dr. and Mrs. Downes and the Rev. Mr. Wade, who have had three thousand people regularly under their charge. The truly noble services which the two gentlemen and the lady we have named have thus rendered deserve the warmest acknowledgment on the part of the Cashmere and Indian Governments.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

HILL RAILWAYS.—The Government of India have, with certain modifications, demi-officially approved of the conditions of concession which were agreed on between the Local Government and the promoters of the railway from Bareilly to Ranibagh. This scheme is for the construction of a metre gauge line from the point where the projected Government line from Bareilly to Pilibheet crosses the Bareilly and Ranibagh road (about two miles north of Bareilly) to Bamouri, a village about two miles south of Ranibagh, a total distance of about sixty-one miles. The line is to be modelled on the pattern of the State railways, and to be worked by similar engines and other rolling-stock. The two miles beyond Bamouri being more difficult and costly to make are not to be undertaken at present, and the connection with the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway station south of Bareilly is to be provided by the Bareilly and Pilibheet State Railway. From the point where the last-mentioned line crosses the road the Ranibagh line is to run along the existing route.—*Pioneer.*

THE STEAM BOILERS ACT.—Under the Act to provide for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, and all places in the district of Hooghly, Howrah, and the 24-Pergunnahs within a radius of thirty miles from Calcutta, the Lieutenant Governor has appointed a commission, of which the Commissioner of Police is to be president, and Mr. W. Duff Bruce, Mr. Bradford Leslie, and Mr. James Walker, members, to carry out the provisions of the Act. The inspector appointed under the Act is to be secretary to the commission, who are to have an office in some convenient part of the town.—*Pioneer.*

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction, upon Baboo Lahman Das Hazarika.

THE KURAM VALLEY.—The climate of Kuram is certainly not an attractive one in the cold weather. The prevalence of cold, cutting winds render it peculiarly trying. Native troops suffer severely from pneumonia. The 13th Native Infantry lost between eighty and ninety men from this disease in six weeks; indeed, the regiment was rapidly becoming so decimated that it was ordered down to Chupree and has been relieved by the 20th Punjab Infantry. As far as climate is concerned, the Kuram Valley generally can hardly be called satisfactory. Pneumonia prevails in the cold weather and fever in the summer months. At Kuram itself this is hardly to be wondered at, for the ground is a cold, damp clay, and in part of the camp the water is so near the surface that if a drain is cut a foot deep it becomes a running stream. Transport animals suffered here too during the last snow-storm. Some sixty animals perished in one night, including an elephant.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage stood at 37,107 tons. London *via* Canal: The market closed firm at £2 10s. for rice and wheat; £2 15s. for tea and hides; and £2 10s. for cotton. *Via* Cape: Rice, £2; hides, £2; jute, cotton, and linseed, £2 2s. 6d. to £1 15s. Liverpool, *via* Canal: No change. *Via* Cape: Saltpetre, £1 17s. 6d.; linseed, £2; oil, £2 5s.; jute, nominal.

MADRAS.

MADRAS RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—From a return showing the fluctuation in the principal staples of goods traffic on the Madras Railway for the month of December last we learn there was an increase of 126 tons in cotton (loose), which was the result of increased exports from Bellary to Madras and from Raichoor to the Adoni cotton press, and from Salem and Erode to the Coimbatore cotton presses. Of cotton (full pressed) there was an increase of 375 tons, owing to increased exports from Cuddapah, Bellary, and Coimbatore to Madras, and from Adoni to Bombay. Of fruit and vegetables there was an increase of 110 tons, due to increased exports from the North Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore district to Madras and Mysor and larger intra-district movements in Malabar. Of ghee there was an increase of 196 tons, due to increased exports from the Salem and Cuddapah districts to Madras and Bellary. Of grain there was an increase of 196 tons; Madras exported 28 tons more, but imported 780 tons less; North Arcot exported 110 tons more, but imported 280 tons less; Salem exported 750 tons more and imported 130 tons more; Coimbatore exported 600 tons less, but imported 300 tons more; Malabar exported 600 tons more and imported 1,400 tons more; South India exported 500 tons more, but imported 1,900 tons less; Mysor exported 1,250 tons less and imported 470 tons less; Cuddapah exported 420 tons more and imported 150 tons more; Bellary exported 2,500 tons more, but imported 450 tons less; and Great Indian Peninsula exported 200 tons less, but imported 3,300 tons more. Of indigo there was an increase of 107 tons, due to increased exports from the Cuddapah district to Madras. Of jaggery there was an increase of 529 tons, due to increased exports from Salem and Coimbatore to Madras and from Bellary to the Great Indian Peninsula, and increased re-exports from Madras to the North Arcot district and increased intra-district movements in Malabar. Of salt fish there was an increase of 158 tons, owing to increased exports from Beypoor, Tanur, and Tirur in the Malabar District to Madras and North Arcot District. Skins show an increase of 206 tons, owing to increased exports from Great Indian Peninsula and Northern Railways to Madras and Mysor. Tamarind shows an increase of 289 tons, due to increased exports from Vellore, Gudiyatam, and Mailpati, in the North Arcot District, and from Vaniyampadi in the Salam District to South Indian Railway and Madras. In cocoanuts there was a decrease of 190 tons, owing to decreased exports from the Malabar District and from South Indian Railway to North Arcot, Mysor, and Bellary. Dye or red wood shows a decrease of 591 tons, due to decreased exports from Tirupati in North Arcot District and from Marumudoor and Kodor in the Cuddapah District to Madras. Firewood shows a decrease of 301 tons, due to decreased exports from Puttor, Pudi, and Tirupati in the North Arcot District, and from Kodur in Cuddapah District to Madras, and from the Malabar to the Coimbatore Districts. Of luggage there was a decrease of 107 tons, owing to decreased movements from Madras, North Arcot, and Mysor. Timber shows a decrease of 490 tons, due to decreased exports from Palghat in the Malabar District to the North Arcot and Coimbatore Districts and South Indian Railway; but an increase in exports from Madras to Mysor, Bellary, and the Great Indian Peninsula.—*Madras Times.*

"THE MADRAS ADVERTISER."—This is the title of a paper published for the first time on Wednesday, the 25th Feb. It is well got up, and is issued by the "Lawrence Asylum Press." The proprietors of the paper explain that the *Madras Advertiser* has been established "with the view of securing to advertisers a more extensive and certain publicity than is afforded by any other available advertising medium—a gratis circulation by post of at least 2,000 copies per issue being guaranteed."—*Ibid.*

REMITTANCES TO THE BANK OF MADRAS FROM VILLAGES.—The question as to the advisability of discontinuing direct remittances to the bank from villages, and reviving taluk treasuries, is under the consideration of Government, who have communicated with the directors on the subject, and are awaiting their reply before finally disposing of the question.—*Madras Times.*

DUTY ON AMULSARA.—The question having been raised as to whether the description of brimstone known as "amulsara" should be passed free as a chemical product, or charged with duty as a drug or medicine, and also as to the head of the tariff under which "binmuskh" should be classified, the Government have decided that as "amulsara" brimstone is used exclusively as a drug it should be classed under "drugs and medicine," and charged with duty accordingly.—*Ibid.*

THE REVENUE.—Looking at the returns for our own presidency for the first six months of the present official year we find an increase of £29,917 in the income, and a decrease in expenditure, when compared with that in the previous year, of £152,199. It is rather remarkable that the Accountant General's office should have taken such a length of time to draw up and publish these accounts for the first half of the year. However, we must, we suppose, be satisfied with small mercies. Excise, assessed taxes, provincial rates,

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salt, law and justice, police, all showed an improvement, while the largest decrease in expenditure took place under the headings land revenue, salt, law and justice, police and famine relief.—*Ibid.*

THE HARBOUR WORKS.—The total expenditure on the works to Jan. 31, as shown in the office books, was Rs.35,61,100, but to these figures an addition of not less than Rs.15,000 must be made for cement received, but not brought to account, and of about Rs.16,000 for the sal-wood sleepers from the Forest Department. These amounts bring the liabilities up to about Rs.37,00,000.—*Ibid.*

THE NILGIRI COMMISSION.—The commission is abolished, and the commissioner becomes collector and magistrate of the district, with special charge of Kodanad, Todanad, and S.E. [illegible]. He is divested of all civil jurisdiction. The assistant commissioner will have his headquarters at Coonoor, and will be styled the head assistant collector and magistrate. His duties will be purely revenue and magisterial. The sub magistrate of Coonoor is relegated to Kotagherry. For civil work an uncovenanted sub judge will sit at Ootacamund, and be invested with the same jurisdiction as the assistant judicial commissioner and be a first-class magistrate. The treasury will be under a deputy collector, who will also be invested with the power of a magistrate, but will not be ordinarily so employed.—*South of India Observer*

LAND SETTLEMENT.—The settlement of the Conjeveram and the Madhurantakam taluks of the Chingleput District, with which the settlement of the whole of that district has been brought to a close, has been approved by the Secretary of State. Mr. Arundel has written what is described as an interesting report on the completion of the revenue settlement of the entire district. The introduction of the new rates was commenced in 1870, and has thus taken eight years. The cost of the survey and settlement has been Rs.12,53,241, and the increase of assessment Rs.52,964, or 4·3 per cent. on the outlay. The immediate advantage to Government is thus inconsiderable, but it is hoped that the benefit to the people will prove commensurate with the cost. The result of the settlement is an increase of 11·3 per cent. in area and of 3·9 per cent. in assessment. In wet cultivation the area shows an increase of 10·9 per cent., and the assessment of 6·8 per cent., whilst in dry lands the area is increased by 12 per cent. and the assessment reduced by 7·7 per cent.—*Times of India.*

DEATH OF CHENDRIAH.—A correspondent in Rampa-land sends the following account to the *Madras Mail*:—"It may interest some of your readers to hear the particulars of Chendriah's death. He had been a long time in the neighbourhood of Gurteru, where there was a detachment of the 5th Regiment, under Major Hands, who, though aware of his proximity, did not disturb him, as he was negotiating for his surrender, and probably knew, if he attempted to move out after him, Chendriah would have quietly walked off. Chendriah being thus left alone, and having nothing better to do, fell in love with the fair daughter of Gool Sing, Potail of Bemaram, and forthwith demanded her hand. To refuse was death, so the paternal consent was given. Now, though Chendriah was called Maharaja, he was not of high caste, besides which one of his wives was already in the gaol at Rajahmundry, and, as there was every probability of the second Mrs. Chendriah eventually taking up her abode in the same place, Gool Sing sets his wi s to work to find out how he could possibly creak off the match. There was but one way, and that was the death or capture of the lover. Gool Sing was a man of considerable influence, and a rebel himself; so, with a little pressure, he induced some of Chendriah's followers to look upon the matter in the same light as himself, amongst them being Kothapilly Ramadoo and Jumpa Pandiah, both rebels, and leaders of rebels. It was decided by the confederates that Chendriah should be led into an ambush to be killed, or captured by Major Hands and his detachment. Chendriah, like Samson, fell into the snare. I believe an invitation from the fair Bemaram was the bait. It was eagerly accepted; but, while proceeding to the rendezvous, Chendriah suddenly became suspicious, accused Kothapilly Ramadoo of treachery, and, in a moment, fired upon him and missed; Kothapilly returned the fire and wounded Chendriah in the arm, breaking it. Chendriah then retired to a tree, placed his back against it, loaded and fired twice, each time placing the muzzle of his gun on his toes, and, raising his foot to the desired level, fired, and was successful in wounding one man. In the meantime Jumpa Pandiah worked round the tree, and, unseen, got behind Chendriah, and, with a sharp billhook kind of affair, gave Chendriah a blow which laid his face open from the ear to the mouth. Chendriah turned upon his unexpected foe, but another cut severed his head from his body. Chendriah died pluckily, and, as he always said he would, fighting to the last."

CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, 89th Foot, aide de camp to the Duke of Buckingham, is slowly recovering from a bad sunstroke which he sustained while shooting on the Travancore Hills.

THE Government of Madras have permitted Surgeon General George Smith, M.D., and Deputy Surgeon General John Robert Theobald to retire from the service, the former on a pension of £900 and the latter on £800.

THE Duke of Buckingham is to be asked to unveil the statue of Mr. E. B. Powell, C.S.I., late Director of Public Instruction in Madras.

COL. GODFREY CLERK, late military secretary to the Commander in Chief, succeeds the late Brigadier General Jebb as adjutant general of the Madras Army. He is expected at Madras shortly, when he will relieve Col. Clephane, who is now acting in the appointment.—*Madras Times.*

THE MAHARAJA OF ULWAR AT MYSOR.—The Maharaja arrived on Feb. 28 and was received with a salute of fifteen guns. He stays at the Jaghaumohaun Palace. He visited the Maharaja at noon. The Mysor Maharaja's nuptials were celebrated on Friday forenoon. The chief commissioner and officers of the commission were present in durbar.—*Pioneer.*

MEYWAR.—In pursuance of certain arrangements for the better execution of the salt agreement between the British Government and the Meywar State, his Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore has consented to the abolition of transit duty within the Meywar State on all articles of commerce save and except the following, namely:—Opium, cotton, cloth, tobacco, jagree, timber, iron, mowha, ganja, silk cloth.—*Pioneer.*

THE WYNAAD.—Mr. Brough Smith does not intend, as was announced, to leave at once for Australia, but returns again to continue prospecting in the Wynaad district.—*Pioneer.*

THE HARBOUR WORKS.—The Government of India has decided to increase the allotment for the Madras Harbour Works, for 1880-81, from 7 to 12 lakhs. Both this addition of 5 lakhs and that of Rs.1,90,000 sanctioned for 1879-80 are assigned from ordinary imperial funds, on the understanding that interest will be paid upon these amounts as if they had been granted as part of the Productive Public Works allotment, and that the Government of Madras will undertake that there shall be no obstacle to the legislation required to secure for the Public Treasury interest upon the whole capital cost of the work as already agreed upon.—*Madras Times.*

BELLARY HOSPETT LINE.—The Madras Chamber of Commerce having again urged upon the Local Government the necessity of completing the Bellary Hospett line, and the directors of the Madras Railway having also consented to raise the necessary capital, we hear that the Government are of opinion that the completion of the section of railway between Bellary and Hospett is of very great importance to the Bellary District, as well as to the traffic of the Madras Railway. Looking to the fact that a large portion of the work has been executed, which will only deteriorate by the line being left in an incomplete state, the Government, we hear, are of opinion that it is desirable to accept the offer of the Madras Railway Board to raise the funds required for completing the line, unless the Government of India prefer to sanction its being completed as a State railway. We believe the Government of India has accordingly been addressed on the subject.—*Madras Times.*

BOMBAY.

PUNA WATER SUPPLY.—The Puna municipality are troubled with a difficulty analogous to that of the Bombay corporation in regard to the Malabar-hill reservoir. The filtering works, now in course of construction on Sunkersett-road, Puna, at an estimated cost of Rs.22,000, have been thoroughly examined, we are told, by engineers, who think that the work is not durable, and that it is not carried on according to the principles of engineering. They have requested the chairman, Mr. Plunkett, and the members of the managing committee to suspend the further execution of the work until they obtain the written opinion of Major Ducat, executive engineer, Puna and Kirkee, upon the style of construction of the filtering beds and settling tank, and as to whether the materials employed are of a superior quality.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE DECCAN DACOITIES.—The dacoities of last year have again been brought into notice by the trial of Ismail Khan, the Rohilla jemadar, who promised to supply 1,500 highwaymen to Waradeo Ballwunt Phadhe. He has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, while two accomplices got eighteen and twelve months respectively.—*Times Telegram.*

THE LOSS OF THE "VINGORLA."—Admiral Gore Jones, naval commander in chief, when presiding at a meeting at the Bombay Sailors' Home, stated that in his opinion the loss of this steamer was due to her not having an English shipwright carpenter on board. Such a man would probably have discovered and stopped the leak, or, at any rate, constructed a raft. He commented on the practice of carrying Chinese carpenters only, and said that the manning of steamers with lascar crews would some day lead to a great disaster.—*Ibid.*

THE BOMBAY SALT AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—The report on the administration of the Salt and Continental Customs Department, Bombay, for 1878-79, has been recently laid before the Secretary of State. The total receipts under all heads rose from an average during the previous four years of about 109½ lakhs of rupees to over 155 lakhs, while charges decreased from an average of about eight and one-third per cent. to about five and a-quarter per cent. on revenue. In the department of salt revenue the gross receipts rose from an average of a little under 100 lakhs during the previous four years to over 144 lakhs. Of this large increase twenty-one lakhs net are due to the enhanced rate of duty in force during the year under report, and the remaining twenty-three lakhs chiefly to increased consumption, the removals on payment of full duty having risen from an average of about forty-five and three-

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quarter lakhs of Indian maunds to over fifty-five lakhs. Exports by sea to Calcutta and British Malabar appear to account for something under four lakhs of maunds of this increase, while inland consumption has risen by upwards of five lakhs. The whole of this increase of consumption has not occurred within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, as the use of Bombay salt, especially that from the works at Kharaghora, appears to be extending in the North West and Central Provinces. It seems clear, however, that the recent enhancement of the salt tax in Bombay has not stopped the increase in the consumption of salt, a result which is considered very satisfactory. The progress of the Government salt works at Kharaghora on the Runn of Kucht shows a marked improvement. The quantity of salt sold from these works increased in the year from nine and three-quarters to eleven lakhs of maunds. A part of the excess, some 29,000 maunds, was in local consumption; there was a considerable and very satisfactory rise in exports by railway to the Central Provinces, and by Brinjaras to Malwa and Rajputana, while over 25,000 maunds were for the first time consigned to the North Western Provinces. That it can profitably be sold at a distance by railway of 1,250 miles from the works testifies to the value and growing popularity of Baragara salt. The considerable increase which has taken place in salt smuggling is believed to be due to the stimulus to this offence given by the enhancement of duty.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE PERSIAN GULF RESIDENCY.—A change has recently taken place in the staff of the Persian Gulf Residency which has excited some comment. Mr. Edwards, the late second assistant, whose post was abolished from the 31st December, 1879, has retired from the residency, where he had served with credit for nearly thirty-six years. It is stated that Mr. Edwards's removal from the residency is matter for regret to all persons concerned, and especially to Col. Ross, who loses his able assistance.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE PORT TRUST BUDGET.—The following is a summary of the estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1881, as passed:—

Actuals for 1878-79.	Estimates for 1879-80.				
Rs.	Rs.	REVENUE.			Rs.
12,44,779	12,40,000	Bunder properties			17,25,000
		Prince's Dock			7,22,000
3,64,869	3,60,000	Harbour properties ...	[Rs. 2,18,000		
		,, pilotage ...	1,35,000		
					3,50,000
35,899	45,000	Rents			3,000
16,45,547	16,45,000				28,00,000
		EXPENDITURE.			
2,66,196	3,10,000	Bunder properties			3,75,000
		Prince's Dock			3,94,000
2,79,274	2,81,700	Harbour properties ...	Rs. 1,28,000		
		,, pilotage ...	1,32,000		
					2,60,000
1,34,456	1,34,300	Rents			1,34,300
52,199	57,000	General charges			73,000
8,55,821	8,62,000	Interest...			15,24,700
15,87,946	16,45,000				27,61,000

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—The library buildings of the Bombay University, towards the cost of the erection of which a native gentleman, Mr. Premchund Roychund, gave £40,000, were formally opened on Feb. 27 by Sir Richard Temple.—*Times of India.*

ACCIDENT TO MAJOR FULTON.—We regret to hear, through the medium of a Puna paper, that Major Fulton, who recently left this station *en route* to Mehidpore in command of a detachment of H.M.'s 11th Regt. N.I., met with a serious accident on the road, through his horse rolling over with him, by which he sustained a severe injury to his right arm and shoulder, and is confined to his bed, being unable to move without assistance.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE ANGLO-PORTUGESE TREATY.—The people at Pernem (Goa) are resisting the execution of the Salt and Abkari provisions of the new treaty. Fears are entertained of a popular rising, as the inhabitants of that province are little amenable to reason.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MR. J. S. WILLIAMS has been appointed consular agent for the United States at Aden.

AN APPEAL FROM KATTIAWAR.—The Secretary of State has declined to interfere in the matter of a memorial addressed to him by Nasib Khanji Daria Khanji, a talukdar of Kattiawar, in which he appealed against the orders of the Government of India regarding a boundary dispute.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE DECCAN RYOTS' RELIEF BILL.—The Deccan Ryots' Relief Act has been considered by the Secretary of State in Council, who, in reply to the Government of India's despatch on the subject, expresses his opinion that it fairly carries out the principles laid down in his despatch to the Government of Bombay, of Dec. 26, 1878, and therefore accords his assent to it. With regard to the subject-matter of Chapter VI. of the bill, Lord Cranbrook remarks that he considers that conciliation can only properly be carried out by a functionary familiar with legal procedure and having some authority. In France, where the system has met with success, the conciliator is the ordinary *juge de paix* sitting in his own court. His lordship further remarks that it is within the scope of Section 38 to nominate the local judge as far as practicable the conciliator in each case, and he presumes this course will be adopted by those entrusted with the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.—*Press Commissioner.*

WE are glad to hear that Mr. G. R. H. Hart, acting private secretary to Sir Richard Temple, has been appointed private secretary to the new Governor, Sir James Fergusson. Captain Dean Pitt, R.A., will attend Sir Richard to England, and possibly Dr. Waters will accompany his Excellency some of the way.—*Times of India.*

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* reports a meeting which was held in the Frere Hall at Karachi to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Bombay committee in collecting funds towards the relief of the distress in Ireland. The Judicial Commissioner (Colonel Grant) presided, and a representative committee was appointed on the motion of the Rev. T. F. Dale, seconded by Mr. Pinhey, barrister at law. Mr. Dale was chosen as secretary, and Mr. J. Grant, agent to the Bank of Bombay, invited to act as treasurer.

HARBOUR BOARD FOR KARACHI.—By an order of the Governor of Bombay in Council a harbour board has been appointed for Karachi to be the intermediate authority to which the conservator of the port will be subordinate. The following local officials have been appointed *ex officio* members:—The collector, who will act as president, the collector of customs, the executive engineer, Lower and Central Sind, the master attendant, and the port engineer.—*Times of India.*

MR. G. W. VIDAL, C.S., and Mr. Norman Oliver, collector of salt revenue, have, says the *Ultramar*, been appointed members of the Mixed Commission under the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

THE ALLIANCE BANK.—Upon the application of Mr. Henry Stead, official liquidator, Thursday, April 22, has been fixed for the adjudication of the debts and claims of the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).—*Times of India.*

GOA.—An order, dated 28th Feb., has been issued by the Governor General of Portuguese India strictly prohibiting the proprietors of the salt pans in Goa from manufacturing salt without the permission of the British agents.—*Times of India.*

CEYLON.

WE take the following items from the *Ceylon Times* of March 2:—

THE GRAIN HARVEST.—Until recently fears were entertained for the success of the grain harvest on the east coast, and at one time it seemed doubtful whether the plentiful loans of seed-paddy made by Government to the cultivators would be recovered. These apprehensions, we are glad to learn, have been set at rest by the late rains, which have been abundant and general along the eastern and western provinces. There is now every promise of a fruitful yield; the rain came just in time and lasted sufficiently long to ensure a good supply of water for all cultivated fields.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather, though very unsettled, has on the whole been favourable to the show of blossoms in the chief coffee districts, especially those to the south of Kandy. A second blossom of moderate extent has appeared, and, in the generality of cases, has set well. In some of the higher districts, however, it is thought there has been too much rain, and that a fortnight of bright hot sunny days is now much desired in order to secure a successful blossom.

THE "GAZETTE."—The last *Gazette* notifies the appointment of R. H. Sinclair, Esq., as assistant at Vavuniya-Vilankulam to the Government agent of the Northern Province, district judge, commissioner of requests, police magistrate, and coroner for the district of Vavuniya-Vilankulam, and superintendent of the Vavuniya-Vilankulam prison, in addition to his own duties as assistant Government agent &c., Mullaittivu. Also that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise David Todd, Esq., provisionally, pending the arrival of his exequatur, as consular agent at Jaffna and throughout the Peninsula of Jaffna for the United States of America, and to appoint him a justice of the peace for the island.

COLLISION IN THE RED SEA.—We learn that a fatal case of collision has occurred in the Red Sea. It appears that the steamship *Kulica*, 1,578 tons and 170 horse-power, came into collision with the steamer *Eden*, and was so badly injured as to cause her total loss.

DEPARTURES.—The Messageries steamer *Sindh* will leave Colombo for Marseilles at noon to-day. She will take as passengers Sir C. Wolseley, Mr. W. Walker of Kandy, and Mr. Ainow.

ACCIDENT TO A MAIL STEAMER.—Lloyd's agent at Aden telegraphs, under date of March 25:—"The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Abyssinia*, which left here (Aden) at 3.0 p.m., March 24, for Zanzibar, put back to Aden at 1.0 p.m. (25th), with cargo in her main hold on fire, and was scuttled in 18 feet of water."

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

No one could charge the claims for some sort of representation put forward recently by Sir David Wedderburn on behalf of the Indian population with exaggeration. The moderate desire that the several communities or nationalities which make up that Indian faggot which the bond of British rule alone holds together should somehow or another have more voice in their common weal is admitted by everyone to be legitimate. It by no means follows that there is at present no representation, nor that the growing youth of India has yet attained quite to the maturity which is required even for universal suffrage. The sense of the impracticability of the proposal seems to haunt all those who make it. It is hardly yet more than a wish; the thought must be the next generation; the practical development may be even postponed for the next but one. In the meantime it is reason for congratulation for all earnest thinkers and workers for the well-being and progress of India that her needs are more and more considered in the great Council of the Empire. To Parliament must come, in any case, the ultimate appeal, as the vexed questions of Indian law courts are referred to the Privy Council. Our Indian fellow-subjects would unquestionably, if a minority were defeated in the Indian Legislative Council, come to Westminster for reversal, if possible, of the unwelcome decision. It is in the House of Commons and House of Lords we must find true representatives of India, no matter what members of the local or the Legislative Councils may be deputed by their countrymen. The idea of such deputies being commissioned to come to England and take their seats at Westminster, however it may have flitted across the brain of young Bengali barristers, has been formally repudiated. Everyone who thinks on the subject knows that under any Government there may be found men on both sides of either House to take up the cause even of an individual Raja who deems himself wronged. It needs not the presence of a member of any subordinate nationality, or even an inferior class, to ensure due and earnest representations of their interests being made in Parliament. If apparently neglected in the bureaux of the Government offices they will receive a hearing there. The officials will be called on to give full explanation; the Press will submit the case to the great external tribunal of the public. Our readers must have remarked for themselves the increasing frequency of questions on Indian topics; of debates on Indian interests. This, of course, has been partly due to the great and predominating questions connected with our North Western frontier and the policy of the Government with regard to the provision of security for India It may be alleged that a fictitious interest has been provided, rather partisan than Indian, and that it would have served the purpose of many speakers just as well if they could have, to use the Scotch phrase, "heckled" their opponents about the welfare of Timbuctoo. The truth of this, though it cannot be gainsaid, and though it has been abundantly illustrated by the excellent ignorance displayed, goes strongly to strengthen the position that India must be practically represented in Parliament. In the Upper House men who have won their coronets by service in the defence or the rule of the great dependency, or who represent hereditary service and ancestral glory, may well be expected sometimes to disregard the claims of party, and give earnest heed to the substantive interests of India. In the Lower House, not only the official members, but others whose experience or whose chosen study have given them especial qualifications, may be expected to give the House the benefit of their knowledge. It must be confessed that the expectation is sometimes disappointed, sometimes so fulfilled as to create a loathing. The complaint is often made that the House of Commons will not listen to speakers on Indian subjects. We take one reason partly to be that there is a sufficient amount of confidence reposed in the Indian administration. It is felt that the knowledge and experience of those administrators who, either on furlough or *functi officio*, are accessible for consultation has been availed of if needs be. Thus the legislation for India does not in its ordinary progress need to be largely debated. The past two sessions have indeed witnessed startling exceptions to this, and have vindicated both the Houses from any accusation of neglect of Indian topics. It must also be owned that the representatives of India in the House of Commons are not unfrequently to blame for the blankness of the benches when questions of Indian government are discussed. Standing as we do betwixt the ebb and the flow, or just as the flood tide is beginning to make which will bring in new men and perhaps new measures, we will not review the past. It will be within our power to scrutinise the gentlemen who, under whatever leader they rally, can, in right of their experience or their choice, be accounted as members for India. We shall be much disappointed if there be not amongst them one who, if it is possible to forecast a success in the House of Commons, will prove in the highest sense a representative of India. We give elsewhere the valedictory regrets with which Bombay attended the departure of her able and popular governor. Our contemporaries will chronicle the welcome home that East Worcestershire will give to her distinguished countryman, and we hope her future member. In the clash of parties and the conflict of opinions, to hope for the return of a particular candidate is apparently to desire to reckon a vote gained or lost. It is not, how-

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ever, only because Sir Richard Temple has avowed himself a thorough supporter of the policy which has been denounced or opposed by so many Indian statesmen that we look for his success. This in itself would be a gain however the balance incline. It will be an advantage to have the truth told to the British nation as to the real frontier interest and the actual dangers of India by one who knows them so well. The statesman who, twenty-four years ago, so thoroughly described the frontier tribes, and so ably advocated the policy of strong measures in dealing with them, and who has but just returned from his energetic prosecution of the railway to Kandahar, may be expected to bring to the Council of the Empire all that may be of knowledge and experience on the Afghan question. His active exertions, as Governor of Bombay, to secure success to the plans of the Government will have well fitted him to defend the wisdom and prove the necessity of those plans in the House of Commons. But it is not only as a defender of the forward policy, but as an all-round representative of India, that we welcome the prospect of Sir Richard Temple's return. One whose name would be a warrant for his words declared him to be the foremost Indian administrator, *primus inter pares*. His career, marked to this hour by the zeal for knowledge that was nurtured in the library, the bodily activity that was so conspicuous in the close at Rugby, has brought him into intimate acquaintance with every part of India. In the words of a speaker at Karachi, "whether in earlier days in the Punjab, or in later times in the Central Provinces, at the Court of the Nizam, at the council board of his Excellency the Viceroy, whether battling with famine in the Deccan, or ruling over the millions of Bengal, that career has always been distinguished." It is certain that few men have managed to accomplish so much thorough work, both mental and bodily, and it is eminently characteristic of him that he should, without stay or rest, hurry home to the "change of air of a general election, and retire upon the toil and harassment of a member of the British House of Commons." He has in his time been perhaps the most abused man in India, and, considering the power of abuse manifested by our Indian contemporaries, that is saying a good deal. But he has ever earned the character of being earnest and sincere in his desires and plans for the well-being of India. To him it has always seemed that "the British Government, has under Providence, a noble mission to fulfil and a purpose of regeneration to accomplish." The words we quote elsewhere show how he has regarded the interests of the native population of all classes; his declarations and his active measures have attested his desire for the commercial prosperity of India, while his own career has identified him with the interests and needs of the services. There is a complaint often made that our Anglo-Indian officers no longer identify themselves with India, but seek to hasten home as soon as they can. And this is alleged as a grievance to India and a detriment to the growth of sympathy between the Europeans and the natives. The returning Anglo-Indian that we welcome to-day will, in his native country, knit more closely the bonds of imperial union and reciprocity. Greeted on his departure with the praise not only of being the ablest Governor, but also the most popular man in India, he has before him, we hope, a long career of usefulness as a representative of India, and, in the words of Sir M. Westropp, we would simply add one observation, and it is this, "that no man could enter Parliament, be he European or be he Asiatic, who has seen so much of India with his own eyes as Sir Richard Temple, or who knows it more thoroughly."

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, March 6.)

MOORE—The services of the Rev. C. G. Moore, M.A., late chaplain of Rangoon Town, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh, from the 3rd inst., to take over charge of the chaplaincy of Lucknow Cantonments.

RANSFORD—R.O. issued by the officer commanding the Bhopal Battalion, Jan. 15, confirmed:—Capt. C. Ransford, adjutant, having reported his arrival, will officiate as second in command, vice Major G. R. Peart, officiating commandant.

RIND—The services of Mr. A. W. Rind, assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade in the North West Provinces and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the agent of the Governor General in Beluchistan.

PEACOCK, Major H.P., Political Agent, 2nd class, substatantive pro tempore and Political Agent, Alwar, is posted to Moorshedabad as agent to the Governor General.

BOWEN, Major C., R.E., assistant superintending engineer, to officiate as engineer in chief, Mysore State Railway and joint secretary Railway Branch during the absence on privilege leave of Major A. Le Messurier, R.E.

M'GHEE, Captain R. J., acting quarter master 27th Madras Native Infantry, officiate as cantonment magistrate, Morar, from the date of assuming charge during the absence of Major A. L. Playfair on leave.

BARRON, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the P. N. S. Railway, Pindi-Kohat Section, to the P. N. S. Railway, Salt Branch.

HILEY, Mr. G. G., storekeeper, 1st grade, and stock verifier, to officiate as port storekeeper, Bombay, vice Mr. Wood.

LLOYD, Mr. E. R. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the office of engineer in chief, Southern Section, to Serohi Division, Western Rajputana State Railway.

MACKAY, Mr., is transferred from the Indo-European to the Indian Telegraph Department with the rank of assistant superintendent third grade, vice J. M. Rutherford, assistant superintendent, transferred to the railway department.

RHIND, Mr. R. H., executive engineer, first grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is promoted temporarily to superintending engineer, third grade, from Jan. 1.

TREVOR, Col. W. S., V.C., RE., was relieved of his special duties in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department on March 4.

ADIE, Mr. A. E., officiating traffic superintendent Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, is confirmed in Class 3 of the revenue established for State railways.

TARGET—MASON—The services of Mr. C. B. Target, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Mysor, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the department of Finances and Commerce for employment at the Calcutta Mint. The appointment of Lieutenant A. Mason, R.E., to the P. W. Department as temporary assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is cancelled.

ALLEN, Mr. J. H., assistant traffic superintendent I. V. S. Railway, is promoted from 3rd class to 4th class of the superior revenue established for State railways.

BARNETT, Lieutenant H. H., R.E., is appointed as assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and placed under the orders of the director general of railways.

Officers placed permanently at the disposal of the director general of railways:—

WHITEFORD—FULLER—ROBINSON—REBSCH—NEVILLE—HICKSON.—Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Mr. S. Rebsch, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank; Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

FITZSIMON—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. H. E. Fitzsimon, temporary assistant examiner, 2nd grade.

FRASER, Major General A., C.B., R.E., secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to be a temporary member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

MILLAR, Mr W. R., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Nov. 29.

COCKERELL, Mr. F. R., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service with effect from Oct. 6.

REID, Col. J., commissioner of the Lucknow division in Oudh, to officiate as judicial commissioner of Oudh during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. C. Capper, C.S.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Hon. W. Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., on medical certificate, for three months and three days; Mr. T. Wood, port storekeeper, Bombay, six months' leave, on medical certificate; Mr. J. Tait, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Kandahar State Railway, to Europe, on

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urgent private affairs, for six months; Major A. L. Playfair, cantonment magistrate, Morar, special leave for four months; Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, C.S., resident, 2nd class, and political agent, Turkish Arabia, three months' privilege leave.

MEDICAL.

ADAMS, Surg. A., medical officer of the Kotah and Jhalra Patan agencies is appointed to the medical charge of Deoli, vice Surgeon A. Barclay, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

CROMBIE, Surg. A., civil surgeon of Dacca, to be joint medical officer in charge of Simla, vice Surg. Major J. M. Fleming, M.D.

MILITARY.

STEWART, Capt. N. R., 68th Foot, officiating officer 15th (The Loodianah) N.I., is admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Oct. 30.

BURNE—CADELL—MAJOR—Officers, probationers for the Military Accounts Department, confirmed in their appointments as assistant military accountant, from the dates specified:—Lieut. H. T. G. Burne, Dec. 20, 1878; Lieut. H. F. Cadell, Jan. 27, 1879; and Major F. W. Major, Feb. 15, 1879.

Appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

SYM—CHENEVIX-TRENCH—5th Goorkha Regt., the Hazara Goorkha Battalion—Major J. M. Sym, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to be wing commander, vice Major J. Cook, V.C., died of wounds received in action at Cabul, and Lieut. C. C. Chenevix-Trench, officiating wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be wing officer and quartermaster.

OLIVER, Honorary Capt. and Deputy Commissioner D., P.W.D., is transferred to the pension establishment.

Promotions:—

Staff Corps—To be lieutenant colonel, Major J. N. B. Hewett, from March 4. To be major, Capt. and Brevet Major A. Scott, V.C., from March 4. Bengal Army—To be majors, Capts. C. L. Prendergast, R. Eardley Wilmot, and H. L. Young, G.L.I., from March 4. To be colonels, Lieut. Cols. A. A. Currie, C.B., Bengal S.C., March 2; W. Kincaid, M.S.C., and W. G. M. Strickland, M.S.C., from March 3.

HANNA—KNOWLES—Government General Order antedating the commissions as captain of Capts. H. B. Hanna and F. Kowles, Bengal S.C., is cancelled.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. E. Tierney, R.A., superintendent, gunpowder factory at Ishpore, private affairs, to Nov. 24; Lieut. Col. J. H. Willoughby-Osborne, medical certificate, for two years; Major R. G. Smyth, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd grade, P.W.D., Bengal, private affairs, for one year; Capt. A. C. Stoker, S.C., cantonment magistrate, 2nd grade, Bareilly, North West Provinces and Oudh, medical certificate, for two years; Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. G. St. Palmes, 14th Hussars, to England, pending retirement; Capt. C. M. D. Waterfield, R.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. T. M. Hitchins, R.A., to England, from Jan. 27, to June 19, on private affairs; Lieut. Col. Col. W. E. Brown, 2-13th Foot, to England, pending retirement; Capt. C. M. H. Newington, 2-22nd Foot, for six months, to England; Second Lieut. G. M. H. Lys, 48th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. Quartermaster E. T. Murray, 51st Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Major W. A. Kay, 68th Foot, to England, on urgent private affairs, to date of retirement from the service; Lieut. W. H. Coles, 100th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Surg. Major R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., for six months on medical certificate; Hon. Capt. T. Heathcote, in India for six months, on medical certificate, from Feb. 14.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PARKER, Mr. W. C., to be a 3rd grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine on probation, and I.G.S. *Dagmar*.

CASEY, Mr. J. P., 4th grade officer, I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*, attached to tender *Constance* to be a 3rd grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, and posted to I.G.S. *Czarewitch*.

JARRAD—The services of Navigating Lieut. F. W. Jarrad, R.N., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade officiating, 1st Grade Marine Survey of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Admiralty from the date of his embarking for England.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the high proficiency or degree of honour tests in the Arabic and Persian languages, or either of them:—Government of India—Mr. H. M. Durand, civil service Persian, high proficiency. Government of Madras—Lieut. R. H. Fraser, Persian, high proficiency. Government of Bombay—Surgeon A. S. Jayaker, Arabic, high proficiency; Captain C. W. H. Sealey, Arabic, high proficiency; Lieut. J. S. King, Persian, high proficiency. Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh—Mr. W. Hoey, Bengal Civil Service, Persian, high proficiency. Government of the Punjab—Mr. P. de L. J. Johnstone, Bengal Civil Service, Persian, high proficiency. Passed the lower standard in Hindustani—Surgeon Major R. Murphy, Army Medical Department; Lieut. G. R. Heathcote, 90th Foot; Lieut. A. H. Wood, 88th Foot; Lieut. D. J. N. Webb, 88th Foot; Surg. F. F. Perry, Indian Medical Service; 2nd Lieut. L. G. Clough-Taylor, 88th Foot; and Mr. J. C. Watt, assistant engineer. Mr. F. Lang, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 1.)

BRERETON, Major C. W., R.A., to proceed from Lucknow to Bellary, and join O Battery 6th Brigade.

MANSEL, Capt. J. D., Rifle Brigade, is appointed aide de camp to Major General J. Ross, C.B., commanding reserve division, Peshawur, from Jan. 12.

NEWMAN, Capt. A. A., R.A., to proceed from Darjiling to Peshawur, and rejoin No. 10 Battery, 11th Brigade for duty.

GORDON, Capt. A. E., B.S.C., is attached to the 4th Goorkhas as a temporary measure.

DURHAM—FISHER—The name of Lieut. P. F. Durham, 10th Hussars, is to be substituted for that of Lieut. R. B. W. Fisher, in the list of officers detailed for duty with the regimental depots.

Orders confirmed:—

CAMPBELL—Meerut Brigade O., Feb. 16, directing Colonel H. L. Campbell, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to assume command of the station of Meerut, during the absence on inspection duty of the brigadier general commanding the division.

STROUD—Bareilly Brigade O., Feb. 20, directing Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Stroud, 30th Foot, to assume command of the station of Bareilly, during the absence on inspection duty of the brigadier general commanding the district.

CHADS—Morar Station O., Feb. 19, directing Colonel W. J. Chads, 62nd Foot, to assume command of the station of Morar, during the absence on inspection duty of the brigadier general commanding the district.

KELLY—Delhi Garrison O., Feb. 11, appointing Capt. J. G. Kelly, 33rd N.I., to officiate as superintendent Sudder Bazar, Delhi, vice Major J. N. E. Hewett, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government for duty in the Commissariat Department.

APPERLEY—9th Lancers—R.O., Feb. 2, appointing Capt. H. W. Apperley to officiate as interpreter, from Jan. 14, vice Capt. S. G. Butson, killed in action.

TWEDDELL — LYDIARD — GRAVES.—31st N.I. — Regimental O., dated Feb. 1, making the following officiating appointments, from Jan. 31, consequent on the retirement of Col. E. G. Langmore, commandant:—Major F. Tweddell, 2nd in command and wing commandant, to officiate as commandant; Capt. A. C. G. Lydiard, wing officer and officiating wing commander, no officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. B. C. Graves, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

GWYNNE—Sirhind Division O., Jan. 12, appointing Major N. X. Gwynne, officiating assistant adjutant general, to officiate as brigade major, Umballa, vice Capt. Clutterbuck, reverted to regimental duty.

MALET—3rd Brigade 2nd Division Cabul Field Force O., Jan. 21, appointing Lieut. J. W. Malet, 1-5th Foot, provost marshal, vice Lieut. F. M. Turner.

PORTEOUS—Dated Jan. 3, appointing Capt. J. E. Porteous, 4th M.N.I., provost marshal at Ali Musjid from Dec. 30.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

BAKER, Mr. E. N., assistant magistrate and collector, Gya, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Lohardugga district.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieutenant J. F., officiating assistant commissioner, in temporary charge of Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, temporarily to be an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, vice Mr. S. S. Jones. Lieutenant Rivett-Carnac is also to act in the second grade of assistant commissioner from 7th Jan.

BEVERLEY, Mr. H., additional district and session judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly to act as commissioner of police, Calcutta, and chairman of the corporation of the town of Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. M. Souttar.

PAGE, Mr. W. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collectors, and is posted to Midnapore.

TESTRO, Mr. D. W. M., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Backergunge, to act as magistrate and collector of Bogra, during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. Wyer.

COOKE, Mr. H. G., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and collector, and is posted to Mymensing.

KIRKWOOD, Mr. T. M., officiating district and session judge, Mymensing, having resumed charge of his office, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

DE BEIGHTON, Mr. T., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, to act as district and session judge of Shahhabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. B. Worgan.

MORAN, Mr. T. D., temporary deputy magistrate, and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Diamond Harbour sub division.

Promotions in the grades of inspectors of police:—

STOREY—CONRAN—Inspector A. Storey, from 2nd to 1st grade, vice Mr. C. W. Overton, deceased; Inspector R. H. Conran, from 3rd to 2nd grade, vice Mr. Storey.

DAUNT, Lieut. Col. J. C. C., V.C., district superintendent of police, is posted to the district of Mozufferpore.

BOLST, Mr. A. E. C., district superintendent of police, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Furreedpore on being relieved of his present appointment by Lieut. Col. J. C. C. Daunt.

GRAHAM, Mr. G. D., assistant superintendent of police, Backergunge, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs.

ABERCROMBIE, Mr. W. D., officiating assistant superintendent of Police, is transferred to Backergunge.

TAYLER, Mr. G., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Dacca.

FULLERTON, Mr. F. A., appointed to act as an assistant superintendent, is posted to Hazareebagh.

MURRAY, Mr. C. S., appointed to act as an assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Bhagulpore.

BOOLE, Mr. D. J., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Kissengunge, in the district of Purneah.

BIRCH, Mr. J. B., officiating district superintendent of police, Furreedpore, to act as district superintendent of police, Dinagpore.

FORSYTH, Mr. W., civil medical officer, Dehree, to act as medical officer of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

PAYNE, Dr. A. J., officiating surgeon general to the Government of

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Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, from Dec. 13 last, vice Dr. Irving, retired.

CROMBIE—The services of Surgeon A. Crombie, civil surgeon of Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department.

FRENCH, Surgeon Major J. G., officiating civil surgeon and superintendent of the Temple Medical School, Patna, to be civil surgeon of Dacca, vice Surgeon A. Crombie.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. S. Wells, magistate and collector, 24-Perguunahs, for eighteen months; Mr. W. M. Souttar, commissioner of police, Calcutta, and chairman of the corporation of the town of Calcutta, for seven months, from March 20; Mr. H. Joll, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, for eighteen months, from April 4; Mr. P. J. Luard, assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, for one year, from April 10; Mr. J. B. Worgan, district and sessions judge, Shahabad, for three months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

SAUNDERS, the Rev. C. M., to officiate as chaplain of Peshawur.

BARKLEY, Mr. D. G., deputy commissioner, is reappointed to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Lahore Division, from March 1, 1880, vice Mr. A. Brandreth, appointed to officiate as judge, Chief Court, Punjab, and appointed sessions judge of that division.

PEAKE, the Rev. G. C., principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Murree, to officiate as chaplain of Murree during the absence of the Rev. W. Ayerst on field service.

Orders confirmed :—

BROWNLOW—1st Punjab Infantry—R.O., Feb. 11, making the following temporary appointment, consequent on the departure of Lieut. and Adjutant T. C. Pears, proceeding to Peshawur for employment in the Political Department in Cabul :—Sub Lieut. C. B. Brownlow, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as adjutant.

BRUCE—RADFORD—4th Punjab Infantry.—R.O., Feb. 2, making the following temporary appointments :—Capt. A. M'Crae Bruce, wing commander, to act as 2nd in command; Lieut. O. C. Radford to act as wing commander.

ANSTRUTHER—MUNTZ—Officers placed at the disposal of the Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, Irrigation Branch, from Dec. 21 and Jan. 30, respectively :—Mr. W. J. Anstruther, C.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Peshawur Division; Mr. W. E. Muntz, C.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Miranzai Division.

SWINTON, Major G., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, from the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, to the office of superintending engineer, Sirhind Canal Circle.

BROOKE, Mr. J. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the New Delhi Branch Division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

HEBBERT, Mr. H. L., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the New Delhi Branch Division, to the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal.

FURLOUGHS.—The Rev. J. H. Hocking, chaplain, Dharmsala, to Europe, for two years, on medical certificate, from March 1.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 28.)

MACLEOD, Mr. R. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Benares, to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Benares, vice Mr. Church.

KING, Mr. R. M., magistrate and collector, Meerut, to officiate as district and session judge, Saharanpur.

FISHER, Mr. J. H., joint magistrate, Meerut, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Meerut, vice Mr. R. M. King.

DANIELL, Mr. C. A., district and session judge, is transferred from Bareilly to Shahjehanpur.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 9.)

GROSE, Mr. J., collector of Nellore, privilege leave for three months, from or about the 1st proximo.

HIGGENS, Mr. A. W. B., acting head asssistant collector, Cuddapah, privilege leave for three months, from the 24th instant.

KOUGH, Mr. C., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Tinnevelly, during the employment of Mr. Lister on other duty.

KNOX, Mr. H. T., B.L., to act as principal assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr. H. F. Clogstoun on special duty.

NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr. Arundel on other duty.

MARTINDALE, Mr. H. T., to act as special assistant to the collector, magistrate, and Government agent, Godavery, vice Viscount Guillamore, resigned.

O'FARREL, Mr. H. H., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Salem during the employment of Mr. Nicholson on other duty.

WELSH, Mr. W. H., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Cuddaph during the absence of Mr. Higgens on leave.

HAMMICK, Mr. M., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Bellary, during the employment of Mr. S. T. Ross on other duty.

THORBURN, Mr. W. M., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Cuddaph.

TATE, Mr. A. C., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Arcot.

GOODRICH, Mr. W. W., to act as superintendent of the Central Gaol, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Walters.

MEREDITH, Mr. J., acting assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam, to act as special assistant superintendent of police, Jeypore, Vizagapatam district.

TAYLOR, Mr. F. W., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Bellary, during the employment of Major C. J. B. Harris on other duty.

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., acting district and sessions judge, North Tanjore, assumed charge of the court from Mr. Gribble on the 3rd inst.

FREETH, Major W., first assistant superintendent, Madras survey, to act as deputy superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Cloete on furlough.

COOK, Mr. J. H., second assistant superintendent, Madras survey, to act as first assistant superintendent during the absence of Major Freeth on other duty.

DAVIES, Mr. J. A., to officiate as deputy commissioner of salt revenue, southern division, during the absence of Mr. Adam.

MEDICAL.

Officers on the Administrative Staff of the I.M.D. permitted to retire from the service :—

SMITH, Surg. Gen. George, M.D., £900, April 10.

THEOBALDS, Deputy Surg. Gen. John Robert, £800, April 1.

BATEMAN, Surg. Major D. F., from 3rd Regt. L.C., to 31st Regt. L.I.

MILITARY.

Promotions made :—

HUNTER—BAYLEY—GAUSSEN—HUNT—G.L.I.—To be Majors.—Captains Robert Hunter, Henry Elliott Dashwood Bayley, and John Henry Gaussen, from May 3, 1880; M.S.C.—Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) William Shapter Hunt, to be Lieut. Col., from March 7, 1880.

PRINGLE—Officer admitted to colonel's allowance :—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) George Pringle, S.C., March 9.

LANE—SHERARD—Lieut. Col. H. P. Lane, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be acting commissary of ordnance, 1st class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major R. C. Smith; Lieut. R. C. Sherard, S.C., to act as sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. S. W. Jervis, S.C., wing officer, 29th Regt. N.I., out of India for one year, on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. H. Menzies, S.C., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, private affairs, out of India for two years.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani :—Second Lieut. H. Templer, H.M.'s 1·13th Foot.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Madras, Feb. 23.)

MORRIS, Lieut. Colonel W. G., from 2nd in command, officiating commandant 1st Regiment L.C., to commandant 1st Regiment L.C., vice Col. J. N. Maclean, who will vacate from Feb, 29.

WELLESLEY, Capt. (Brevet Major) H. R. E., (Europe), from 2nd squadron commander 2nd Regiment L.C., to 2nd in command 2nd Regiment L.C., vice Capt. (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) S. Hodgson, who will vacate from Feb. 29.

CURTOIS, Major A., deputy assistant adjutant general, from squadron officer, 2nd Regiment L.C., vice Capt. (Brevet Major) A. F. Curtis, who will vacate from Feb. 29.

ONSLOW, Capt. F. M., aide de camp to H.E. the Commander in Chief, from squadron officer, 2nd Regiment, L.C., to squadron commander, 2nd Regiment, L.C., with effect from Feb. 29.

WARNER, Capt. W. B., officiating squadron commander, 2nd Regiment, L.C., from squadron officer, 4th Regiment (P.W.O.) L.C., to squadron officer, 2nd Regiment, L.C.

Officers permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified against their names :—

EVANS—SPENCER-STANHOPE—13th Foot—Capt. Evans, 2nd Battalion; Capt. Spencer-Stanhope, 1st Battalion.

GORE, Capt. C. W., 76th Foot, to proceed to England to join his regiment.

LLOYD, Lieut. G. M., No. 5 Battery 10th Brigade R.A., promoted captain into O Battery 1st Brigade.

WESTERN, Lieut. C. M., B Battery B Brigade R.A., promoted captain into F Battery 3rd Brigade.

ADDISON, Lieut. A. D., No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade, appointed to B Battery B Brigade.

BRERETON, Major C. W., transferred from H to O Battery 6th Brigade R.A.

FLETCHER, Lieut. H. A., 2-8th Foot, appointed officiating wing officer, 27th Regt. N.I., and a probationer for the M.S.C.

Orders confirmed :—

BRIGGS—Jan. 18, by the commandant 10th Regt. N.I., appointing Major R. G. Briggs to officiate as wing commander from Jan. 18.

CHAPLIN—Jan. 31, by the commandant 32nd Regt. N.I., appointing Capt. A. Chaplin to act as quartermaster from Feb. 1, vice Lieut. R. G. Iremonger, relieved.

MARSACK—ROWLANDSON—RANKING—Feb. 20, by the officer commanding Malabar and Canara, appointing Col. A. B. Marsack, 34th Regiment, C.L.I., to the command of the provinces of Malabar and Canara, and Lieutenant Colonel W. Rowlandson, 34th Regiment, C.L.I., of the garrison of Cannanore, as next senior officers, during the absence of Brigadier General E. F. Burton, on inspection duty, and Major W. L. Ranking, 34th Regiment, C.L.I., station staff officer at Cannanore, and to take charge of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General's office, during the absence of Major A. Curtis.

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SIM—Feb. 20, by the commandant "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, appointing Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) C. A. Sim, R.E., to assume command of the regiment, vice Col. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., R.E.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 11.)

PAYNE, Major C. D. P., to act as superintendent of police, B.B. and C.I. Railway, during the absence of Major Portman.

JOPP, Mr. C. H., to be magistrate of the first class in the district of Satara.

GELL, Mr. H. G., to act as a justice of the peace within the limits of the town and island of Bombay.

HOSKIN, Mr. E., delivered over charge of the office of assistant judge and sessions judge at Nasik.

BARTHOLOMEW, Lieut-Col. F. P., to be district superintendent of police in the Belgaum district,

CODRINGTON, Major G. H. F., to be district superintendent of police in the Satara district.

FLEET, Mr. F., to be magistrate of the first class in the district of Belgaum.

FLEET—M'CORKELL—Messrs. J. F. Fleet and G. M'Corkell, to be magistrates of the first class in the district of Belgaum.

KIELHORN, Dr. F., professor of oriental languages in the Deccan College, to rejoin his appointment on the 8th inst.

WALLACE—BOULTON—Col. W. R. Lambert having ceased to hold his appointment in the Civil Department, Col R. R. Wallace to be confirmed in the appointment of collector and magistrate of the district of Karachi and district registrar, Karachi. Lieut Col. C. F. Boulton to be confirmed in the appointment of collector and magistrate of the district of Shikarpur and district registrar, Shikarpur.

LELY, Mr. F. S. P., acting talukdari settlement officer, to be an assistant to the collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, and Surat.

HART, Mr. J. H. E., M.I.C.E., is confirmed in the appointment of superintending engineer for irrigation, from the 3rd March, the date of the Hon. Colonel Merriman's confirmation as secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and is appointed under secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation), from that date.

MERRIMAN—HART—MEREWETHER—MARRYAT — Permanent promotions, with effect from March 3, in succession to Lieut. Gen. Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E. :—The Hon. Col. C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., to be chief engineer, first class. Mr. J. H. E. Hart to be superintendent engineer, first grade. Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., to be executive engineer, first grade. Major E. L. Marryat, R.E., supernumerary, to be brought on the strength of executive engineers, second grade.

LANG, Mr. F., assistant engineer, second grade, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

WHITWORTH—GOUNDE—Messrs. G. C. Whitworth, C.S., assistant collector, Ratnagiri, and Wamon Ramchandra Gounde, sub-assistant conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ratnagiri District Forest-office.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. H. Woodward, assistant collector, Puna, for twenty months. Mr. W. Woodward, acting collector of the Panch Mahals and acting political agent, Rewa Kanta, for fourteen months. The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., chaplain of Byculla, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

WYLLIE, Deputy Surgeon General D., M.D., I.M.D., is permitted to retire from the service from March 31, on the pension of £550 per annum for length of service, together with the additional pension of £250 per annum for five years' active service in the grade of deputy surgeon general.

MILITARY.

BROWNE, Lieut. A. H., R.A., to act as 3rd class commissary of ordnance, vice Lieut. H. H. Champion, R.A., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Appointments in the B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Corps :—

WHITCOMBE—WHILE—WALKER—Lieut. C. P. Whitcombe to be captain, vice Hornby, resigned; W. While, Esq., to be 2nd lieutenant, vice Maclean, resigned; and T. A. Walker, Esq, to be 2nd lieutenant, vice Hornby, resigned.

LLOYD, Major R. M., assistant adjutant general, to assume charge of the Commissariat Department at Belgaum from Feb. 28 until relieved by Major P. Murray.

DISBROWE—Permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified :—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. F. Disbrowe, B.S.C., March 1.

RADCLIFFE—Appointment on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Governor :—Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe, B.S.C., to be an aide de camp from Feb. 15, vice Lieut. J. S. Firth, R.A.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. H. D. Olivier, R.E., P.W.D., to Europe for one year on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. G. S. Hawthorn, S.C., to Europe for two years on medical certificate; Conductor J. Kelly, Ordnance Department, to Europe for two years on medical certificate; Capt. T. Teed, S.C., sub assistant commissary general, to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

CASUALTIES.—The following is the nominal return of casualties of the 1st division, Cabul field force, in the operations from the 10th to the 23rd Dec., at and near Cabul :—Officers killed—F-A Royal Horse Artilery—Lieut. E. Hardy, sword cuts, 11th Dec. Royal Engineers—Capt. J. Dundas, V.C., killed by untimely explosion of a mine, 23rd Dec. Royal Engineers—Lieut C. Nugent, killed by untimely explosion of a mine, 23rd Dec. 9th Lancers—Capt. S. G. Butson, gun-shot wound, chest, 18th Dec. 9th Lancers—Lieut. C. J. R. Hearsey, gun-shot wound, chest, Dec. 11. 9th Lancers—2nd Lieut. W. P. Ricardo, gun-shot wound, chest, Dec. 11. 14th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. O. E. S. Forbes, sword cuts, Dec. 11. 72nd Highlanders—Captain N. J. Spens, sword cuts, Dec. 14. 72nd Highlanders—Lieut. C. H. Gaisford, gun-shot wound, chest, Dec. 14. 92nd Highlanders—Lieut. St. J. W. Forbes, gun-shot wound, head, Dec. 13. Officers wounded :—No. 2 Mountain Battery—Lieut. C. A. Montanaro, dangerous, gun-shot wound, chest (since dead), Dec. 19. Royal Engineers—Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, slight bullet wound, Dec. 23. Corps of Guides—Capt. F. D. Battye, dangerous, gun-shot wound, Dec. 14. 9th Lancers—Lieut. Col. R. S. Cleland, severe, gun-shot wound, abdomen, Dec. 11. 9th Lancers—Capt. J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, severe, gun-shot wound, knee, Dec. 11. 9th Lancers—Capt. J. J. S. Chisholme, severe, gun-shot wound, left leg, Dec. 13. 9th Lancers—Lieut. C. J. W. Trower, slight, sword cut, hand, Dec. 13. 5th Punjab Cavalry—Lieut. C. F. Gambier, severe, gun-shot wound, thigh, Dec. 23. 72nd Highlanders—Lieut. C. H. Fergusson, severe, gun-shot wound, face, Dec. 12. 72nd Highlanders—2nd Lieut. L. Sunderland, slight, gun-shot wound, right heel, Dec. 18. 72nd Highlanders—2nd Lieut. G. G. A. Egerton, severe, gun-shot wound, chest, Dec. 14. 92nd Highlanders—Capt. D. F. Gordon, severe, gun-shot wound, chest. Dec. 14. 3rd Sikh Infantry—Lieut. W. Cook, severe, gun-shot wound, chest, Dec. 11. 3rd Sikh Infantry—Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, severe, gun-shot wound, thighs, Dec. 12. 8th Goorkhas—Lieut. Colonel A. Fitz Hugh, slight gunshot wound, leg, Dec. 10. 5th Goorkhas—Major J. Cook, V.C., (since dead), dangerous, gun-shot wound, leg, Dec. 12.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL, MARCH 25.

17th Lancers—Lieut. the Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue to be adjutant, vice Lieut. F. J. C. Frith, killed in action.

2nd Foot—Second Lieut. P. L. Stevenson, from the 31st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice C. B. Crawley, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

4th Foot—Capt. C. E. Wright retires on temporary half pay.

9th Foot—The first Christian name of Second Lieut. S. D. Shortt is "Sausmarez," and not "Saumarez," as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 30, 1880.

12th Foot—Lieut. A. M. Leslie, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be lieutenant, vice E. R. J. Warner, who exchanges.

13th Foot—Major J. C. Conington retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel.

27th Foot—Lieut. J. F. W. Charley to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. A. J. Irvine, promoted.

34th Foot—Gentleman Cadet A. Fuller, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. J. Langton, 55th Foot, promoted.

57th Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. C. B. D. Michel to be lieutenant, vice E. V. Bellers, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. M. T. Lyde has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot—Lieut. C. R. B. Thorne retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

64th Foot—Lieut. St. George L. Steele has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

87th Foot—Lieut. A. Banbury, from 77th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice M. Singleton, who exchanges; Second Lieut. the Hon. E. B. L. H. Stopford, from the 25th Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. G. W. Freckleton, 88th Foot, promoted.

101st Foot—Second Lieut. P. H. Saulez has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Rifle Brigade—Capt. A. H. Drummond retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. A. W. Lyster has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. F. E. S. Claridge has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. E. R. J. Warner, from the 12th Foot, to be lieutenaut, vice A. M. Leslie, who exchanges.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. S. Hills, S.C., Col. J. T. Watson, S.C., Lieut. Col. J. H. Willoughby-Osborne, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Col. Hastings Fraser, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. F. T. Humfrey, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. E. Ivens (Uncov.), A. M. Nash (Uncov.), W. Monement (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—J. Sturrock (Cov.), J. Lee Warner (Cov.).

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EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. H. H. Montressor, S.C., two months, med. cert.; Major C. H. Ewart, S.C., six months, med. cert.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. W. Wray, S.C., six months, med. cert.; Major R. I. Crawford, S.C., five months and seven days, private affairs; Major G. G. Beazley, 83rd Foot, two months, med. cert.; Lieut. Allen Smith, S.C., six months, med. cert.; Lieut. L. L. Fenton, S.C., three months, private affairs.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—G. A. Anderson (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major J. C. Shaw, Major E. C. O'B. Horsford, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. A. H. Louis (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—H. M. Winterbotham (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. A. Boulton (Uncov.), F. D. Campbell (Uncov.).

GENERAL ROBERTS'S DESPATCHES.

A RECENT *Gazette of India* contains the long-looked-for despatches describing the operations of the forces under the command of Lieut. General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., at Cabul and its vicinity, from Dec. 8 to 24 last. In acknowledging the receipt of the despatches and letter from the Adjutant General in India, Col. Allen Johnson, military secretary, writes:—"I am to state that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council unreservedly shares the appreciation expressed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the high ability, firmness, insight, and judgment displayed by Lieut. General Sir Frederick Roberts throughout the events recorded in his admirable report, and also of the brilliant conduct of the officers and men under his command, to whose soldier-like instinct, intelligence, and courage on the most critical occasions the success of the result was largely due. The Governor General in Council desires also to add to those of his Excellency his grateful acknowledgments of the great humanity which, from first to last, has marked the conduct of Lieut. General Sir Frederick Roberts in the exercise of his arduous command, and also to express the deep sense entertained by the Government of India of the irreparable loss sustained by the Queen and the whole Empire in the death of the brave men who have so nobly perished in the course of these operations." In forwarding to the Military Secretary a copy of a letter which had been sent to Sir F. Roberts, recording the Commander in Chief's sentiments in regard to the manner in which the operations had been conducted, the Adjutant General said Sir Frederick Haines trusted that the Government of India would concur in the views he had expressed.

We extract the following from the letter referred to:—"His Excellency deplores, in common with the whole service, the loss of so many gallant officers and men, British and native, among whom the following appear to have been most prominent—Major J. Cook, V.C., 5th Gorkhas; Captain N. J. Spens, 72nd Highlanders; Captain S. G. Butson, 9th Lancers; Lieut. St. John W. Forbes, 92nd Highlanders; Lieut. C. A. Montanaro, R.A., Jemadar Jag Bahadur, Corps of Guides; Jemadar Jhunda Sing, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Troop Sergeant Major Henry Spittle, 9th Lancers; Colour Sergeant James Drummond, 92nd Highlanders; Colour Sergeant John Yule, 72nd Highlanders; Kote-Duffadar Jiwant Sing, 5th Punjab Cavalry; and Havildar Sham Sing, 5th Punjab Infantry. The deeds of such men remain for ever in the memory of the army, which, while deeply mourning their loss, dwells with pride on the noble example of devotion they have set. Turning from the consideration of these gallant acts, I am to express to you the pain with which his Excellency feels it to be his duty to refer to the affair of Dec. 11, when so many casualties occurred in the endeavour to extricate the guns of F-A., R.H.A., which had eventually to be spiked and left for a time in the hands of the enemy. It is perfectly clear that, in obedience to your orders, Brigadier General Massy, who commanded on this occasion, should have moved along the road towards Ghuzni and not struck across country, as it must have been evident that the guns should have been kept to the road as long as practicable, and he should not have become engaged with the enemy until he had joined with Brigadier General Macpherson. His conduct in commencing an engagement with the small force under his command, composed only of cavalry and guns, without any infantry in support, against an enemy so numerous and determined as he reports him to have been, on ground such as that described, is, to his Excellency's mind, quite incomprehensible. Brigadier General Massy's subsequent operations in continually advancing arms of precision and long range, such as the guns of the present day are, and thus losing their fire for the time, and in afterwards dismounting thirty lancers with carbines to stop the advance of 10,000 men, show him to have been quite unable to cope with the difficulties of the position to which he had committed himself."

HOME NEWS.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The announcement for the next meeting is Tuesday, April 6, at 8 p.m., discussion on "Explosive Agents applied to Industrial Purposes;" and monthly ballot for members.

THE *Shipping Gazette* publishes a notification on the part of the Indian Government that, on and after August 1 next, the adoption of the automatic system of ventilation will be rendered compulsory in coolie ships. So far back as June, 1878, the Indian Government accepted this invention for the coolie trade, but, at the instance of some of the contractors, the order was suspended pending the result of further tests and inquiries.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH.—The company notifies the payment of an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on the ordinary shares of the company, on the 14th inst., in respect of profits for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1879; and that a dividend of 3s. per share on the Six per Cent. Preference Shares for the quarter ended March 31, 1880, will be paid on the same date. The half-yearly interest on the Six per Cent. Debentures will be paid on the 15th inst., at the banking house of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., Lombard-street.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR LINE COMMISSIONS.—The following is the list of successful candidates in the recent competition of militia subalterns for line commissions, placed in order of merit:—Lieuts. D. G. Gregorie, Kilkenny; W. D. Stuart, Bedfordshire; W. R. P. Wallace, Hants Artillery; H. D'A. P. Taylor, 1st Warwick; A. Leetham, 1st Norfolk; G. O. G. Massy, Fermanagh; A. J. C. Ward, Antrim Rifles; E. E. B. Oldfield, Dorset; C. D. Johnstone, 2nd Lanark; C. Tritton, 2nd Middlesex; F. W. G. Wadeson, Dublin City; P. M. Staunton, Limerick City Artillery; W. J. Goold, West Cork Artillery; Sir C. J. H. Miller, 5th West York; W. E. Peel, West Kent; R. B. Finnie, 1st Royal Lanark; E. Davies, Royal Berks; H. B. Vaughan, Northampton; W. Anstruther Thomson, Fife Artillery; C. J. Randolph, 2nd West York; R. D. Sinclair-Wemyss, Highland Rifles; Constable, York Artillery; G. Lang-Meason, Forfar and Kincardine Artillery; T. Forsyth-Forrest, Durham; J. G. Howlin, Wexford; G. G. Bather, Shropshire; G. F. Ottley, Wilts; J. H. Learmouth, West Essex; Second Lieut. G. H. Kirwan, Wicklow Artillery; Lieuts. W. A. Hicks-Beach, 2nd North Gloucester; L. Baillie, North Durham; H. E. Watts, North Down; T. R. J. Murray-Grant, Highland Light Infantry; A. J. H. Bill, 3rd Stafford.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Albert Dronin as consul at Singapore for the French Republic.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Indian gentlemen residing in London and English ladies and gentlemen interested in the condition of India were invited by the committee of the National Indian Association, on March 24, to discuss the following questions:—1. "What are the causes which lead the educated class of Indians to prefer Government service to commercial and industrial enterprise?" 2. "What means can be suggested for bringing about a different state of things?" The conference was held at 1, Adam-street, Strand, and was presided over by Mr. Hodgson Pratt, who opened the subject. Referring to the prejudice existing against manual labour, he believed that the too exclusively literary character of the education afforded in the Government schools and colleges of India tended to maintain that prejudice. He pointed to the example afforded in the countries of continental Europe, where great efforts were made to provide, alike in schools and colleges, instruction in science and art, so that skilled artisans, foremen, engineers, chemists, and architects might have the best possible training; mentioning particularly the trade schools and polytechnic institutions of Germany and Switzerland. Mr. Pratt then referred to the great economic evil which resulted from the need of industries in India, which should absorb the excess of population depending at present entirely on agricultural occupations. He also referred to the fact that there was so little capital invested by the wealthier classes of India in new forms of industrial enterprise, and suggested that perhaps this arose from the fact that wealthy natives were not, as a rule, in the habit of sending their sons to college. Plans for dealing with this condition of things were indicated for the consideration of the meeting. A long and animated discussion followed, in which Mirza Peer Buksch, Mr. P. N. Bose, Mr. Abul Hassan Khan, and several other native gentlemen took part; also Mr. David Duncan, principal of the Presidency College, Madras; Mr. Frederick Pincott, Q.C. It was urged by Mr. D. Davar that educated Indians do not prefer Government service, but that from the habit of early marriage, and especially owing to want of capital, they take to it as the only means of subsistence easily available. Mr. E. J. Khozy spoke of the climate as antagonistic to energy, and showed that there are various inducements connected with Government employ which tend to make it sought after. Other speakers referred to English competition, the discouragement on the part of Government of native enterprise, and the hindrances caused by caste. Though all agreed that the want of capital is a very great obstacle, Mr. Syud Abdur Rahman and others called attention to the fact that large sums of money are often spent in India on shows and extravagence, and that, with a spirit of enterprise, something might be attempted, and also that a good deal had

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already been done. The purely literary education which till lately was exclusively afforded at the colleges, and the importance of more technical schools, were points much dwelt on. Mr. Duncan stated that at Madras many facilities now exist for agricultural and other industrial training, but he considered that the help of educated natives was essential to the Government, and that it was natural that graduates of the university should go to the best market for their services. Mr. Pincott urged that money may be made with a very little capital to start with, and Mr. Hodgson Pratt, in closing the discussion, again called attention to the small commencements of many successful co-operative and other enterprises.

A TRIAL which recently took place at the Guildhall before Mr. Justice Field and a special jury, the plaintiffs being the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for India, and the defendants Mr. James Dunn, assistant constructor and chief draughtsman in the department of the controller of the Navy, and others, for damages for alleged fraud in negotiating and procuring a Government contract for a steamship for Indian telegraphic purposes, terminated in a verdict for the defendants.

HORSE GUARDS, WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 22.—MEMORANDUM.—His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General Edmund Augustus Whitmore, C.B., to be his military secretary from April 1, 1880, in succession to General Sir Alfred Hastings Horsford, G.C.B., colonel of the 14th Foot, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.—C. H. ELLICE, Adjutant General.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A RETIRED ARMY CHAPLAIN.—While the Rev. J. M. Thomson, the pastor at Burntisland parish church, who was only inducted ten days ago, was preaching on Sunday, he suddenly fell back in the pulpit in a fainting condition, and died soon afterwards. Mr. Thomson was for twenty years chaplain in the army at Calcutta.—*Globe*.

THE GATLING GUN.—That useful weapon in certain circumstances of modern warfare, the Gatling gun, has of late undergone several modifications in detail at the hands of its inventor, Dr. Gatling, who has recently had it on view at the offices of Sir William Armstrong and Co., in Great George-street, Westminster. In the old pattern gun the cartridges were supplied from a large drum which was placed end upwards over the gun, the cartridges being delivered somewhat to the side of the weapon, and therefore out of line with its axis. The firing handle was placed at the other side, and the barrels and working parts were more or less exposed. All this has now been altered, and the modified gun presents several new features. In the ten-barrelled weapon we recently had the opportunity of examining, the barrels and the working parts are enclosed in a gun-metal casing, 27in. in length and 6½in. mean outside diameter. Each barrel is 18in. in length, the outside appearance of the gun being that of a howitzer. The crank handle is now placed at the rear, instead of at the side, and by a rearrangement of the firing mechanism the speed of the revolution of the gun and the rapidity of its fire has been greatly increased, so that it is claimed for it that it fires 1,000 per minute, the ordinary rate of rapid firing being 750 rounds per minute. That it is well able to fire this larger number appears probable from the rapidity with which it was manipulated with dummy cartridges on the occasion of our inspection. The feeding is now effected from magazines or long cases, each capable of containing forty cartridges. The case is placed vertically over the centre of the lock chamber of the gun and the cartridges fall into the receivers. As soon as one case is emptied another takes its place, there being two attendants required, one for this work and the other to turn the handle. The barrels and locks revolve together, but in addition to this action the locks have a forward and backward motion. This is effected by means of a cam-poth, up which each lock travels and pushes the cartridge home. It then fires it, and returns down this path, ejecting the cartridge case from the side of the gun as it returns. The gun can be fired only when the barrels are in motion from left to right; and so long as the crank handle is revolved and the gun fed with cartridges the the several operations of loading, firing, and extracting are carried on automatically, uniformly, and continuously. Should the crank handle be turned in a reverse direction no harm results to the gun, as the exterior form of the receivers admits of reversing the motion without danger of jamming the cases. The traversing arrangement has also been simplified, and lateral play can be given to the storm of bullets that can be delivered uniformely with the firing of the piece. It will thus be seen that the gun has been greatly modified and improved, and reports from America show it to be capable of some very remarkable performances, both as regards rapidity and accuracy of fire. Dr. Gatling has made one of these guns for our own Government which will fire the Boxer cartridge, although he greatly prefers the more solidly-made cartridges of the American pattern.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—At the competitive examination held at Burlington House on Feb. 9 and following days, for H.M. Indian Medical Service, the following were among the successful candidates:—Mr. C. C. Vaid, Mr. D. Burjorji Spencer, Mr. F. R. Divecha and Mr. R. H. Cama, all of Bombay. Fifty-two candidates competed for twenty-three appointments. Arrivals.—Mr. M. D. Dadysett, from Bombay, for the study of law. Mr. M. Banerjee and Mr. Sandyal, for medical study.

CREDIT FONCIER OF MAURITIUS.—The sixteenth ordinary general meeting was held at the City Terminus Hotel on Thursday, March 25; Sir J. P. Grant in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, regretted that the dividend was no larger; but it would not have been prudent or safe to declare a larger one. In the first half of the year there had been no new business, and although in the second half there had been considerable and profitable business, they had, of course, only half a year's profit to carry to account. With regard to exchanges, which had run up from 12 per cent. to 20 per cent. in the last year, this last rate was the highest ever known; and he was glad to say that there were signs of its return to a more reasonable rate, as it had this year already come down to 17½ per cent. They had, therefore, every prospect of its return to a more reasonable amount, but everything depended upon the position of the silver question. Mr. E. H. Lushington seconded the motion, which, after some explanations, was agreed to unanimously; and the dividend was announced to be paid on the 27th inst. Mr. George Clerihew, M.D., and Sir John Peter Grant, retiring directors; and Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co., auditors, were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, and also to the Mauritius board, terminated the proceedings.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received yesterday at the Bank of England for Rs.45,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.37,28,000, and to Bombay, Rs.7,72,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8d. will receive about 6½ per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week this price shows no change.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.—The directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation announce a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year, making, with the dividend previously paid, 4 per cent. for the year ending the 31st of December last.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, &C.—At the meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on the 21st of April, the directors will recommend that a dividend be declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax (being the same as last half-year), that £5,000 be added to the officers' superannuation fund, and £40,000 to reserve fund, making the latter £190,000.

OUR SOLDIERS IN AFGHANISTAN.—Captain Gildea records the result of his appeal to the editor of the *Standard*, as follows. He says:—"About four months since you allowed me to make an appeal for newspapers, books, &c., for our soldiers in Afghanistan. I now wish to state that the object undertaken could not possibly have been carried out except for the ready response made to my appeal by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, who undertook to send all packages delivered to them free to Bombay; by the authorities at the India office, who offered every facility, and who arranged to have packages forwarded from Bombay to their several destinations; and by Messrs. Hayter and Hayter, of Queen Victoria-street, whose charges for packing and delivering at the docks were limited to the bare expenses of men's time and material. In all, forty-eight bales have been sent out—sixteen to Cabul, sixteen to Kandahar, eight to Kohat, and eight to Jellalabad, containing together—7,741 illustrated and comic papers, 8,448 newspapers, books, and periodicals, 8,864 testaments and tracts. The sums received towards expenses of packing amounted to £23 13s. 2d.; the amount paid for this and forwarding the bales to be packed (after being sorted and weighed here) to £18 6s. 4d., leaving a balance of £5 6s. 10d., which I propose handing over to the fund now being raised for the much-needed infirmary for 'The Soldiers' Daughters' Home, at Hampstead,' where an epidemic of scarlet fever has recently laid low thirty-eight of our soldiers' children."

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARIS - March 7, at Allahabad, the wife of R. Aris, Esq., quartermaster, 2-22nd Regiment, a daughter.

BURROWS—March 1, at Ouchterlony Valley, the wife of G. S. Burrows, a daughter.

DUTHIE—March 3, at Saharanpore, the wife of J. F. Duthie, a daughter.

DUNDAS—March 3, at Sitapore, the wife of G. Whyte-Melville Dundas, lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, a son.

GILKISON—March 5, at Karaparamba, Calicut, Mrs. D. S. Gilkison, a son.

HATHERLY—Feb. 29, at Sukkur, the wife of J. R. Hatherly, a child, still-born.

HARVEY—March 10, at Bombay, the wife W. G. Harvey, Telegraph Department, a son still-born.

HEARSEY.—March 1, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Captain A. W. W. Hearsey, a son.

HILL.—March 4, at Turconleah, Chumparun, the wife of Dr. James H. Hill, a daughter.

HURST.—March 6, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Mr. J. Hurst, C. P. Police, a son.

LEWIS—Feb. 25 at Umballa, the wife of G. S. Lewis, a daughter, still-born.

SWAN—March 11, at Bombay, the wife of Hugh H. Swan, a daughter.

SHAKESPEAR.—March 5, at Multan, Punjab, the wife of W. Shakespear, Forest Department, a son.

SWINNERTON.—February 26, at Nowshera, the wife of the Rev. C. Swinnerton, a son.

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VEASEY—Feb. 24, at Burrisaal, Eastern Bengal, Mrs. J. C. Veasey, a son.

WALKER—March 21, at Puna, Bombay, the wife of James W. Walker, barrister at law, of the Bombay Civil Service, a son.

WARD.—February 26, at Jaffna, Ceylon, the wife of H. T. S. Ward, P. W. D., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAWTHORNE—BROWN—March 3, at Christchurch, Bankipore, Patna, by the Rev. Percy Nicholas, M.A., William Roebuck Cawthorne, to Maria, daughter of the late George Brown, Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire, N.B.

OZZARD—PENN—March 2, at Jullundur, Hudson H. Ozzard, lieut. 14th Sikhs, to Eva, daughter of J. H. Penn, Esq.

SASSOON—ISAAC—March 7, at Braganza Hall, Byculla, by the Rev. M. Gindal, Jacob, the eldest son of Elias David Sassoon, to Rachel, the youngest daughter of Simon Hyam Isaac, of Calcutta.

SHREWSBURY—HENDERSON—March 8, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Edward James Sydney Shrewsbury, to Emily Laura Henderson, adopted daughter of the late John Elsworthy.

SMITH—BARKER—March 10, at Christchurch, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., chaplain, Edward John Smith, to Gertrude, third daughter of the late Herbert Barker, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Bedford, England.

TEMPLE—SEARLE—March 18, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Richard Carnac Temple, son of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., to Agnes Fanny Searle, daughter of Major Gen. G. A. Searle.

DEATHS.

BACHMANN—Jan. 3, at Adelaide, South Australia, of acute pneumonia, Charles Bachmann, late assistant to Burn and Co., Colgong.

BARR—March 2, at Calcutta, Margaret Barr, stepdaughter of the late John Morrison, Garden Reach, aged 34.

CARAPIET—March 3, at Calcutta, Arratoon Carapiet, attorney of the High Court, aged 62.

COXEN—At Subatha (Punjab), Redmond Uniacke Coxen, C.E., third son of the late Captain Edward Coxen, 60th Royal Rifles, of Ramsgate, grandson of the late Dr. Redmond Uniacke, of Mount Uniack, Ireland, and nephew of the late Major General Uniacke, of Youghal, county Cork, aged 54 years and 10 months. Has left a large and sorrowing family.

ENGLAND—March 12, on his passage from Ceylon, Edward, son of Gen. Sir Richard England, G.C.B.

FREELAND—Feb. 18, at Ranikhet, Ellen Isabella, the wife of Senior Apothecary R. Freeland, aged 44.

JACKSON—Feb. 24, at Saharunpore, Maud Erskine, beloved child of J. R. Jackson, M.D., civil surgeon, aged 13 months.

LEWIS—Feb 25, at Umballa, Martha, the beloved wife of G. S. Lewis, E.A.C., Jhang, aged 23.

LUMSDEN—Feb. 20, murdered by thieves in the Kuram Valley, Gordon Hugh Lumsden, lieutenant, 13th Bengal Lancers.

PAYTER—Jan. 7, at Soutapur, Bengal, George Reuben Payter, aged 60.

POLEHAMPTON—Feb. 6, at Matheran, Claude, twin son of the Rev. A. Polehampton, chaplain, Indian service, aged 5.

SWINNERTON—Feb. 26, at Nowshera, William Henry, infant son of the Rev. C. Swinnerton.

TYTLER—Feb. 14. at Thull, Kuram Valley, Brigadier General John Adam Tytler, C.B, V.C., commanding a brigade, Kuram Field Force, and commandant 4th Goorkha Regiment.

WEATHERDON—March 3, at Jumalpore, Cordelia, the beloved wife of E. Weatherdon, East India Railway.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

DEATHS.

FRERE—March 23, at Littlehampton, W. E. Frere, late of the E.I.C.S., Bombay, aged 68.

LEMPRIERE—March 24, Percy Reid Lempriere, of the Bank of England branch, Manchester, late captain Royal (Bombay) Artillery, aged 40.

PRIDEAUX—March 27, at Bognor, Charlotte Prideaux, wife of the late Francis W. Prideaux, secretary, Revenue Department, India-office, aged 69.

ROBINSON—March 31, from an accident at the Crystal Palace station, Capt. Henry Luke Robinson, formerly of the 20th Bombay N.I.

THOMS—March 25, at St. Andrews, Mary, wife of Alec Thoms, late of Dacca, Bengal,

MARRIAGES.

M'COLLA—SMEDLEY—March 18, at St. Andrews, Hastings, Herbert Augustus M'Colla, to Lucy Smedley, widow of Edward G. Smedley, late judge in Slave Island, Ceylon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 22. Canara (s), Karachi; Hampton (s), Batavia; Britannia, Java.—23. Ravenstondale, Karachi; Falstaff and Loch Ness, Calcutta; Archos, Java.—24. Cape City, Mossel Bay; African (s), Capetown; Allahabad, Bangkok.—26. Dharwar, Calcutta.—27. Oimara, Calcutta; Jedda, Bombay; Sherar, Calcutta; Knight of the Thistle, Karachi.—29. Latona, Penang; Loch Awe, Calcutta; Ben Vorlich (s), Rangoon; Orion (s), Calcutta.—30. Wiltshire, Rangoon; Ann Millicent, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—March 2. Merkara (s), London; Commilla (s), Rangoon; Euphrates (s), Penang; Roxburghshire, Liverpool.—3. Mecca (s), Singapore; County of Berwick, Mauritius.—7. Moray (s), Hong Kong; Viceroy (s), London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 25.—Hospodar, Liverpool.—27. Pleiades (s), Liverpool; Cathay (s), London.—30. Navarino (s), London.

BOMBAY.—March 6. Umballa (s), Bussorah; Ellora (s), Calcutta.—7. Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.—8. Bisson (s), French man-of-war, Karachi.—9. Arrow (s), Jamnuggur.—10. Kashgar (s), London; Ettore (s), Singapore; Calder (s), Bussorah.—Chilka (s) and I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi; Erl King (s), London.—12. Narcissus, Liverpool; J. W. Marr, New York; Stelvio (s), Tyne.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 26.—Amoor (s), Cardiff; Clydesdale (s), Shields.—29. Vorwoerts (s), Trieste.—30. Surat (s), with the London mails.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS.—March 27. Duke of Devonshire (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 24. Glaslyn and Dilpussund, Mauritius; British Army, Coconada; Quinta (s), Penang, &c.; Lactura, Bombay.—25. Lord Eslington (s), Bombay.—26. Glensume and Nebo (s), Bombay.—27. Lady Ruthven, Lady Lugar, and Syra, Bombay; Chipman, Calcutta.—29. Agnes Muir, Hong Kong; Medusa, Bombay; Bokhara (s), Calcutta.—30. Cuba, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—March 2.—Japan (s) and Jorawur.—3. Ooryia (s), Reliance (s), and Punjab.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 27.—Olympic (s), Liverpool and Glasgow.—29. Lord Derby (s), Newcastle.

BOMBAY.—March 6. Burmah (s), Kutch and Kattyawar; Thessaly (s), Liverpool; Mongolia (s), Southampton, &c.; Colina (s), Rangoon.—7. Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool; Golden Horn (s), Elephant Point; Chupra (s), Rangoon *via* Cochin; I.G. Tenasserim, Madras; H.M.S. Malabar, Karachi.—8. Ching Yang, Mauritius.—9. Seaforth, Aleppo; Lady Elizabeth, Madras; Arago (s), Havre.—10. Madura (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Ocean King (s), London; Prince Soltykoff (s) and Lucretia (s), Rangoon; Lord Nelson (s), Elephant Point.—11. Olympia (s), Karachi; Mary Louisa (s), Genoa and Marseilles; Ellora (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—12. Wild Rose, Elephant Point; Bothwell Castle, Mauritius; Formosa, Diamond Island; Chilka (s), Karachi; Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar *via* Aden; Kashgar (s), China, &c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

March 27.—City of Venice (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Pera*, March 16.—From Bombay: Mr. H. Burrow, Dr. and Mrs. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bowry, Lieut. Darby, and Mr. Toms. At Venice: Mr. Bayley, Col. Williams, Col. and Lady Barns, Mrs. R. Baker, Capt. Boyle, Mr. Yule, Mr. Cohn, Mr. Browning, Major Trevelyan, Mr. A. Cahusac and son, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and son, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and Mr. W. Robinson. From Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Fielden, Miss Bentley, Mr. Birkett, Mr. Raffin and friend, Dr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Harris, jun. At Venice: Mr. M'Leod, Messrs. Wordie, and Mr. Chisholm. From Calcutta: Mr. Bryce and Major Hills. From Madras: Mr. Severn and Mr. Minchin.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Bokhara*, March 19.—From Bombay: Mr. Trelawney, Mr. Todhunter, Mrs. W. R. Tucker and child, Lieut. Burrell, Miss Hume, Lieut. Brown, and Mr. Tippett. From Port Said: Mr. De la Rue. From Malta: Rear-Admiral Watson, Miss Humfries, and Rev. C. Mortimer. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. M'Cunn, Capt. Eccles, Mrs. Brown and children, Mr. Stanley, Mrs. and Miss Priestley, Mr. Svynson, Lieut. Lillington, Rev. J. Gilson, Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, Mr. W. Campbell, and Mr. J. E. Mortimer.

AT LONDON.—Per *Orion*, March 21.—From Calcutta: Mrs. Atkins, Miss Best, Mr. J. T. Brickwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kertland and family and European servant, Mr. F. Rose, Mr. R. A. Scott, Mr. A. S. Urquhart, and Col. C. P. Hunter. From Colombo: Mr. G. Johnson, Mr. A. H. Field, Mr. E. England, Mr. A. Collingwood Smail, Mr. G. Tindall, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Forbes and family, and nurse.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Kashgar*, March 10.—From Southampton: Lieut. Col. J. R. Strutt, Lieut. W. S. Birdwood, Major W. Jacobs, Capt. W. H. Lyster, Capt. J. E. R. Moseley, Lieut. S. Hawkes, Mr. T. P. Leggett, Major W. S. Bell, Capt. E. Quinn, Capt. J. C. Fenwick, Major W. S. Seton, Mrs. Malden, Mr. S. Laurence, Mr. J. Brown, Miss Barker, Miss A. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morant, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Lykes, Mr. and Mrs. Moon and infant, Mrs. Peacock and child, Miss J. E. M. Clansouther, Miss Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Southwell, Mrs. M. Stenhouse and infant, Mr. J. E. Midwood, Capt. F. Cowie, Major Atkinson, and Mr. E. Hawkins. From Brindisi: Mr. J. C. Fortescue, Mr. Paliologus, Mr. R. Steward, Major Dalzell, Capt. Slade, Mr. T. M. Bowden, Mr. R. West, Sir J. Campbell, Major Peacock, Mr. J. Harkness, and Mr. Fitch. From Gibraltar: Rev. J. B. Rodrigue.

AT CALCUTTA.—Per *Merkara*, March 2.—From London: Mr. Berkely, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Garrett, Mr. B. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Weston, Mrs. O. W. Legg, Capt. G. W. Gundt and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Moresby, Mr. and Mrs. Larpent, two native servants, Mrs. H. J. Peet, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, four children, and native servant, Capt. Guy, Master F. Lewer, Mr. J. G. Carter and servant, Mrs. Oppenheimer, Mr. L. K. Pillai, one native, Mrs. L. Backofew, Mrs. W. Macdonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. W. Brereton, Miss Pyne, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Rev. Brook Deedes and four native servants.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, March 29.—From Alexandria: Mr T. Hammerman, Mr. Hoylrod, Mr. Jeffrey and daughter, Mr. Lee, Lord Kesteven, Mr. Gascoyne, Mr. Key and valet, Mr. and Mrs. Tredwell, Mr. Pickering, and Mr. Heywood Jones.

AT VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, April 1.—From Bombay: H.E. Sir R. Temple, Capt. Dean Pitt, Mr. P. Playfair, Mr. P. K. Buchanan, Mr. Guttling, Mr. Tinckly, Major and Mrs. Tillington, Mr. Wilson, Mr.

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T. M. Ghose, Mr. W. Schalch, Lieut. Col. Winson, Mr. D. Mactavish, Mr. Jarvis, Major Wortley, Mr. E. Conolly, Dr. G. S. W. Ogg and Mrs. Ogg and two children. From Alexandria: Baron Rothschild, Dr. H. Collier, Mr. A. N. Fletcher, Hon. T. Wilson, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Clarke, two Misses Clarke, Mr. White, Mr. Maitland, and Mr. Goldfinch and two daughters.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Poonah*, March 17.—For Ceylon: Mr. T. W. Barker, Dr. and Miss Loos, Mr. Seymour, Mr. J. C. Lewis, and Lieut. Carden. For Calcutta: Hon. E. Hewitt, Miss Smith, Mr. Sprott, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Bridden, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. Langley, and Mr. W. Strachan. For Bombay: Lieuts. Gore, Sandwith, Campbell, Shekleton, Seeres, Adams, M'Arthur, Binney, Purdon, Morris, Townley, and Mrs. Hewett and children. For Madras: Mrs. Hyde and three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Seton, and Mr. Stanbrough. For Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Mr. Harding, and Mr. W. Graham. For Singapore: Mr. Martin, Lieut. Retallick, Governor of Labuan and Mrs. Lees, Commander C. Johnstone, and Lieut. W. C. H. Blair. For Malta: Lieut. Addington, Lieut. Lawson, Lieut. Bishop, Surg. A. Flood, Capt. Hon. W. Carpenter, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Angel Smith, and Major H. Gratton. For Gibraltar: Mr. and two Misses Holland, Miss Sandeman, Mr. Burmester, Mr. Gibson, Mr. E. Eastwood, Capts. Paton, Griffiths, Marylski, Lieut. W. Slade, Mr. Combe, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Wilmot, Mrs. M'Donald, and Dr. Southey. For Penang: Miss R. Robinson and Mr. John Wilson.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Pera*, March 26.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Townsend and child. From Brindisi: Mr. H. Griffiths, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Inverarity, Surg. General Howe, and Mr. Robertson. For Calcutta from Brindisi: Mr. Cruden. For Hong Kong from Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Weeks. For Alexandria from Brindisi: Mr. W., Mr. J. C., and Miss Bell.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Vega*, March 20.—For Colombo: Mr. Alfred Bremner, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser, child, and native servant, Mr. Andrew Lansdown, Mr. H. W. Layard, Mr. N. Macfarlane, Mr. Charles M'Crea, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mitchell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Moysey, three children, and ayah, Mr. F. E. Ryde, and Mr. Jas. H. Strachan. For Calcutta: Rev. E. G. A. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Fitch, two children, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Henderson, Surg. W. U. Macnamara, Miss Jeannie Moir, and Surg. J. Sykes. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. E. G. J. M'Cudden.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, March 13.—For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. A. Evans and three children, Mr. Ramchunder Basu, Mr. J. D. Jameson, Mr. A. Simpson, Mr. E. F. Grindlay, Mrs. D. M'Lauchlan Slater and two infants, Mrs. Weldon and infant, Mrs. Stewart and infant, Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, Major W. A. Kay, and Lieut. F. D. H. St. Quintin. For Brindisi: Mr. P. Playfair, H. E. the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Capt. Deane Pitt, Lieut. Col. Chrystie, Mr. P. R. Buchanan, Mr. V. S. Schlach, Major and Mrs. E. G. Lillington, Lieut. Col. W. Winson, and Mr. D. Mactavish. For Venice: Mr. Trevor Plowden, C.S., Mr. J. F. Froeschman, Mr. F. W. D. Boening, Mr. W. Finckh, Mr. S. W. Deering, Mr. Case, jun., and Mr. M. Gutteling. For Suez: F. Esenlohr, Mr. H. L. Playfair, Mr. H. C. Pinkerton, and Mr. Henry St. J. Smith. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Jarvis. For Aden: Mrs. Ward. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on March 6:—For Southampton: Mr. A. Kirby, Mr. Thirlaway, Mr. Ellis, Mr. C. Calderon, Mr. Hindle, Mr. B. Crossdale, Mrs. C. Hayter, child, and two infants, Mrs. J. M. Sym and child, Col. E. Langmore, and Dr. Jones. For Brindisi: Rev. Mr. Singer, Lieut. Col. C. Thomason, and Sir George and Lady Colley. For Venice: A gentleman and Mr. Vigors. For Port Said: Mr. Jean Habel.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Mirzapore*, March 2.—For Southampton: Miss Alice Belchambers, Miss J. Gow Smith, Mr. R. Hope Pilcher, Mrs. Granville Paget, Mrs. Watson, Mr. F. J. Biden and two children, Mrs. Stewart Dyer and three children, Mrs. C. F. Worsley and child, Mrs. J. Whyte and three children, Mrs. Wm. Cecil Bishop and child, Miss Kate Bishop, Mr. Joseph Springle, Master Richard J. Springle, Mr. John Leighton, Mrs. M. Ruskin and child, Mr. D. Kennedy, Mr. W. H. Beaumont, and Mr. C. Matthews.

CASUALTIES.

A telegram received from the British India Steam Navigation Company states that the Chinsura (s), which was ashore at False Point, near Calcutta, has got off.

Information received at Lloyd's from Malta leaves little doubt that the steamer Rathmore, which left Cardiff on Jan. 3, for Bombay, has been lost with all her crew. Two life-buoys marked "S.S. Rathmore, Liverpool," were picked up off the coast of Malta on Feb. 8 and 25 respectively. At the same place several pieces of timber, hatches apparently belonging to a steamer, and four casks of grease, have also been washed ashore. The Rathmore was owned in Liverpool. She was an iron screw of over 2,000 tons gross, and Sunderland built. Her cargo consisted of coal, which was insured in London. Insurances on the vessel have been effected in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Hydaspes, which left London on Feb. 18, for King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, arrived at Bombay, March 18, with loss of two blades of propeller; the mails were transferred to the Assam, which was to leave on the 19th.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Theodore, from Sourabaya, March 7, 31 N., 33 W.; Hieronymus, Hong Kong to New York, Feb. 22, 25 S., 5 E.; Athelstan, from Manilla, Feb. 27, off St. Helena; Frederic, for Ceylon, Feb, 8, 10 N., 26 W.; Birdston, from Bangkok, Feb. 28, 18 S., 4 E.; Mangalore, for Calcutta, March 15, off Tuskar; Silverhow, from Calcutta, on the Equator, 88 E., Feb. 8; Challenge, from Bangkok, Feb. 6, 5 N., 26 W.; Woodburn, from Calcutta, March 14; St. George, for Galle, Jan. 31, 3 S., 31 W.; Agnes, for Calcutta, Feb. 15, 6 N., 27 W.; Alliance, from Java, Feb. 2, 2 S., 28 W.; Charles Deering, for Bombay, Jan. 13, 37 —, 27 —; Lalla Rookh, for Bombay, March 13; Lord Macduff, for Rangoon, Feb. 21, 7 S., 32 W.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

THE minutes of the proceedings at the conference of railway officials from all parts of India, which sat at Calcutta in the early part of January, have been published. One object of the conference was to revise the code of rules and regulations for Indian railways, for which work, after the general principles had been settled by the conference, a sub committee of ten was appointed, composed as follows:—Two representatives of the East Indian Railways, two of the State Railways, and one of each of the following lines:—Great Indian Peninsula; Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian; Madras; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi; Oudh and Rohilkund; and Southern India. The names of the members of the sub committee are:—Mr. Molesworth, chairman, Messrs. Carter, Campbell, Hartwell, Ross, Conder, Trevithick, Betts, Prestage, and Rendell. One of the principal resolutions passed by the conference was the following, proposed by Mr. Campbell:—"Proposals having been put forward for the introduction of continuous brakes, it is recommended that one system be adopted on all Indian railways, in order that vehicles belonging to the different railways may be so fitted as to be easily interchangeable, thus avoiding the very great inconvenience, insecurity, and expense at present found to be the case on English railways through so many different kinds of continuous brakes being in use on lines running in connection with one another." A proposal by Colonel Medley, seconded by Mr. Saunders, "That in the opinion of this meeting the time has arrived for the establishment of a Railway Clearing House in some central position (such as Jubbulpore) for the whole system of Indian railways, on the basis of the English Clearing House, and that the Government be asked to undertake the subject accordingly," was negatived. The following was recorded in the minutes:—"The undersigned members of the conference, before separating, desire to submit to Government, and to the home boards of the guaranteed companies, the claims of the members of the railway staff in India to such privileges as regards pensions and retirement allowances as Government has allowed to the members of every other branch of the public service in this country." Mr. Conder brought up the rules lately promulgated for the formation of State railway savings banks, and inquired whether the Government of India would withdraw, in the case of the servants of guaranteed railway companies, the restriction of deposits to a maximum of Rs.5,000 in one year, and also whether Government were disposed to listen favourably to any proposals for the extension of these rules to guaranteed companies. The President, in reply, stated that there would probably, on application, be no objection to cancel the maximum annual limit for deposits, and that the Government of India would be inclined to regard with favour any suggestions for the extension of the State railway savings banks rule to guaranteed companies, but that no pledge could be given, as the question would have to be referred for the orders of the Secretary of State. "The cost of pensions and retirement allowances would, in part, fall on the railway shareholders, and the undersigned are confident that the railway companies would willingly contribute their share on any scale adopted and recommended by Government. The members of the Indian railway staff, whose services Government has frequently in formal resolutions acknowledged, have now, during several years, been looking forward to a settlement of the claims which they have submitted; and, after the meeting of this conference held a year ago, it was hoped that suitable regulations would have been established. Looking to the progressive increase of the revenue from Indian railways and the further growth of that revenue, which may with confidence be anticipated, it is submitted that the provision of pension and retirement allowances for the members of the staff may be made—without disturbing the financial budget of the department—with real advantage to the public service and to the railway companies, as well as to the members of the working establishment. The undersigned, with the conviction that the measure, whilst being only fair to the members of a service which has most arduous duties to perform, would also, by offering an inducement to continuance service, and by facilitating retirement in due time, conduce to efficient and economical working of undertakings which now become of great magnitude, beg most respectfully to submit the subject for the consideration of Government.—A. M. SAUNDERS, Agent and Manager, Madras Railway; W. S. BETTS, Agent, South Indian Railway; F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer, Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway; F. PRESTAGE, Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway; J BRANDER, Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway; F. H. TREVITHICK, Locomotive Superintendent, Madras Railway; J. G. COOKE, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent Oudh and Rohilkund Railway; C. SANDIFORD, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway; T COX, Acting Chief Engineer, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway; D. ROSS, Traffic Manager, Sind, Punjab, and Dehli Railway."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 95
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102⅜
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118½

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	677½
Bank of Bengal	500	740
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China ..	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	300
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¼	400
National of India	12½	103
Oriental	25	300
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,925	33 P.T.B.
Frere	150	133
Mazagon	2,000	300
Port Canning	1,4 0	175
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1020
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	690
Bellary	1,000	470
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	430
New Indian	350	105
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	41
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	340
Dhollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	1000
Fort	8,500	985
French	500	455
Sind	750	420
Mofussil	400	225
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	550
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,200	990
Anglo-Indian	100	60
Alfred Manufacturing	500	400
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,475
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	765
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	500
Central India S. W. and M	500	560
Coorla Mills	1,000	480
D. Spinning	2,000	253
Hindustan	1,000	885
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	600
Khandeish	1,000	890
Madras	1,250	375 nomi.
Madras United	1,000	1,280
Manchester Spinning	50	10 nomi.
Mazagon Spinning	500	70
National Spinning	1,000	675 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	815
Oriental	625	615
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	96
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills	1,000	760
Victoria Mil s	1,000	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	112
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,780
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	330
Treacher and Co.	500	710
Thacker and Co.	100	120

CALCUTTA.—March 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes .. .. .. Rs	95 2 to 95 4
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 8 to —
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	102 2 to 102 4
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	102 2 to 102 4
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884) .. .. .. Rs.	105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6	of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 4
6	of 1878 (1 08)	102 0 to 102 2

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	100 to 101
Bank of Bengal	500	740 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	107 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	55 to [57
Bengal Coal	1000	1580 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1580 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	295 to 300
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	47 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	77 to 78
Burrakur Coal	100	70 to 71
Calcutta Docking	700	120 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	112 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	35 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	98 to 99
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	66 to 67
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	280 to 285
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	29 to 30
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	230 to 235
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	175 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	63 to 64
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1190 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	114 to 115
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	109 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	13 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	144 to 145
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	96 to 97
Riverside Press	90	75 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	44 to 45
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	265 to 270
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	34 to 35
Strand Bank Press	100	98 to 99
Watson's Patent Press	100	100 to 101
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to 68
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47 to 48
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	300 to 310
Do. contributory	100	150 to 155
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	105 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	73 to 74
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	70 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	200 to 210
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	45 to 47
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	52 to 53
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	50 to —
Giel e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	110 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	10 to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjil ng)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to 130
Majagram Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	50 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to ..
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 72
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singe l (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	90 to 93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	— —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	160 to 165
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—March 10.

Four per cent.	5 to 5¼ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	2⅜ to 2⅝ pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	2¼ to 2½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	1 to — do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	par to ½ do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1¼ do.
Bank of Madras Shares	26 to 27 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 3⅛-16d.	—	1s. 8⅛d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 4⅛-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅛d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8⅛d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅛d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS
Sovereigns ..	—	—	12 0 0
Bar silver ..	—	—	—
Bar gold ..	—	—	—

LONDON.—March 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	102¾ to 102¾
4	Do. October 10, 1888	— to —
4	India Enfaced Paper	78⅛ to 79⅛
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85 to 86
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1382 —	to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 {Redeem. on 12}	33 to 38pm
4	Do. under £1,000 {months notice.}	33 to 38pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 102
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 110
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 108
6	Do. 1895-96	112 to 114
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	111 to 113

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	124½ to 125½
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	136 to 138
East Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	— to —
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	125½ to 126½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	119½ to 120½
Do. do. 5 do.	20	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	111 to 113
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	106 to 105
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 123
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	118½ to 119½
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	105 to 107

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	100 to 102
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12½ to 12⅝
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	105 to 108
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	100 to 102
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	101 to 103
Indo-European	25	24 to 26

BANKS.

Agra	10	10¾ to 11¼
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22½ to 23½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21½ to 22½
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28⅛	36 to 37
Land Mortgage of India ..	2¾	1½ to 1¾ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	21 to 23

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius ..	1	¾ to 1 pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	20	— to —
Do.	10	7 to 4 dis
Do.	5	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	3 to 4 pm
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	2 to 2½ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2½ to 3⅛
Moyar Coffee	5	8 to 9
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2	1¾ to 1⅛ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10½ to 11⅛
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	53 to 55
Do. do. New, 1867	20	par to 1pm

TEA.

Assam	20	63 to 66
British Indian	20	4⅜ to 5⅛
Borelli	—	15 to 16
Darjiling	20	25½ to 26½
Dejoo	—	10 to 10⅛
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	44 to 49
Lebong	10	11 to 12
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10½ to 11⅛
Do. New	10	⅛ to ¼ pm
Mungledye	—	9 to 10
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	3 to 3⅛

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta ..	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Madras ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Mauritius ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.

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LIST OF
INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., India Telegraph, 14 mo., Mar 27, '79
Adamson, J., Burma Forests, 2 y., May 29, 1878.
Adam, R. M., Salt Department, Madras.
Allen, C. F. E., B. B. Law Dept., 12 mo., Aug. 29,'79.
Ameer Ali, Ben. Jud., 15 mo., Dec. 1,'79.
Ancell, F., B. Pilot, 12 mo., May 23, '79.
Anderson, G. A., Bo. P.W.D. 18 mo., March 15, '79.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 10 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
Apjohn, J. H., Bl. P.W.D., 18 mo., April 5, '79.
Archibald, E. D., Bengal Educational, 24 mo., Aug. 21, '78
Ashton, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., Oct. 16, '79.
Atkins, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mo., May 17, '79.

Bagshawe, F. T. P., Madras Police, 20 mo., July 27, '79.
Baker, M. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judicial, 12 mo., Oct. 20, '79.
Ball, V., Geological Survey, 27½ mo., July 1, '78.
Barbour, D. M., Bl. Cov., Finan. Depart., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Barr, D. L., Indian Marine, 12 mo., Sept. 21, '79.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forest, 26 mo., May 31, '78.
Barry, W., Bl Cov., N.W P. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo, May 5'79.
Batty, H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 24 mo., Mar. 5, 1879
Beckett, J. O'B., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 23 mo., Feb. 10,'79.
Bellett, G., Ben. Ed., 24 mo., Nov. 18, '79.
Best, J. W., M. Cov, M. Judicial, 15 mo., April 14, '79.
Beynon, R. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 18 mo., Feb. 17, 1879.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., April 22, '79.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 15 mo., Aug. 22,'79
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 20 mo., April 1, '79.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 12 mos., July 13, '79.
Borradaile, A. A. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 9mo. Nov. 24,'79.
Boulton, W. A., Sind Settlement, 20 mo., Sept. 30, '78.
Boutflower, W. N., N.W.P. Educational, 19 mo., Mar. 28,'79
Boxwell, J., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 7,'79.
Bradbury, J. F. (B. Cov.), B. R. and G., 21 mo., Mr. 8, '79
Broadhead, J. T., B. Pilot Service, 2 y., June 28, '78.
Bruce, R. J.
Bryant, A. J. Mil. Accts. Depart., 2 years, Dec. 6, '78.
Buckley, R. B., B. P.W.D., 16 mo., May 3, 1879.
Burns, J. H., Hyderabad R. and G., 18 mo., April 30, '79.

Campbell, F. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mo., June 14, '78
Campbell, W. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mo., Feb. 8, '80.
Carr Gomm, F. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 30mo., Mch. 11, '78
Casson, G. D., Survey Department, 12 mo., Nov. 1, '79.
Charles, J. G. (B. Cov.), B. R and G., 17 m. 20d., May 6, '79
Charles, F. L. (Bo. Cov.), 17 mo., Dec. 6, '79.
Chichester, F. A., B. Police, 18 mo., Sept. 9, '79.
Clarke, C. B., Bengal Educational, on duty.
Clutterbuck, H., India P.W.D., 21 mos., Nov. 4, 1878.
Collins, F. B., Punjab Police. 12 mo., Jan. 4, '80.
Coghlan, J. A., Bombay P.W.D., 2 y., July 25, '78.
Coghlan, R. N., Salt Dep., Bombay, 9 mo., Aug. 16, '79.
Coles, C. E., Bombay Police, 9 mo., Feb. 21, '80.
Conceicao, De, Bo. Med., 18 mo., Aug., '78,
Cornwall, W.W.G. (B.C.), N.W.P., R. & G., 19½mo., Mr. 24,'79.
Crampton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 9 mo., Sept. 10, '79.
Crosthwait, T. P. S., Punjab Irrigation, 24 mo., Apl. 16, '79
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Jud., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Cumming, C. L. B. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos

Dane, R. M., Bl. Cov., Punjab Commission, 15mos., April 21,'79.
Daniel, J. R. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 18 mo., Mar. 31, '79
Darling, W. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mo., May 13, '79.
Davies, J. R., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., May 12. '79.
Davies, W., Madras Police, 12 mo.
Davis, R., India P.W.D., 18 mo., Mar. 6, 1879
Dick, R., Pun. Ed., 21 mo. 19 days, Oct. 28, '78.
Dobbs, R. C., Mysore P.W.D., 20 mo., April 22, '79.
Dodd, A. J., Burma Marine, 24 mo., April 23, '79.
Dodsworth, R. S., N.W.P. Forests, 16 mo., May 1, '79.
Douglas, C. J., Madras Forest, 30mo., May 18, '78.
Douglas, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 39 mo., March 28, '77.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Drysdale, A. T., Berar Forests, 12 mo., Feb. 1, '80.
Duncan, D., M. Educational, 20 mo., April 8, '79.
Duncan, G., M. Educational, 24 mo. April 9. '79.

Edwards, F. L., Punjab Police, 20 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
Elliott, C.A., C.S.I., (B. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., on duty
Elsmie, G. R. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Commr.
Elston, J., Indus Valley Railway, 12 mos., Aug. 11, '79.
Engel, G.
Evans, C. T., N.W.P. P.W D., 18 mo., April 21, '79.
Ewing, R., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 20 mo., Feb. 25, '80.

Fincham, R. P., Persian Telegraph, 12 mo., Aug. 20, 1879.
Foley, R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 30 mo., June 2, 1877.
Foote, R. B., Geological Survey, 24 mo., May 13 '79.
Frew, H. J., Finan. Depart., 31 months, Jan. 2, '79.
Frost, C.E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos. May 5,'79.
Fryer, F. W. R. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 24 m., Nov. 10,'79
Fulton, E.M.A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18mos., May 5,'79.
Furnivall, J. G., State Railways, 12 mo., Sept. 12, '79.

Garrett, C.B., (B. Cov.) Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., Feb. 11,'79.
Gibbs, J. (C.S.I.), Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Apl. 7, '79.
Gilbert-Cooper, B. G.
Giles, R., Sind Commission, 18 mo., June 6, '79.
Good, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 20 mo., April 1, '79
Goodrich, H.St.A., M.Cov., M.Rev. and Gen., 18mo., Apl 25,'79.
Gompertz, H., M. Revenue Survey, 15 mo.
Gosselin, G. A., Telegraph Depart., 2 years, Nov. 13, 1878.
Grant, J. D., Madras P.W.D., 2 years, Oct. 21, 1878.
Grant, T. J. C. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., f. July 1,'79.
Grant, F., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, 79.
Greaves, R. H., Bl. Cov, Bl. Rev. and Gen. 14 mo., April 25,'79.
Grimley, W. H. (B. Cov.), B. R. & G., 14 mo., May 26, '79.

Haggard, A. H. (Ben. Cov.), 12 mo., Oct. 17, '79.
Hamilton, R. C. A., N W.P. Police, 15 mo. 15 dys, Mar 1, '79.
Hamilton, W. R., Bombay Rev. and Gen., 12 mo., Aug. 14, '79.
Harrison, H. L., Ben. Cov. Bd. of Rev., 12 mo., Mar. 6, '80
Hatchell, F. J. G., Pun. Police, 24 months, June 29, '79.
Hawkins, J. P., Indo-European Telegraph, 2 y., Oct. 24,'78
Heineky, G. M., Burma Police, 12 mo., July 18,'79.
Hobart, R. T. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Police, 24 mo., July 12,'78
Hodges, E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 15 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Hogg, F. R. (Ben. Cov.), Post-office, 12 mo., fm. Aug. 8, '79.
Homan, T. H., Punjab Commission, 18 mo., May 26, '79
Horst, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., June 5, '79.
Hime, R. D, Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 3,'79
Hope, J., (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 18 mo., Mar. 25, 1879.
Hurley, E. B., Tel. Dept., 12 mo., July 9, '79.
Hurst, R. B., 12 mos., from Sept. 18, '79.
Hynes, L. G., Bo. Mint. 18 mo., May 5, '79.

Innes, C. E. S.
Irvine, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & Oudh. 9 mo., Feb. 14,'80
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov.). Oudh Com., 24mo., Dec. 24, '79.

Jacob, W., Ben. Forests, 18 mo., June, 6, '79.
James, H. E. M. (Bo Cov.), Post. Dep., 24 m., May 31,'78.
Jardine, J. (Bo. Cov.), Burma Judicial, 22 mo., Jan. 1, 1879
Jenkinson, C. H. G., P.W.D., 12 mo., May 31, '79.
Jervoise, A. A.C., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen.
Jones, A. J. P., India P.W.D., 18 months, Dec. 8, 1878.
Jones, T., B. Judicial, 30 mo., May 15, '78.
Josephs, S. J., Telegraph Depart., 15 mos,, Jan. 3, '80.

Kelleher, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 24 mo., Sep. 12,'79
Kemble, W. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen, 24 mo., Sept. 6,'78
King, W., Coorg Forests, 15 mos., from July 9, '79.
Kingsmill, J., Bombay Press, 12 months, from July 11, '79.

Larminie, W. R., (B. Cov.), B. R. & G., 18 mo., May 7,'79.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mo., Mar. 26, '79
Laycock, F., Bengal Marine, 18 mos. 7 days, April 5, '79.
Le Hardy, C.T. (B. Cov.), March 8, '78.
Lee Warner, W. (Bo. Cov.), Sind Com., 24 mo., Sept. 6,'78.
Leeds, R. J. (B. Cov.) N.W.P., Rev. and Gen. 22mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Leeds, H., Forest Department C. P.
Leman, G. D. (M. Cov.), M. R. & G., 16 mo., May 3, '79.
Lethbridge, R., C.I.E., Press Com., 20 m. 2d., Feb. 3,'79.
Leupolt, H. J., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mo., April 9, '79.
Leventhorpe, J. B., P.W.D. C. Prov., 8 mos., Nov. 1, '79.
Lloyd W., Burma Police, 15 months, from June 7, '79.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Ed., 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Logan, W., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 12,'79.
Louis, J. A. H., Bengal Judicial, 18 months.

Mackay, H., N.W.P. Press, 24 mo., April 30, '79.
Macgregor, J., Bengal Marine, 24 mo., Sept. 5, '78.
Maclean, C. D. (M. Cov.), Rev. and G., 12 mo., Sept. 24,'79.
Maclean, C F., Telegraph Depart., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
Macleod, M., Burma Police. 36 mos., Feb. 18, '77.
Macnabb, D. C. (B. Cov.), P. Com., 16 mo., June 9, 1879.
Macpherson, G. M. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Judic., 24mo., Sept. 30,'78.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 12mo., Jan. 6, '80.
M'Gill, J., Telegraph Depart., 12 months, from July 4, '79.
M'Leod, G. E., Assam Commis., 12 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
Magrath, C. F. (B Cov.), B. R. and G., 14 mo., Mar. 31, '79
Mallet, F. R., Geo. Survey, 15 mo., July 25, '79.
Mangles, R. L., V.C. (Ben. Cov.), B.R.G., 14 mo., Sep. 19,'79
Martin, J., Bo. Marine, 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Masters, W., Opium Department, 18 mo., May 25, '79.
Matson, C., Bengal pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '79.
Maxwell, J. F., P.W.D. Bengal, 18 months.
Mayer, R. V., M. Settlement, 18 mo., Mar. 15, 1879
Meiklejohn, G. F., Mysore Survey, 12 mo., Sep. 19, '79.
Moir, E. M'H., Punjab Forests 18 months, April 18, '79.
Monteath, J. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Rev. and Gen., 15mo., Aug. 8,'79.
Moore, L, M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., April 8, '79.
Moore, T. M., Tel. Dep., 12 mo., Sept. 26, '79.
Moore, J G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 12 mo., Oct 6, '79.
Moore, C. W. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Judicia, 8mo., Jan. 24, '80.
Mullaly, A. T., Bombay P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Muller, A.
Murray, T. J., Bl. Cov., Assam Com., 19 mos., April 5, '79.
Murrell, T., Bombay Ordnance, 12 mos., Aug. 8, '79

Nash, A. M., Bengal Educational, 6 mos., Feb. 1,.'80.
Norris, W. R., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., from June 12,'79.
Norman, T. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Norton, D., Bl. Cov., Bl., Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 5,'79.

Oldham, R. A., B. P.W.D. 15 mo., 18 dys., Apl. 25, 1879.
Ommaney, H. F. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. & G., 24 mo., Sept. 12,'79.
Ottley, D. G., State Railways, 15 mo., May 22, '79.

Palmer, A. V. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judical, 24mos., frm. July 25,'79.
Park, G. S. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen. 24 mo., Apl. 19,'78.
Parry, R., Bengal Educational, 15½ mo., Feb. 2, '80.
Paterson, J., Bl. P.W.D., 12 mo., April 25, 1879.
Parsons, R., Madras P.W.D., 18 mo., Feb. 11, '79.
Peile, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bombay Administration, on duty.
Peterson, F.W.V. (B.Cov.), B.Rev. and G., 13m., fm. Oct. 19,'79
Phelan, A. B., Punjab Irrigation, 19 mo., Mar. 15, 1879.
Philipps, W. R., India Telegraph, 24 mo., Feb. 25, 1879
Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Depart., 24 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Pogson, Miss E. J., M. Astronomical, 18 mo., Jan. 17, '79
Porteous, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 20 mo., April 7, '79
Pottinger, J. C., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mo., Feb. 24, '79.
Pratt, W. D., Bengal Police, 19 months, April 8, '79.
Pritchard C. B. (Bo. Cov.), Salt Dept., 12 mo., May 26, '79.
Pritchard, T., M. R. and G., 15 mo., Mar 27, 1879
Propert, W. H. (Bo. Cov.), 12 months.

Ransom, S., Bengal pilot, 6 mos
Rayne, M., Indus Valley Railway, 20 mo., May 5, '79.
Reade, A. E., Telegraph Department, 30 mo., May 21, 77.
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 24 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Redfern, T.R. (B.Cov.), N.W.P.R. & G., 19mo., April 1, '79
Reinold, E. K., Bo. P.W.D., 15 mo., April 7, 1879
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Depart., 17 mos., Dec. 23, '79.
Righy, W., Punjab Forests, 28 mo., March 25, 1878.
Ritchie, D. W., B. Police, 18 mo., May 16, '79.
Roberts, T. R., Bl. P.W.D., 12 mo., March 11, '79.
Robertson, W. R., M. Agricultural, 19 mo., May 7, '79.
Rogers, A. C. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 mo., May 27, '79.
Russell, A. S.

Saunders, R. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Jud., 9 m., Feb. 21,'80
Scannell, H.
Sconce, G. C., Bl. Judicial, 16 months, from June 27, '79.
Scott, W. H., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mo., April 21, '79.
Sells, A. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 23 mo., Mar. 22, '79
Sewell, H., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo, April 22,'79.
Sewell, R., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 22, '79.
Sharp, H. G., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Dec. 22, '78.
Sharpe, G., Railway Depart., 9 months, from May 31, '79.
Sharpe, G., Bombay P.W.D., 15 mos., June 1, '79.
Sherman, J. S., Bengal Pilot, 2, months.
Sills, F., B. P.W.D., 15 mo., May 3, '79.
Single, J. G.
Skrine, F.H.B. (B.Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 30 mo., April 8, '78.
Smart, R. B., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Smith, W. F., Ben. Police, 18 mo., May 5, '79.
Sneyd, J. P., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Dec. 5, '79.
Speak, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 months, from May 24, '79.
Stevens, C. C. (B. Cov.), B Rev. & Gen., 2 y., Aug. 1, '78.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 2 years, Dec. 13, '78.
Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 24 mo., May 8, '79.
Sullivan, H. E. (Mad Cov.), Madras Revenue, on duty.
Symons, K. E., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., July 24,'78
Taylor, F. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Jan. 24, '80
Thomas, T. E. Madras Police, 15 mo., Aug. 20, '79.
Thomson, C.
Thorburn, S. S., (B. Cov.) Pun. Sett., 24 mo., Feb. 1, '79.
Thornhill, J. H. N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mo., April 1, '79
Thornhill, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl. 12mo., Dec. 22, '79.
Thornton, T.H., C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), Punj. Jud., 24m., Nov. 9, 79
Tomlinson, T. A., Madras Survey, 24 mos., Aug. 7, '79.
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Jud., 10 mo., Feb. 21, '80.
Tremlett, J. D. (B. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Tucker, H.St.G., Bl. Cov., Punjab Com., 24mos., April 28, '79.
Turner, G. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 12 mo., Oct. 6, '79.
Tuson, F. E., Andamans' Commission, 12 mo., May 19, '79.
Tweedie, J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 17 mos. from July 25,'79.
Tyndall, H., Burma P.W.D., 24 mo., Feb. 19, '79.

Von Ahn, C., Central India P.W.D., 18 mo., May 25, '79.

Walker, E. O., Telegraph Depart., 24 mo., Jan. 27, '80.
Warden, H. W., India Railways, 12 mo., from July 14, '79.
Watt, G., Ben. Ed., 18 mo., July 24, '79.
Webb, W. T., Bengal Educational, 24 mo., Aug. 21, 1878.
Weir, T., Mad. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 20 mo.
Weld, M.R. (Mad. Cov.) M. Rev. and Gen., 18mo., Nov. 20,'79.
Whiteway, R.S. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Settle., 19 mo., April 7, '79
Williams, G.M., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 11,'79.
Wilkinson, F. H. (M. Cov.), 18 mo., March 10, '78.
Winter, H. E. (Bo. Cov.) Bo. R. and G., to Jan. 1, 1880.
Wilson. R. H., Ben. Cov., Bengal, 20 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
Winterbotham, H.M. (M. Cov) M. R. and G., 2y. June 30,'78
Wood, W. C., Oudh Com., 22 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Wood, T. W., Burma Police, 15 months, from June 8,'79.
Wood, R., Bombay Dockyard.

Young, J., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 27, '79.

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Behr, Rev. B. M. (B. Est.), 24 mo.
Bell, Rev. W. C. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Baldwin, Rev. J. R. (Bl. Est.), 24 mo., July 1, 1878.
Blunt, Rev. J. H. T. (Bo. Est.), 12 mo, Jan. 6, '79.
Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (B. Est.). 24 mo., Feb. 22, '78.
Bromehead, Rev. W. C. (B. Est.), Nov. 4, 1878.
Browne Rev., J. F. (Mad. Est.), 30 mo., July 31, '77.

Duke, Rev. W. A. (Ben. Est.), 18 mos.

Easum, Rev. R. (Bo. Est.), 17 mo. 28 days, Nov. 18, '78.

Higgins, Rev. J. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Nov. 17, '79.

Jarbo, Rev. P. J. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
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McKee, Rev. J. (Mad. Est.), 24 mo., May 10, '78.
Midwinter, Rev. H. W. (Bo. Est.)., 12 mos., Dec. 15, '79.
Moore, Rev. T. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.

Ostrehan, Rev. J. D. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, '79

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Stead, Rev. S. (Bo. Est.), 20 mo., March 20, '79.
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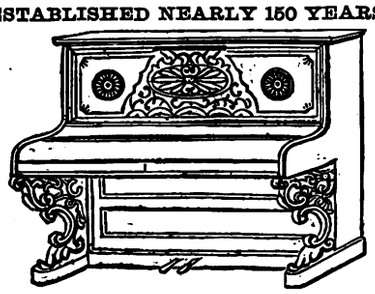
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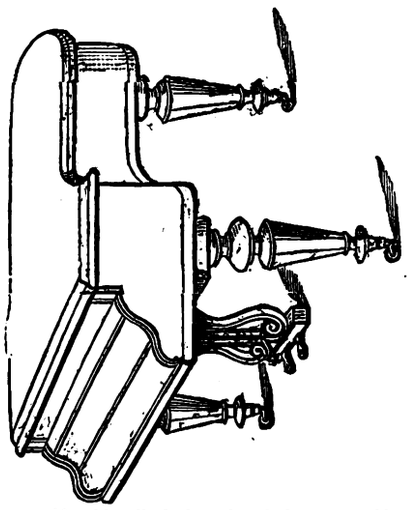
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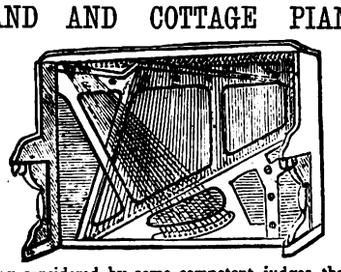


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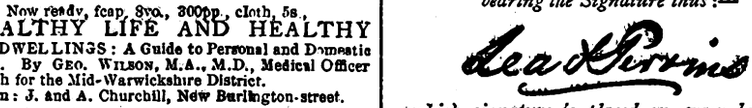
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, March 20; Madras and Allahabad, March 18; Calcutta, March 17.

THE telegraphic news from Afghanistan is chiefly a contradiction of the death of Mahomed Jan, and an announcement of the opening of negotiations with the Ghazni malcontents, who are expected to come to Cabul with the Mustaufi. The Bengal Division is on the march for Ghazni, and General Primrose has taken command, by telegram, of the Bombay troops in Southern Afghanistan. General Phayre commands in Kandahar. The Khugianis have paid Rs.5,000 for their share in the attack on Fort Battye. The Khyber line is said to be threatened by other attacks. A party of the enemy which threatened Jagdalak Kotal on the 2nd inst. were dispersed. Other items are as follow:—

"Colonel Newdigate, of the Rifle Brigade, has been appointed to the command of a brigade in Kuram. From the same quarter comes the news that a fire has occurred in the stables of the 13th Bengal Cavalry. Fifteen horses were burnt to death and fifty were injured, while a large quantity of arms and accoutrements were destroyed. It seems certain that the fire was accidental.

"General Ross has assumed command of the 2nd Division at Cabul, around which place 12,000 excellent troops are now assembled. A brigade will probably proceed shortly into Logar, both to collect the revenue and to show the Afghans that General Roberts does not remain within his defences from any fear of them"

From Kandahar it is reported that the troops of the Sirdar, now the Wali, have defeated the Zemindauri rebels, and that in Herat Ayoub has proclaimed a jehad against the English.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Kandahar that Col. St. John has brought a letter from the Viceroy to the Sirdar Shere Ali, informing him that her Majesty has been pleased to confer on him the sovereignty of the province of Kandahar, the limits of which are to be fixed hereafter, with the title of Wali. He is also informed of the construction of the railway to Kandahar, where a British force and a political agent are to be permanently stationed.

THE *Standard* correspondent with General Stewart's column sends the following from Juldak:—

"The advance continues without interruption from the enemy, although shots are occasionally fired at us by fanatics in the hills. A shot came into camp to-day and mortally wounded one of the native camp followers. The troops are in high spirits at their advance, after months of inaction, and we hope to have a chance of fighting. The weather is extremely hot during the day, but bitterly cold at night. The great changes in temperature every twenty-four hours try the men much, and there is a good deal of sickness, but few cases of a serious character. Hughes's Brigade is in heliographic communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai, also with Barter's Brigade at Argesan. There are no signs of opposition on the part of the tribes in this part of the country; but it is reported that there is a strong gathering near Sharjui, and that the enemy will certainly fight there. There is general satisfaction at the news that Shere Ali has been informed by the Viceroy that his loyal service is to be rewarded by the Queen by his appointment to the sovereignty of Kandahar with the title of Wali. A British Agent, with a British force, is to be stationed there; but in other respects Shere Ali is to be independent. He has done us excellent service and has supported us in every way, and we could have no one in power at Kandahar more devoted to our interests."

THERE is reason to hope that the Naga war may now be considered at an end. The Konoma Nagas have given in and surrendered their arms, and their fortifications have been occupied by the 44th Native Infantry. The *Times* correspondent says that the impression is general that a more capable commander would have brought this little war to a conclusion months ago.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that accounts have been received by Chinese merchants of the death of King Theebaw from small-pox. Fears are apprehended of a civil war.

A RANGOON paper asserts that there is scarcity in Upper Burma; but another correspondent wites that the harvest has been good. In British Burma it has certainly been abundant. The reapers have crowded to Mandalay to waste their gains in gambling in the royal lotteries, to the immediate benefit of the flotilla steamers. The correspondent quoted above writes that there is an alarming increase in the criminal population of British Burma.

THERE is an able defence of General Massy's conduct on Dec. 11 in the *Pioneer*. The gist of it is that he was sent to stop a supposed flying enemy and found himself confronted by Mahomed Jan, whose presence with 10,000 men was unsuspected, swooping down upon Sherpur. General Massy could not stand still to wait for General Macpherson, nor retreat followed by the enemy. He took the only course for a gallant soldier, and, at all hazards to himself and men, tried to save the cantonments by giving time to get up the infantry. The *Pioneer* adds:—"We are informed by men capable of judging that the Sherpur cantonments were saved by the hour's check which Mahomed Jan received at the hands of the cavalry brigade on Dec. 11. Had General Massy wavered, retired, or failed to show a bold front, Mahomed Jan's strategy would have succeeded, and Sherpur must have been in flames before a single soldier from General Macpherson's or General Baker's brigades could have arrived to avert the catastrophe."

THIS mail brings news of the death of Mr. J. C. Geddes, of the Bengal Civil Service, district judge of Sarun and Chumparun, brother of the professor of Greek at Aberdeen, and Mr. O. B. Irvine, of the Madras Civil Service, acting collector of Vizagapatam, from the bite of a cheetah.

THE Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to Act XXI. of 1879, passed in the Governor General's Council, providing for the trial of offences committed in places beyond British India and for the extradition of criminals.

A NEW official quarterly army list being in preparation at the War-office, the Secretary of State, as editor in chief, has called for statements of the staff and war services of officers of the Indian army. Every officer of the Bengal Staff Corps and Indian army, combatant or non-combatant, is required to prepare and transmit to the adjutant general at Simla as soon as possible a statement of his staff service (*i.e.*, service in appointments equivalent to appointments on the general staff of the army) and the campaigns, &c., in which he may have been engaged, the decorations and rewards he may have received, and any mention that may have been made concerning him in published despatches.

THE Lahore paper is informed that the Government of India have recently established a fund for the benefit of the families of native soldiers killed in Afghanistan, and that the subscription list is headed with a donation of Rs.400 from Thakur Protab Kudr Sing, Talukdar of Rampur Mathura, in the Sitapur District.

THE following consolidated sums have been admitted by the controller of military accounts for the medical charge of field and base hospitals:—For a surgeon major over twenty years' service Rs.1,250 per mensem; for a surgeon major under twenty years' service Rs.1,050; for a surgeon above five years' service Rs.850; for a surgeon under five years' Rs.450.

THE Bombay papers announce the safe arrival from Liverpool of the first Cunard steamer, *Batavia*.

THE Indian Merchant Shipping Act has received the assent

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of the Governor General, but will not come into force until June 1. The Act relates to unseaworthy and unsafe ships, distressed seamen, ship surveying, receivers of wreck, inspection of ships with regard to light and fog signals, &c.

THE Merchant Shipping Bill had scarcely passed when curious omissions were discovered in it, which are pointed out by a Calcutta contemporary. For instance, in the matter of surveyors; generally, these will have to qualify under the Act, yet the surveyors for Lloyd's and Veritas are exempted from qualifying under the Act, but the surveyor to the American Lloyd's, American Record, and to the German Lloyd's has not been so exempted, although he has held his appointment for three or four years. This is an oversight which will probably attract the notice of the consuls concerned. Then, again, the bill, as far as we can see, leaves open a wide door for a manœuvre of this sort: Vessels owned by natives, especially by Mahomedan firms, are generally of a class which have passed off their first letter. They are also vessels of a class which is looked after in English ports. Yet the New Merchant Shipping Bill for India takes no thought of the case by which these vessels can be transferred from the English to what is called the Turkish flag, and then be sent to sea in a condition which is best illustrated by the pumps working every four hours. This is a matter the insurance offices and the chamber of commerce might take up. It is a matter which ought not to have escaped the framers of the bill.

THE Government of India has conferred a boon on all officers by having decided to publish monthly, like the War-office, instead of in the *Gazette of India*, such instructions and regulations relating to financial and administrative subjects connected with the army as may be thought fit. The first monthly number has been issued.

IT is satisfactory to the *Englishman* to find that some consideration is at last to be shown to the veterinary surgeons of the army, whom a contemporary rightly describes as "the best abused and worst paid" branch of the service. In future, when in charge of transport animals, they are to be allowed Rs.75 per month extra pay.

THE farewell ovation given to the departing Governor of Bombay is described by the local journals as unprepared and unparalleled. There was not time to organise a grand tamasha, but it would seem that the entire population turned out, while all the notables of every caste and colour assembled to bid him God speed. It would be hard for one man to be often exposed to so much enthusiastic demonstration. The change from the flowers with which he was heaped in Bombay to the brickbats with which the Oldbury electors greeted him was truly a striking one. It is a sad imputation, too, on the people of Bombay that all the notables, native as well as European, crowded for a last shake of the hand that Mr. Hastings tells us is red with the blood of the Afghans.

THE Government of India have, thinks a Bombay journal, paid a very high compliment to Sir R. Temple's personal ability in thinking it needful, as the telegraph has already informed us, to assume direct charge of the Kandahar Railway on the very day of his departure.

OF Sir James Fergusson's appointment to the governorship of Bombay, *Native Opinion* remarks:—"For our part we are glad that a civilian is not to preside over our destinies. However clever civilian governors may be, they are too obedient to the behests of their superiors. Such is generally not the case with those who come out from the free atmosphere of England. Liberal or Conservative, they entertain more respect for public opinion and bring out less of imperialism with them. We therefore welcome Sir James Fergusson to this Presidency."

FROM February 1 to 15 nine lakhs of Government paper were enfaced for payment of interest in London, and five lakhs retransferred to India. This left the balance enfaced against India from June 9, 1867, at 580 lakhs.

THE accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first ten months of the financial year 1879-80, as compared with those for the corresponding period of the previous year, show that the value of merchandise imported was Rs.33,55,71,184, as against Rs.32,42,63,047, and that of merchandise exported Rs.51,52,08,937, as against Rs.47,82,12,063. The value of the treasure imported was Rs.9,96,66,956, as against Rs.4,77,42,552, and that of treasure exported Rs.1,89,73,901, as against Rs.3,06,87,560. The gross amount of import duty collected, including salt, was Rs.3,34,04,889, as against Rs.3,40,03,334, and that of export duty collected was Rs.38,57,801, as against Rs.39,05,864.

THE trade and navigation returns for British India for January last show that the imports in that month amounted to Rs.5,20,65,796, as compared to Rs.4,39,49,666 and Rs.5,44,47,905 in the corresponding months, respectively, of 1879 and 1878, while the exports were Rs.7,28,09,620, as compared to Rs.6,21,26,450 and Rs.6,48,80,865. For the ten months, April 1, 1879, to Jan. 31, 1880, the amount of imports was Rs.43,52,38,140, as compared to Rs.37,20,05,599 and Rs.49,87,77,107 for the corresponding periods of 1878-79 and 1877-78 respectively; the exports being Rs.53,41,82,838, as compared to Rs.50,88,99,623 and Rs.54,23,43,464.

THE marine court of inquiry regarding the loss of the *Vingorla* has been unable to arrive at any decision as to the cause of her foundering; but recommends that an alteration should be made at once in the rules which regulate the boat accommodation carried by passenger steamers so as to provide for such steamers having boat or raft accommodation capable of saving the life of every person on board.

THE Indian Association has again, in view of the forthcoming elections, deputed Mr. Lalmohun Ghose to England to advocate the interests of India, and the association further proposes to send an address on behalf of India to the electors of the United Kingdom. Mr. Ghose on arriving in Bombay at once secured his passage and sailed the same evening. So he has had a chance of trying his hand at influencing the prospective member for East Worcestershire on the voyage.

THE actual receipts from twelve months' sales of Bengal opium and eleven months 'pass duty on opium exported from Bombay have amounted to Rs.9,97,24,949, against an estimate of Rs 8,60,35,000. This is Rs.1,36,89,949 better than the estimate, and of this surplus Bengal has contributed Rs.76,82,861 and Bombay Rs.60,07,088.

DURING the first ten months of the current financial year the value of silver coin and bullion received for assay value at the mints of Calcutta and Bombay was Rs.8,40,74,050, of which Rs.1,84,59,420 was received in Calcutta and Rs 6,56,14,630 in Bombay. The amount coined and examined in the same period was Rs.8,42,19,025, of which Rs.169,25,835 was in Calcutta and Rs.6,72,93,190 in Bombay.

THE faithful of the Brahm Somaj, according to their organ, the *Indian Mirror*, have been spending eight days with Moses. On the eighth day Moses made a speech, which has been elaborately reported. He spoke of Bengal as the land of the Aryans, and also as modern Israel. The *Pioneer* says that the former is certainly incorrect, and so the latter possibly is. Socrates was to be next interviewed by the Brahmos.

THE rates of mortality in different parts of India according to the latest returns were:—Bombay, 42; Calcutta, 29; Madras, 38; and Punjab 25 a thousand of the population per annum.

THE *United Service Gazette* understands that Colonel Godfrey Clerk, Rifle Brigade, who was stated to have

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been offered the appointment of adjutant general of the Madras Army, is not qualified for the post, as he has not passed the requisite examination in Tamil, although he possesses a good knowledge of Oriental languages. Colonel Clerk has resumed command of the 3rd Battalion in Dublin.

THE report of the Mansion House Committee for the relief of Irish distress acknowledges in the receipts for January and February £3,750 as forwarded from India. From Bombay, £1,500; Madras, £1,000. His Excellency the Nawab Abdul Gunaz, £125; his Excellency the Nawab Khajab Absundoolah, £125; the family of the late Maharaja of Vizianagram, £1,000.

THE Indian papers contain the announcement already telegraphed that the long-expected order about the re-organisation of the Indian Medical Department has at last appeared and was to come into force on March 31. The administrative appointments to be made are one surgeon general with the Government of India on a monthly salary of Rs.2,700; a deputy surgeon general for civil administration in Bengal on Rs.2,250; a deputy surgeon general in the North West Provinces and Oudh on Rs.2,250; a deputy surgeon general in the Punjab on Rs.1,800; a deputy surgeon general for the civil administration in the Central Provinces also on Rs.1,800; a surgeon general for civil administration in Madras and one for Bombay, each on Rs.2,500. The surgeons general of Madras and Bombay are each to have a secretary, who will be paid Rs.800 (consolidated pay). The deputy surgeons-general of Bengal, the North West Provinces, and the Punjab will each have the local rank of surgeon general.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S Financial Statement is not regarded with feelings of complete satisfaction by some of the vernacular journals. In an article headed "A loss of Ten Millions from a Surplus of Five," one of the leading journals argues that, the famine relief capital fund having been spent and the public works expenditure limited to two-and-a-half millions, the natural deduction is that, instead of the boasted surplus of five millions, nearly double that amount is due to the wrong side. Another paper complains of the increase in the price of salt which results from the attempt to equalise its rates in all parts of India. The writer thinks the increase to be operating most oppressively to certain classes of people, and is of opinion that their representatives should vigorously oppose the policy that leads to such a mischievous result.

DEPARTURE OF SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

ON the morning of the day on which the late Governor left Bombay several deputations attended to present addresses, the first being that adopted at the public meeting. The address was read with considerable emphasis by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who prefaced the reading by a few well-chosen sentences. In reply, Sir Richard Temple, after expressing his pleasure and gratification at the honour which had been done him, proceeded to address himself to the native gentlemen who formed the deputation, apologising to the European gentlemen present for so doing on the ground that he had already at the Byculla dinner expressed his sentiments to the European section of the community. He remarked that during his sojourn in Western India he had had experience of every class of the native community, from the humblest to the highest, and he might say that he had found virtues in them all. In alluding to the fact that the deputation was made up of members of the mercantile, manufacturing, and industrial classes, he expressed his belief that the manufacturing industry of Bombay would constitute one of the most remarkable features of the present age. He spoke in high terms of the good qualities of the Brahmins of the Konkan, and stated his conviction that the more highly educated they became the more devoted they would be in their loyalty to the British Government. With regard to the Mahomedan population, his Excellency also spoke eulogistically, and in the course of his observations he congratulated them on the progress which education was making amongst them, whilst at the same time he reminded them that the race was to the strong, and that advancement in life fell to the lot of those who were best educated. He enforced upon natives generally the importance of acquiring the art of self-government, by becoming members of corporations, town councils, public companies, and adjurors and assessors, remarking that the more they entered upon such duties the better they would become gradually fitted for that increase of political authority which the British nation generally was anxious to give them. In conclusion, he spoke feelingly of the friendship which he had always had, and always should have, for the natives of India, expressing his firm conviction that the longer the acquaintance of the English with their native friends the firmer were the bonds of friendship between the two. The second deputation was from the Chamber of Commerce, and was headed by Mr. C. Macdonald, the chairman, who read a long address, which enumerated the various important works which had been carried out during Sir Richard Temple's period of office, and referred in high terms to the services he had rendered the commercial community. His Excellency, in reply to this address, referred to the necessity for the extension of the railway system in India, a want which he remarked was ably enforced in the circular addressed by the chamber to the Famine Commission. He mentioned several lines which had been constructed during the time he had been in office, and others which it was desirable should be constructed. Referring to the appointment of members of the chamber to the corporation, to the town council, and to other public bodies, he expressed the satisfaction it had given him to make these appointments, and maintained that during his term of office the chamber had been well represented in the Legislative Council. He trusted that the chamber would be as free and unreserved in communicating with his successor as they had always been with him. The third deputation was from the Bombay Trades' Association, and in reply to their address, which was handsomely engrossed and enclosed in a morocco case, his Excellency directed his remarks more particularly to the importance of the volunteer movement, giving utterance to a hope that all tradesmen in the city would do everything to encourage it by inducing their European assistants to join, and offering every facility to them to attend drills when they had joined. With regard to the question of the mail day, which so vitally affected the volunteer movement, he urged the necessity of continued agitation for the change of the day for the departure of the mails to Friday, and promised to do all in his power to bring about the desired change. The presentation of these three addresses, which were all delivered at Government House, Malabar Point, occupied the whole of the morning, and, with the reply to the Trades' Association address, the farewell ceremonies at the Governor's official residence concluded.

At a garden party given in H.E.'s honour by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy an address was read from the Parsees of Bombay, another from the Parsee students having been presented *en route*.—*Times of India.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S APPOINTMENTS.

THE following is a list of appointments held and honours gained by Sir Richard Temple:—

North West Provinces.—1848—Assistant collector and settlement officer, Muttra; 1849-50—Joint magistrate and deputy collector, Allahabad. *Punjab.*—1851—Settlement officer, Jullunder district; 1852—Settlement officer, Rechna Doab or country between Ravi and Chenab rivers; 1853—Employed in drafting Punjab civil code of procedure and preparing abstract of Hindu and Mahomedan law; deputy commissioner and settlement officer, Goojerat; 1854-5—Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab; 1856—Proceeded to England, was in Europe when the mutinies broke out; 1857—Returned to secretaryship in the latter half of the year; 1858—Secretary to the Government of the Punjab; 1859—Commissioner of Lahore Division; special judge for disposal of Thuggee trials. *Government of India.*—Special commissioner for awarding compensation to sufferers in the mutinies. 1860—Chief assistant to Finance Minister of India; commissioner of note currency; member of Military Finance Commission; president of Civil Finance Commission; member of Commission for reorganising the police in India; member of Commission for inquiring into indigo disturbances in Bengal. *Burma, Hyderabad, Central Provinces.*—1861—Despatched on financial missions to British Burma, to Hyderabad (Deccan), to Nagpore, to Saugor and Nerbudda territories. 1862-4—Chief Commissioner Central Provinces. 1865—Proceeded to England. 1866—Returned to chief commissionership, made C.S.I. 1867—Resident at the Court of the Nizam, Hyderabad (Deccan), made K.C.S.I. *Government of India.*—1868—Foreign Secretary to Government of India; member of Legislative Council of Governor General; introduced and carried through Punjab Tenancy Act; secretary to Order of Star of India; Finance Minister of India; 1869—Proceeded to England; 1870—Resumed Finance Ministership; 1871-3—Finance Minister of India. *Bengal.*—1873—President in Council (Government of India) during temporary absence of Governor General from headquarters; 1874—Placed in command of relief operations in the field for relief of famine in Behar; 1875-6—Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; 1876—Created baronet. *Southern India.*—1877—Delegate of Government of India for famine relief operations in Madras Presidency and in Mysor. *Bombay.*—1878—Governor of Bombay; made G.C.S.I. and C.I.E.

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SURGEON GENERAL KER INNES.

AFTER a service of thirty-eight years, Surgeon General J. H. Ker Innes, C.B., is about to retire from the army, having made over charge of his important duties to Surgeon General Crawford. Dr. Innes, having been appointed an assistant surgeon in April, 1842, joined the 78th Highlanders, of which corps he was in medical charge during the severe epidemic of fever in Sind. Having been warmly thanked by Sir Charles Napier for his energy and zeal, he was sent to England in charge of the bulk of the men who survived, most of them being invalids, and, having been subsequently promoted into the 56th Regiment, serving in Bermuda, he was principal medical officer in that station during the outbreak of yellow fever in 1853. For his exertions during that epidemic he received the thanks of Government, and, further, received a special money grant "in acknowledgment of the onerous nature of his duties in that capacity, and of the ability and zeal with which they had been performed. Dr. Innes next served in the Crimea as a volunteer (his regiment being in India) from March 15 to July 4, 1855, and was engaged in the attack on the Redan on June 18 (medal with clasp and Turkish medal.) He next served through the Indian campaign of 1857-58 with the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, being present at the action of the Hindun, where he was wounded and had a horse shot under him. He was also present at the battle of Badleeke-Serai, at the storming of the heights before Delhi, and at the siege, assault, and capture of the city. He served as principal medical officer of Sir John Jones's force throughout all the subsequent operations in Rohilkund, and with Brigadier Troup's forces in Oudh during the winter of 1858-59, at which period he received his C.B. Dr. Innes was attached to the headquarters of the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia as British medical commissioner during the Franco-German war of 1870-71, and was awarded the steel war medal and Iron Cross. He was promoted to the rank of deputy surgeon general in May, 1860, and to that of surgeon general in April, 1874, so that for nearly twenty years he has filled high administrative posts, having also been appointed honorary surgeon to the Queen as a mark of distinction. Dr. Innes having been transferred from Malta to India in March, 1876, has filled the position of principal medical officer of the British forces in India since that date, has conducted the entire medical arrangements of both the late Afghan wars, and was present at the attack on and capture of Ali Musjid. Under his arrangements the new system of general hospitals has been introduced into the field, thus leading to greatly increased efficiency and diminished expenditure. In taking leave of Dr. Innes we may declare with confidence that he carries with him the respect and good wishes of his important department, which he has always administered with justice and firmness, tempered by kindness to his officers and sympathy for the sick; and, while wishing him farewell, we can only regret that his services should have been so badly requited, and that an officer who has done so much, and has been for twenty years a Companion of the Bath, should be allowed to leave the army without having been advanced to the knighthood he so well deserves.—*Pioneer.*

MILITARY RANK IN INDIA.

IN future service in the following appointments is to be held as qualifying a lieutenant colonel of the Staff Corps or Indian Army, after five years' service in that rank, for promotion to the brevet rank of colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrants of May 1, 1878, and Jan. 28, 1878, respectively:—Adjutant general; deputy adjutant general; assistant adjutant general; quartermaster general; deputy quartermaster general; assistant quartermaster general; secretary to the Governments of India, Madras, or Bombay, in the Military or Public Works Department; military secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the chief commissioner of Mysor, or to the resident at Hyderabad; deputy secretary to the Government of India, Military or Public Works Department; assistant secretaries to the Government of India, Military Department; judge advocate general; deputy judge advocate general; deputy judge advocate; military secretary to the governor general and governors of Madras and Bombay, and commanders in chief in India, Madras, and Bombay; Persian interpreter to commander in chief; director of garrison instruction in India; chief garrison instructor; command of a regiment; command of a detached wing of infantry or squadron of cavalry when the officer commanding the squadron is also second in command of his regiment; command of a mixed force in the field or in quarters of at least 400 men; command of troops on board ship, if equal to a wing; commandant convalescent depot; command volunteer battalion in India when of the strength of a wing of British or native infantry; commanding station or garrison, when the troops equal a wing of British or native infantry; commissary general; deputy commissary general; inspector general of ordnance and magazines; deputy inspector general of ordnance and magazines; superintendents of ordnance factories; controller of military accounts; military accountant general; chief engineer; superintending engineer; consulting engineers to Government of India for guaranteed railways; in any civil or political situation, provided it be of a nature to afford practical experience likely to be afterwards of advantage in military service. The above order has been made under the authority of the Secretary of State, and it is requested that under the orders of the Governments of Madras and Bombay and his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India the usual rolls of officers who are entitled to promotion may be forwarded to the Government of India, in view to their promotions being notified in general orders, such promotions not bearing an anterior date to October 1, 1877, when the Royal Warrants of August 13, 1877 (consolidated in the warrant of May 1, 1878), and January 28, 1878, came into operation.

THE THIRD BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW.

THE third Bombay flower show seems, from the glowing description in the *Gazette*, to have been a thorough success, both as regards the exhibits and the attendance. Annuals were disappointing, partly because of the badness of the season, partly because the horticulturists would grow them in the ground and not in pots. For the fruit and vegetables to which the stockholders of the Cawnpore market carried off a long array of prizes, Mrs. Hunter won a prize for ferns, and another for cut flowers, besides other prizes. Among the vegetables were Chinese potatoes no larger than peas. The Governor remarked on the growing taste for horticulture among native gentlemen, instancing Mr. Ranchordas Tulsidas, who received the special gold medal for his crotores. Sir R. Temple took the occasion to state that it had been decided to establish the central botanical garden and herbarium of Western India at Puna, and that there would be under the *régime* of his successor a grand garden in the Bombay Flats, as well as the Victoria Gardens and that of the Grant Medical College.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHESHIRE SALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Permit me to offer a brief reply to your criticism of the Indian Customs Tariff in your paper of 25th ult. The Cheshire Chamber of Commerce has complained that the salt of Northern India is usurping the place of Liverpool salt in the markets of Behar, and the Minister of Finance for India has promised to inquire into this phenomenon. The explanation is easy and simple. Government has made a State railway to the Sambhur Lake, and the cost of carriage of Sambhur salt has thereby been greatly reduced. Government has purchased the Sambhur Lake, and imposes upon its own salt a tax about twenty shillings a ton less than the tax it imposes upon Liverpool salt. Cheshire salt and Sambhur salt have for many years competed in the markets of the Behar, Benares, Allahabad, and Oudh Provinces. If the tax were to be equalised Cheshire salt would drive Sambhur salt out of those provinces, and would also find its way into the Central Provinces, into Nepal, and to the frontiers of China. You remark that there has been an increase in the consumption of salt of 2,400,000 maunds as compared with the consumption in 1877-78. Consider for a moment what that means. It means that in 1878 the Government, by its enormous rate of taxation, prevented the consumption of salt essential to the health of man and beast. Is the present consumption sufficient for health? On the answer to this question the whole argument depends. The present consumption of taxed salt per head is less than one-half of the consumption in Great Britain, and about one-half of the consumption in Germany. Parts of India are far removed from sea air and suffer terribly from cholera, which is caused by want of salt in the blood. The vegetable diet of our poor subjects in India requires more salt in it than is required in the animal food of Englishmen. Is the consumption of salt in India sufficient for the preservation of health?—Your obedient servant,

March 26. T.

I append a statement of the salt trade in the North Western Provinces, Oudh, and Behar:—

	1877-78. Maunds.	1878-79. Maunds.
Liverpool salt sent into the North Western Provinces and Oudh	633,000	183,000
Sambhur Lake salt consigned to the North Western Provinces and Oudh	629,000	1,343,000
Liverpool salt sent into the Province of Behar	3,087,000	2,255,000

THE DUTCH INDIES.—The *Sumatra Courant* learns that the Dutch Government is preparing for an expedition to Djambi. The *Courant* remarks that the force intended to be sent is so utterly inadequate that defeat is almost certain, and another long and costly war will be the necessary consequence. Most alarming, says the *Padangsche Handelsblad*, is the condition of the troops in Acheen. Two hospitals alone have 1,850 sick. The war steamer *Padang* has succeeded in capturing the redoubtable pirate and slavedealer, Taman Intong.—*Times.*

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SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

A FINANCIAL RETROSPECT.

Now that the recent budget statement is fresh in the memories of our readers, we think this an opportune time for considering a few facts connected with Indian Finance that may be more or less interesting to the taxpayer. From the year 1840 to the year 1878, both inclusive, the gross revenue of this country amounted to one thousand four hundred and fifty-two and a half millions sterling, and the total expenditure to one thousand five hundred and thirty-one and a quarter millions. Of this latter sum, two hundred and thirty-nine millions were spent in England, and the rest, of course, in this country. During the same period there were only ten years in which the country produced a surplus revenue, the total surplus for all the years being about ten millions. We must here remark that in dealing with these large items we give only the millions. The debt incurred in the same period, *i.e.* from 1840 to the end of 1878 was eighty-nine millions or thereabouts. The net deficit, therefore, in the revenues was close upon seventy-nine millions, or say an average of two millions a year. These facts are, we think, sufficiently startling to induce the most careless and thoughtless of taxpayers to open his eyes and to ponder. In 1840 the total debt of the country was in India £32,750,607, and in England £17,340,300; the interest payable on the former sum was £1,543,950, and on the latter £51,328. Now in 1878 the total debt of the country held in India was £87,007,737, the yearly interest on which amounted to £3,248,108, and the total held in England was £59,677,039; the interest thereon being £2,492,282. To summarise these figures, our total debt in 1840 was £34,384,907, the interest on which amounted to £1,595,778 annually. In 1878 the total was £146,684,770, and the interest thereon £5,740,390. We have actually paid in interest alone no less a sum than £142,094,175 since the beginning of the year 1840 to the close of 1878. We hope our readers will duly cogitate over these figures and draw their own conclusions therefrom. In noticing some of the chief items of income during the period mentioned we shall not enter into very minute particulars. The land revenue during that period has yielded in all £678,275,726. In 1840, the yield was only £12,278,982; but it kept on steadily increasing year by year until in 1850 it reached £15,248,694. In 1860 it amounted to £18,757,400, and in 1870 to £21,088,019. The highest figure ever touched was in 1876, when it yielded £21,508,749. The opium revenue in 1840 was only about three-quarters of a million sterling. In 1850 it had improved to four and a-half millions; in 1860 to five and three-quarters; in 1870 to close upon eight millions, and in 1878 to over nine and a quarter. The revenue from salt in 1840 was £2,696,745; in 1878 it was £6,64c,082. The customs revenue is the only one that has not increased largely. That from excise swelled from a little over three-quarters of a million in 1840 to nearly two and a half millions in 1878. The income from stamps has also gradually grown. In 1840 it was under half-a-million; in 1878 it was three millions. The most wonderful progress is, perhaps, that which is apparent under the head of Post-office. In 1840 the revenue from that source was only £140,378, in 1878 it was £1,206,124. In 1865 a new heading appeared in the country's accounts, viz., Interest. We presume that this heading was partially necessitated by the earnings of the Currency Department. At any rate, whatever may be the real explanation, it is noteworthy that from 1865 to 1878 £5,302,288 were credited in the treasury accounts as interest. From 1858 to 1878 works and railways yielded £27,156,231. In dealing with the expenditure, the figures before us are only from the year 1864 to 1878, inclusive. The total cost of the army in that short period was £237,159,555. Under the head Marine we spent eleven millions; Administration twenty-three and a quarter millions; Law and Justice close upon forty-three; Furlough Allowances a little over two and a quarter, and in Superannuation Allowances £21,498,911. The Ecclesiastical Establishments in the fourteen years cost us £2,343,920; the Medical £4,602,420. On Public Works we spent over sixty millions, excluding railways; and over twenty millions sterling were laid out on extraordinary works. We paid away in the same fourteen years upwards of eighty-one millions sterling in interest, and we lost nearly ten millions by exchange. The collection of the revenue for the fourteen years is said to have cost us £136,948,818. From 1841 to 1878 we imported merchandise to the value of eight hundred millions, and treasure worth three hundred and sixty-four millions; and exported goods and treasure for a little over fourteen hundred millions. These facts will perhaps give our readers a pretty fair idea of the vastness of the resources of this country. Those who may live to the end of the century will probably see the income of the country at more than a hundred millions sterling, and our trade more than doubled. If we do our duty to the land and its people the results will be incalculable. If India has but fair play she will become one of the first countries in the world; but how much depends on that little word if! Her resources must be fostered, not wasted, and her vast capabilities turned to the best account. The land must be well cultivated; irrigation must be extended, and then, if we have the blessings of propitious seasons, India will become—well, let us say a veritable Canaan.—*Madras Times.*

THE TEA INTEREST AND THE LABOUR QUESTION.

AMONG the industries that are likely at no distant day to render India famous, is one that, fifty years ago, was almost unknown to us, tea. That tea is, for the second time in its career, in a somewhat critical position, those who run may read, and what it may become in the immediate future seems largely to depend on the same Government that originally founded the industry. In India we are face to face with the greatest problem England has yet had to solve. In other parts of the world, and temperate climes, we can colonise in the true sense, and duly send our shiploads of emigrant labourers to form the backbone of new States; but in India the case is different, as not only is the climate against this, but we find the millions already here able to live for a year on sums that would not support a European for a month. To India come mainly the commercial and managing class, and the tendency of our time here is to produce or manufacture under European guidance whatever may be specially profitable or suitable for consumption or export. The day is passing when Indian raw material will be exported to return as manufactures, and it becomes evident that sooner or later, for many things, Indian cheap labour, properly directed, will successfully compete with high-priced English labour, plus freight. But there are certain important industries, which, if care is taken, promise to become specially Indian; among them we may class tea, for we possess the two most important items of success on a large scale that are not possessed equally by any other country, *i.e.*, the most suitable climate and unlimited cheap labour. For financial reasons alone it behoves Government to develop and sustain by all legitimate means such industries as are likely to become of great future importance to this Empire. There is no practical reason why India should not be able to produce tea for the whole world at a quality and price with which others could not compete; for with a plant more prolific, an equally good soil and nearer market, we beat China by some 20 deg. of temperature, and, if we can only get at it, have practically an unlimited supply of cheap labour. This latter is, however, the great difficulty so far, and to it we propose drawing attention.

The London correspondent of the *Indian Tea Gazette* says that the present year will probaby prove the most disastrous of any on record for Indian tea, and undoubtedly several adverse influences are at work, culminating in a great depression, such as a steadily falling market, disastrous blights, and threatened failure of the labour supply for large provinces. Each of these alone, though serious, might, perhaps, be dealt with successfully; but, combined, they threaten to injure tea to an extent that it may take years to recover from. The spectacle is a singular one of a valuable national industry started, and for a time fostered, by Government, which depends essentially on abundance of cheap labour, more or less crippled and even jeopardised by want of it, yet so near to Bengal, where vast masses of population are packed more closely over large areas than in any other part of the world, and where, partly from this cause, Government needs to adopt a unique system of famine insurance. But we may still more justly feel surprised when we find that Government, though anxious in the abstract to assist tea, has practically passed such regulations and restrictions in regard to the recruitment of labour, and such stringent and elaborate laws about its employment, that what really should be and was intended to be assistance utterly defeats its own object. The solicitude of Government on account of the emigrant at times borders on the ludicrous. Witness the spectacle of people who have been habitually poor feeders suddenly treated, on board ship, to unlimited or unusually full rations (including mutton), and as a result elaborate sanitary regulations passed because they very naturally fall sick through over-feeding and want of work. Or, again, take such a case as the *Tezpur*, a large steamer specially fitted at great expense for the carriage of coolies, compelled to put off and leave hundreds on the bank because the coolie shower bath was not quite finished. Again, there are in Assam wide wastes of the richest rice land lying idle, to reclaim which Government might well offer two years rent free to all labourers who have served in the province five years. Bengalis who settle in Assam are generally struck by the extreme fertility of the soil, and these settlers would soon obviate the necessity there now is of importing rice in large quantities, often at heavy loss. If matters are taken up in time the tea industry which fifty years ago Government was so anxious to start may go on and prosper. If not, we are likely to see tea die slowly off like indigo, and, instead of an important and specially Indian industry, sink into a second rate and precarious venture, unworthy of its origin, causing heavy losses to those who have sunk capital in it, and serious and widespread dissatisfaction both in India and England.—*Englishman.*

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BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.—From the published accounts of the Bengal civil fund for 1878-79 we find the balance on March 31, 1879, was Rs.1,54,37,853-7-2 against Rs.1,46,82,559 5-4 on March 31, 1878, showing an increase for the year of Rs.7,55,294-1-10. Of the total sum on March 31, 1879, the investment in Treasury notes at 8 per cent. stood at Rs.86,24,788-9-2, uninvested at 8 per cent. at Rs.9,99,806-11-5, and uninvested at 5 per cent. Rs.58,13,258-2-7.—*Indian Daily News.*

A BURMESE RAID ON MUNIPUR.—Our readers must be chary in accepting the news that the Burmese have raided into Munipur. The eastern frontier of Munipur is lined with troops of Kookis and Kakhyens. The former are of the stamp of the Looshais. Later information leads us to think the raiders were Chussad Kookis from the Kubo Valley, probably belonging to the jurisdiction of the Sungkok Rajah, one of the petty border chiefs. There is a doubt whether their village is or is not within the boundaries of the Munipur State. They destroyed the village of Posheng and killed forty-five persons. As the Raja of Munipur has received 1,000 stand of arms and two mountain guns, he will, with the assistance of the political officer, probably be in a position to speedily restore order.—*Indian Daily News.*

A LAMA DANCE.—After this performance had gone on for some time a flourish of thigh bone trumpets, fog horns, cymbals, drums and other musical instruments announced the approach of the really spectacular portion of the entertainment. This consisted of the performers on the various instruments above-mentioned preceding the chief Lama of Pemionchi (a venerable old gentleman who on this side of the Himalaya holds the same ecclesiastical rank amongst the Buddhists as the Archbishop of Canterbury in England) who had come in from the far end of Independent Sikkim to pay his respects to the Viceroy. The Lama and the band having taken their seats the latter began playing a grand march, led by the head Lama of the Darjiling gumpha, who handled his cymbals in a really masterly manner, and several more Lamas entered on the scene. They were all attired in most gorgeous dresses of embroidered silk, and each wore on his head a grotesque, and in many instances hideous, mask, which completely hid their features. Some of the masks were really good representatives of cow, stag, and buffalo heads, while others were hideous representations of some sort of mythological monstrosities not at all unlike the masks worn by giants, millers, &c., in English pantomime. These gentlemen postured around for some time to slow and solemn music, and retired to change their dresses—the interval being filled up by some more comic business conscientiously performed by the clown and columbine, who at one period of the performance was assisted by two individuals dressed up to represent skeletons, and who performed what was evidently meant to represent a dance of death. The whole performance lasted close on two hours, and was a comparatively short one, as these Lama dances often last from "sunny morn to dewy eve."—*Darjiling News.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At a general meeting of the Phœnix Tea Company of Cachar a dividend of 7 cent. was declared. At a meeting of the Shahabad Sugar Company the report and accounts were passed.—*Englishman.*

EDUCATION IN BRITISH BURMA.—The topic of education forms the subject of articles in both the local papers. The *Times* draws attention to the great cost of the High School, and questions if we are not "paying too dearly for our whistle." The *Gazette*, on the other hand, thinks that, as the experiment is a new one, its cost is not unduly high, and that it is too early yet to criticise the results of the Government scheme. Whilst there are many people here who think the time has come for having a good high school or college in Rangoon, the capital of the province, every one I have spoken to on the subject condemns the policy of withdrawing aid from the private schools in the interior and trying to bolster up Government schools with expensive establishments at such places as Tonghoo, Shwe Gyeen, Mergui, Tavoy, and other district headquarters. The cost of these, when the very trifling results attained are considered, is quadruple the amount of aid given to private schools, whilst the scholars are usually more numerous at the latter establishments. If the people at these outlying stations are not satisfied with the education to be had on the spot, let them remove to Rangoon; but it seems hard to make the public purse pay large sums for educating some few dozens of youths at outlying Government schools, not one whit better than the private establishments in the same stations, although so much more costly.—*Rangoon Correspondent of Englishman.*

THE RANGOON PRESS.—A new weekly paper, called the *Eurasian*, has made its appearance in Rangoon, and is said to be well supported by Eurasians and Anglo Burmans throughout the province.—*Ibid.*

MINING.—After lying idle for some years, the Kumaon (Government) iron mines have lately been leased out to a company, which propose working them for five years on trial at a very low rent.—*Indian Herald.*

MEMORANDUM BY THE HEALTH OFFICER.—The number of births registered in January was 549. It was less by 246 than the number recorded in the preceding month, but exceeded the corresponding months of the decade, with the exception of 1877 and 1878. The mean number of the last ten years is 477. There were 1,045 deaths registered in January against 1,239 in December, 1879, giving a ratio of 29·1 against 34·6 per 1,000 of population per annum. It is satisfactory to observe that the deaths in the month under review fell short of the corresponding periods of the last five years, and also of the decennial average, which is 1,124. This reduction is due to a falling off in all the principal diseases and amongst all races. Cholera shows a considerable decline in comparison with every year of the decade excepting 1871, 1874, and 1878. The number of deaths falls short of the average by 38, and of the total of January, 1879, by 2. Though the deaths from smallpox show an increase of 14 over those of the previous month they were fewer by 31 and 48 than those of the years 1878 and 1879 respectively. The number also falls short of the decennial average by 5. The deaths from fever amounted to 399, against 551 and 641 in 1878 and 1879. The number is also below the decennial average. There were 141 deaths from bowel complaints, which is lower than all the corresponding figures of the decade, except those of 1874. The deaths from "other diseases," though exceeding the decennial average, have fallen below the figures of those of the corresponding months of the last three years. Altogether the figures for January, 1880, indicate a satisfactory condition of the public health. Infant mortality reckoned on estimated births was 310·3 per 1,000 per annum. Among the different races the rates were as follow:—Hindus, 319·7; Mahomedans, 328·4; Mixed races, 336·8. There was no infant deaths among non-Asiatics, and the ratio resulting from one death among "other classes" was 82·5.—*Indian Daily News.*

GAOL LABOUR.—Government have ordered the general and systematised introduction of machinery into the central prisons of these provinces, with the view of thereby providing means for the exaction of really hard muscular labour from refractory prisoners, men on punishment drill, and short term convicts who cannot be made skilled workmen, or who cannot be taught or will not learn skilled labour. The financial results of gaol factory labour in these provinces continue most satisfactory, and the accounts now show a balance on the credit side of over three lakhs of rupees. During the past year, of all our central and district gaols, only eight realised less than 20 per cent. on the capital employed, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances of the past year.—*Indian Herald.*

WARDS' INSTITUTION AT LUCKNOW.—The Wards' Institution at Lucknow, which has been in existence for several years now, has lately been abolished by Government. Originally intended to assist in the liberal education of young talukdars, it once attained considerable prosperity, but lately, owing to the small number in attendance—only nine lads, none of whom were the sons of talukdars—and the unsatisfactory management generally, it was found that the expenditure far exceeded the receipts. The Government was unwilling, however, to close the institution summarily, and it was only when its affairs became so hopelessly involved that provincial funds had to be indented upon that orders were issued for its abolition. Such of the inmates as were deemed old enough were sent to their homes, and the others were sent to the Wards' Institution, Benares, which is now the only institution of the kind in the united provinces.—*Indian Herald.*

CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE.—The annual convocation of the senate of the university, for the purpose of conferring degrees, took place on March 13 at the Senate Hall, Presidency College, in the presence of a large and distinguished audience. Amongst the fellows of the University present were:—H.H. the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Honourable Rivers Thompson, the Honourable Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Dr. D. B. Smith, Mr. C. Bernard, &c. The Vice-Chancellor (Sir Alexander Arbuthnot) then delivered an address, in the course of which he said that "the opposition has now assumed a different phase, and it is now often alleged that the high education which is imparted in our colleges and schools fosters political discontent, and that the seditious writing which defaced the pages of some of the vernacular newspapers a few years ago was the outcome of our collegiate and university system. I need hardly tell you that I should not be filling the position which I have the honour to hold if I shared this opinion. My opinion is, that the more thorough and the more complete the education is which we impart to the people of India, the better fitted they will be to appreciate the blessings of British rule, and the more they will deprecate any material change in the existing order of things."—*Pioneer.*

THE KHEDDAH OPERATIONS.—The Kheddah operations for the season in the Cachar forests have recently been closed. The total number of captures made is said to be about 243. Information has been received that herds of elephants have been frequently observed in the forests in the Naga Hills.—*Times of India.*

LANCERS.—It is stated that the officer commanding the 18th Bengal Cavalry has applied for sanction for his regiment to be equipped as lancers, and that the question of the equipment of the whole of the Bengal Cavalry with the same weapon is at present under the consideration of the authorities.—*Times of India.*

TOBACCO IN THE N.W.P.—In acknowledging the Government of India's letter of December last, giving cover to a report by Mr. Buck on tobacco operations in the North Western Provinces during 1878-79, the Secretary of State expresses satisfaction with the report, and joins with the Government of India in an expression

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of satisfaction at the success which has attended Mr. Buck's able exertions in the development of this industry in India.—*Ibid.*

A NATIVE JUDGE.—Sir Ashley Eden has greatly pleased the natives on his side of India by getting the Supreme Government to sanction the appointment of a native gentleman, who is now a subordinate judge, to an additional civil and sessions judgeship on a salary of Rs.1,200 a month.—*Ibid.*

THE MUIR COLLEGE.—We estimated the expenditure on the Muir College the other day at ten or twelve lakhs of rupees. We have since then been informed, on unimpeachable authority, that the aggregate of estimates only amounts to Rs.7,23,055. Up to Jan. 31, 1880, the outlay. has been Rs.5,67,854, which leaves a balance remaining to expend of little more than a lakh and a half. Time alone can show whether this sum will really suffice for the completion of the building. Even if the Public Works Department succeed in keeping within this estimate we imagine that a very considerable addition will be necessary on account of such items as library, chemical apparatus, and so on. The average daily attendance of pupils appears from the last educational report to be sixty-eight. It seems to be rather falling than increasing.—*Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARLET.—On March 17 the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 36,700 tons. London *vid* Canal.—The market closed quiet, but steaday, at rice, £2 7s. 6d.; wheat, £2 10; hides, tea, &c., £2 15s. to £3; *vid* Cape, firm, at rice, £2; linseed, £2 5s.; jute, £2 10; gides, &c., £2 12s. 6d. Liverpool *vid* Canal.—£3 10s. to £3 15s. for duty and measurement; *vid* Cape, rice or wheat £1 17s. 6d. to £2; linseed, £2 2s. 6d.; others nominal.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

STANDING INFORMATION REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION.—In the revised edition, corrected to March 31, the general form of administration has a chapter to itself, from which we gather that the normal strength of the Covenanted Civil Service in Madras is usually taken to be about 155, and a list of the appointments reserved by law for the members of that service is also given. Under an Act of Parliament of 1870 the Government of India has power, under certain rules, to appoint natives of India direct to the service in supersession of the law referred to above. The following appointments are held by covenanted civilians by usage, though not by law:—Resident of Travancore, registrar of the High Court, commissioner of the Nilgherries, director of Revenue Settlement, and deputy director of Revenue Settlement. To these, perhaps, may now be added the president of the Madras Municipality. Although a certain number of the recent Mofussil Small Cause Court judgeships were usually held by covenanted civilians, their revival is not contemplated. The Staff Corps numbers about 550 officers, and of these about 149 are employed in civil duties. The Uncovenanted Service proper comprises every person in the employ of Government other than a covenanted civilian or an officer of the army, who is in receipt of Rs.10 a month or upwards. The officers in this branch of the service number 16,000. There are some 80,000 below this grade, all of whom, with a very few exceptions, are natives. Besides these, each village has its staff of officials; its magistrate, its accountant, its watchman and the distributor of water, and we must add to these the army of peons who, to the number of some 50,000, are all entitled to pension.—*Madras Times.*

EMIGRANTS FOR REUNION.—Emigration to Reunion from Pondicherry was suspended at the end of last year owing to the report of the royal commission that sat in Reunion in 1877, which recommended the adoption of rules similar to those in Mauritius. This the French planters in Reunion objected to, and we now learn that orders have been received from the Home Government to allow emigrants to be sent to Reunion for one year, pending further instructions. The fine French barque *Berryer*, Captain Berger, commander, who had taken a batch of 348 emigrants to Reunion in November last in excellent condition (his vessel being well adapted for carrying Indian emigrants), is expected at Pondicherry to take another batch of emigrants to Reunion.—*Madras Times.*

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The Government have approved of the arrangement of the Director of Public Instruction to add Latin and Sanskrit to the list of second languages for the Middle Class Examination.—*Madras Times.*

MADRAS POLITICAL PENSION LIST.—The history of the political pensions paid by the Madras Government is instructive and nteresting. On the death of the Nawab of the Carnatic in 1855, the Government, while taking the revenues allowed to the titular Nawabs, granted stipends to all members of his immediate family, and to all his chief officers, servants, and dependents. The total amount thus granted was upwards of five lakhs per annum. The stipends to the immediate members of the family are for two or three lives only; those granted to all others cease absolutely with the death of the holders. The total amount of the Carnatic stipends of 1855 now aggregate a little less than three lakhs thirty-one thousand per annum. The personal family of the Nawab of Kurnool were all pensioned when our Government assumed charge of the territory in 1800, and the amount at present annually paid to their descendants is upwards of seventy-five thousand rupees. A payment of some ten thousand rupees is given to the descendants of the officers of Hyder's and Tippoo's Court from a fund called the "Two Lakh Fund," which was a sum of two lakhs of star pagodas set apart by treaty for this special purpose. In addition to those on the fund just mentioned there are certain other descendants of the officers of the Court of Tippoo who receive from the Mysor State a yearly aggregate sum of Rs.7,184. All the Groomsur pensioners are dead, with the exception of a courtesan of the ex-zemindar. There are five Palcondah pensioners who reside in the North Arcot District, and receive in the aggregate Rs.2,928 yearly. The members of the family of Raja Pillay, a turbulent character, who created disturbances in the Ganjam District, reside in the fort at Vellore, and receive Rs.300 a-year. There are considerable sums granted as pensions to persons who belonged to the Tanjore Raj; some of these are inheritable for two generations, but not so with the rest. The Kandian pensioners are the descendants of two families which successively occupied the throne of Ceylon. In the early part of this century they were transferred to this presidency as a measure of State policy, and they have since been maintained in the Tanjore district at the expense of the Ceylon Government. They number at present twenty-five.—*Madras Times.*

MR. HARMAN, M.R.A.C.—This gentlemen, who, it will be remembered, was superintendent of the Mysor Government Experimental Farm at Bangalore, has left for England, for a few months' holiday. Mr. Harman will, we understand, return to India, having accepted employment under Messrs. Parry and Co., Madras, in connection with their numerous coffee estates in the Wynaad.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE SALT DEPARTMENT.—The official *Gazette* shows the appointment of Mr. Nepean Smith as assistant salt commissioner. Of this gentleman's qualifications and claims to such appointment nothing is known, as he has not been for any length of time connected with the Salt Department. A year or two ago Mr. Smith was appointed a salt preventive officer to check the weightment of salt at the Madras salt cotaurs, and his present elevation to the assistant commissionership is an elevation. The orders of the Government of India regarding the nomination of Europeans to appointments above the salary of Rs.200 in the Uncovenanted service evidently are a dead letter, as they have been seriously intringed in regard to several appointments which have recently come under our notice, and in this instance there are very many subordinates in the Salt Department who possess superior qualifications and claims for the appointment of assistant salt commissioner, both from the position they hold in the department and their long connection with it.—*Madras Athenæum.*

WYNAAD GOLD AND COFFEE.—It is stated that upwards of £360,000 have been subscribed to four companies for the purpose of working the Wynaad gold fields. The prospects of the coffee crop in Madras are said to be exceptionally good. The indigo trade in the same Presidency also shows signs of a marked improvement since the abolition of the export duty.—*Englishman.*

MR. MALTBY.—A petition has been brought before the High Court, Madras, for the removal of Mr. Maltby from the lunatic asylum, Kilpank, to England. Mr. Maltby, a member of the Madras Civil Service, was placed there in January last for shooting two natives whilst in a fit of insanity. Evidence was given that Mr. Maltby's health required removal to Europe; but the court eventually decided that it was for Government to take steps in the matter.—*Pioneer.*

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CHEETAH.—The death from the bite of a cheetah is announced of Mr. Octavius Butter Irvine, acting collector of Vizagapatam. The *Madras Mail* says it is stated that he went out with the Maharaja of Vizianagram and Mr. Willock, C.S., to hunt antelope with a cheetah, and that the animal either refused to follow the game, or sulked. Mr. Irvine then suggested that if the cheetah would not hunt it should be hunted, and the animal was thereupon let loose and speedily disappeared. The collector, the maharaja, and Mr. Willock then pursued it some distance, and were not aware that they were in its neighbourhood, when it suddenly leaped out from behind some scrub on to Mr. Irvine, and severely bit that gentleman's thigh, and injured Mr. Willock, when he came up, in the foot. Mr. Irvine was a man of full habit of body, and the wound is supposed to have caused erysipelas or lock-jaw.—*Times of India.*

RAMPA LAND.—Jampah Pandiah, a Rampa rebel, who was captured, but made his escape some time ago through the carelessness of the police guard, has come forward and offered his assistance to capture Taman Dora, on the understanding that Government grant him a free pardon. We learn that matters in the Vizagapatam District, in the vicinity of Jeypore, have assumed a rather unsatisfactory aspect. A band of 500 men has caused a disturbance at Madgole, about thirty-four miles from Vizagapatam. Mr. Clogstoun, the assistant magistrate, has proceeded to the scene with a detachment of fifty sepoys of the 29th N.I., under a native officer. At Paderu two constables were taken prisoners.—*Mail.*

BOMBAY.

THE PARSEES AND THE LATE GOVERNOR.—The Parsee

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journals bear testimony to the general regret caused by the departure of Sir Richard Temple. One of them considers that in him Bombay will lose a most energetic ruler, who combines with great aptitude for work a ready sympathy with the people over whom he governs. His energy has contributed substantial good to many important public measures, while his sympathy has endeared him to all communities. During his governorship the Parsees have been brought to the front more conspicuously than before.—*Bombay Gazette.*

VACCINATION IN DHOLEPORE.—A correspondent informs an up-country contemporary that the "Maharana of Dholepore has established a vaccination department in his State, that the natives are readily sending up their children to be vaccinated, and that khilats have been bestowed upon those who have assisted in the undertaking."—*Bombay Gazette.*

DEATH OF THE ITALIAN CONSUL.—The sudden and melancholy death of Mr. Grondona, the Italian consul, has caused some excitement in Bombay. It appears that the deceased gentleman was suffering from a pain in his leg, and called in an Italian doctor, who proceeded to administer a hypodermic injection of a preparation of morphia. By some mistake an excessive quantity of morphia was used in making up the prescription, and although the mistake was discovered and remedies at once applied, Mr. Grondona sank rapidly and died the same evening. It appears that the doctor ordered two grains of morphia, and wrote the word "grana" in full, a course which is said to be unusual among English practitioners. The chemist who made up the prescription read this word as "grammes."—*Times Telegram.*

THE ICE COMPANY.—We see the report of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company for the last half-year announces that "the business of the company has continued to prove highly satisfactory and the profits realised during the half-year ending December 31 last will, in the opinion of the board, amply suffice to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on both the 'A' and 'B' shares, after deducting Rs.2,248-5-7 for deterioration of buildings and machinery carried to a renewal account, and Rs.500 in further reduction of preliminary charges account." The directors have allotted up to date 1,025 shares out of the issue of 1,400 "B" Ten per Cent. Preference Shares, authorised to be issued by the shareholders of the company, thus increasing the paid-up capital of the company by Rs.1,02,500. The purchase and cost of erection of the new ten ton machine has, up to date, amounted to Rs.1,02,430-12-1, thus nearly absorbing the total amount of new capital subscribed.—*Bombay Gazette.*

AN ICE COMPANY FOR KARACHI.—The prospectus for the formation of an Ice Manufactuting Company at Karachi has been issued by Messrs. Forbes and Co. The machinery proposed to be used is similar to that in operation at the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company's premises. Suitable sites have been selected for the erection of a factory, and, as soon as a sufficient number of shares have been subscribed, steps will at once be taken to erect the buildings and machinery so that the company may be in a position to sell ice during the coming hot season of 1880. The capital of the new company is to be one lakh of rupees, divided into a thousand shares of Rs.100 each. Only 750 shares will be allotted at present. —*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF THE 2-15TH FOOT.—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Malabar*, 4,173 tons, Captain John F. G. Grant, R.N., sailed on the 12th ult. for Karachi, with 18 officers, 2 ladies, 2 children, 2 warrant offieers, 542 rank and file, 1 commanding officer, 107 public and 47 private followers, and 7 horses of 2-15th Regt. The following is the list of the officers of this regiment and of other passengers:—2-15th Foot: Major R. L. Dashwood, Major A. E. H. Smith, Surg. Major G. Hore, Paymaster W. L. Barr, Capt. G. H. Johnston, Capt. G. C. Roupall, Capt. W. H. Rushbrook, Lieut. W. W. Ward, Lieut. C. J. Knott, Lieut. C. F. Garnett, Lieut. L. L. Steel, Lieut. G. H. M. Conran, Lieut. W. B. Piers, Lieut. P. J. H. Alpen, Lieut. W. T. Davies, Lieut. H. F. E. Hodges, Lieut. R. W. Sherard, Lieut. C. H. W. Munsell. Capt. J. E. Gordon, 3rd Sind Horse; Capt. W. A. Wetherall, Staff Corps; Surg. W. A. Barren, I.M.D.; Lieut. Hon. F. F. L. Colborne, 83rd Regt.; Assistant Commissary P. Nelson, Ordnance Department; Rev. A. G. Cane, Ecclesiastical Department; Mrs. Mayne and two children, wife of Capt. Mayne, 3rd Light Cavalry.—*Bombay Gazette.*

CIVIL COURTS.—A number of civil courts, established in several political agencies under the Bombay Presidency, comprising Kattywar, the Kolhapur State, the Southern Mahratta country, Rewa Kantha, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Sawant Wadi, Sholapore (Akalkote), Dharwar (Savanoor), Surat, Sattara, Khandeish and Colaba (Jinjira), have been recognised by the Governor General in Council for the purposes of section 229 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act X. of 1877). This section provides that a decree of any court, established by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any native prince or State in India, which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the court by which it was made, may be executed in the manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any court in British India.—*Times of India.*

ANOTHER SAILOR DROWNED AT SEA.—The American ship *J. W. Marr*, which arrived recently from New York, reported that during the voyage on the 7th January, off Cape of Good Hope, one of the seamen, a native of Ireland, named James Rogers, while working on the poop at five o'clock in the morning fell overboard. Captain Morse immediately at the time tried his best to save him, cruising about the spot for five hours, but his efforts proved unsuccessful. A heavy cross sea was running at the time.—*Ibid.*

OPIUM ROUTE.—The Governor of Bombay in Council, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, notifies that the route specified below is added to the routes by which it is permitted to import opium into the Presidency of Bombay:—From Udaipur by Kaya, Barapal, Parsad, Rakhandes, Kherwara, Vichwara, Samera, Samlaji Tintoi, Bakrol, Lembhoi, Dhakrol, Modhuka, Harsol, Ujdia Dehgam, Naroda to Ahmedabad.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ADEN.—The Government hired transport *Culna*, 1,533 tons, Capt. G. N. Brown, towing the Indian Government ship *Czarewitch*, 866 tons, arrived in harbour on March 16 from Aden, which she left on March 6, with the following officers and troops:—Col. Chapman, Major Withers, Capt. Lynch, Capt. Welch, Surgeon Dutt, Mrs. Chapman and three daughters, 366 rank and file, 71 women, 93 children, 105 followers of the 25th N.L.I., 3 rank and file, 16 women, 30 children of the 15-8th R.A., 18-8th R.A., and 1-9th R.A., one sergeant of the Aden Brigade, one Commissariat officer, wife and three children, and three officers of different departments. The *Czarewitch* brought the following passengers:—Lieut. Colonel Jamieson, Lieut. and Mrs. Nuthall and child, Surgeon Major Heffernan, 246 rank and file, 7 commissioned officers, 19 public followers, 3 lunatics, 60 women, and 76 children. The 25th Regiment N.I. will not be sent to Belgaum, as at first ordered, but is to be stationed at Bombay. This regiment occupies a high place for proficiency in shooting, and it would probably have been selected for active service had there not been of late a great deal of sickness among the men. It is to be hoped that the change to Bombay will prove beneficial to them. —*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'S TROOPSHIP "MALABAR."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Malabar*, 4,173 tons, Commander John F. G. Grant, sailed on March 17 for England, with fifty-five officers, 22 ladies, 42 children, 832 men, 110 women, and 266 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. Cuthbert and child, 2-15th foot; Major H. Kerr, 2-7th Foot; Major R. G. S. Marshall, R.H.A.; Capt. J. Chisholme, 9th Lancers; Capt. T. Kelly, 40th Foot; Capt. S. B. Triphook, 1-12th Foot; Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Yorke, R.A.; Capt. D. M. D. Waterfield, R.A.; Capt. W. Palmer, 63rd Foot; Capt. W. Welman, 85th Foot; Capt. F. S. Allen, 2-15th Foot; Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Fawcett, 33rd Foot; Capt. G. V. Turner, 8th Foot; Capt. C. M. H. Newington, 22nd Foot; Lieut. C. S. Cumberland, 39th Foot; Capt. C. H. H. Mayne, R.A.; Lieut. W. H. Coles, 100th Foot; Lieut. J. B. M'Donell, 1-12th Foot; Lieut. E. A. Ball, 1-6th Foot; Lieut. G. Wemyss, 2-14th Foot; Lieut. C. C. Townsend, R.A.; Lieut. H. J. Baly, R.A.; Lieut. F. G. Pogson, 2-15th Foot; Lieut. G. Bowring, 2-15th Foot; Lieut. H. M. Campbell, 90th Foot; Lieut. R. S. Graves, 83rd Foot; Lieut. W. P. St. John Mildmay, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieut. D. W. Hickman, 54th Foot; Lieut. P. F. Durham, 10th Hussars; Lieut. A. H. Mason, R.E; Lieut. N. B. Inglefield, R.A.; Veterinary Surgeon S. Gillespie, R.A.; Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Phillips, R.H.A; Quartermaster and Mrs. T. Briggs and four children, R.H.A.; Quartermaster and Mrs. E. Hambly and child, R.A.; Quartermaster and Mrs. W. Cliffe and two children, R.A.; Quartermaster and Mrs. W. Gunn and three children, R.A.; Quartermaster and Mrs. B. Ashbee and two children, R.A.; Quartermaster and Mrs. E. T. Murray and child, 51st Foot; Quartermaster and Mrs. T. Langrish and six children, R.H.A; Surgeon Major J. Kellie, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major E. Low, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major and Mrs. W. Gattell and four children, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major T. S. Hollingsworth, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major I. Bourke, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major and Mrs. E. M. D. Fitzgerald, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major and Mrs. J. Candy and child, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major and Mrs. F. E. Scanlan and child; Surgeon Major W. D. Wilson, A.M.D.; Surgeon W. B. Miller, A.M.D.; Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Stevenson and two children, 1-18th Foot; Capt. and Mrs. R. K. Ridgeway and two children, 44th Foot; Lieut. L. Manwell, 89th Foot; Second Lieut. H. S. Vanrenen, 2-14th Foot; Quartermaster and Mrs. A. Walker and child, R.A.—*Ibid.*

THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—In a resolution on the annual report of the Bombay Court of Small Causes the Government of Bombay, in the Judicial Department, record their appreciation of the celerity and industry displayed by Mr. Hart and his brother judges. Forty-six more suits were tried than in 1879, but the amount litigated was upwards of a lakh and fifty-two thousand rupees less than in that year. The increase is in the class of cases where sums not exceeding Rs.50 are sought to be recovered. The first judge attributes the decrease in the number of suits for larger amounts to the return of prosperity after the late famine, and the increase in the number of suits for smaller amounts, partly to an increase of the population, and especially the poorer population of Bombay, and partly to the fact that the poorer classes, against whom as a rule these suits are brought, have recovered from the effects of the famine more slowly than their richer neighbours. The success of the plaintiffs in this court is declared to be very re-

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markable, and as apparently showing that the vast majority of claims are well founded. There is, however, Government say, always a risk of a court of this description in a city like Bombay being resorted to merely to enable tradespeople to recover their undisputed dues without any trouble to themselves, and of its being used or threatened to be used as an instrument of annoyance to persons who would rather submit to considerable extortion than be compelled to appear as defendants in a small cause court. Future annual reports should show the number of cases during the year in which amends, under Section 42 of Act IX. of 1850, have been extracted from the plaintiff by way of satisfaction to the defendant for the trouble to which he had been put.—*Ibid.*

SERVICE ITEMS.—We learn that the appointment of cantonment magistrate, Deesa, has been reduced from the 1st to the 2nd class, effecting a saving of Rs.300 per mensem.—10-9 R.A., which takes the place at Colaba of the battery recently removed to Meean Meer, arrived in Bombay from Govindgrh on Thursday.—Major J. Jopp comes from Puna to succeed Major Adam as assistant quartermaster general, Bombay District.—Navigating Lieutenant James, R.N., has resigned his appointment in her Majesty's Indian Marine, and Mr. J. S. Barrett gets the pucka command of the *Abyssinia* and *Magdala* and the charge of the hulks and vessels in ordinary, Bombay.—Major P. Murray, formerly connected for many years with the Puna General Depot, and latterly with the Colaba Depot, has been appointed executive commissariat officer at Belgaum, and has proceeded to join his appointment.—Brigadier General Price gets the officiating appointment on the Divisional Staff, vacant by General Primrose proceeding on service; and Colonel Bray, C.B., of the 14th Regt. (not the 24th, as erroneously stated in Thursday's *Government Gazette*), joins the brigade staff temporarily with the rank of brigadier general whilst so employed.—*Times of India.*

THE PILOT SERVICE.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act XII. of 1875 his Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorise the following persons to pilot vessels in the port of Bombay:—Mr. J. T. Walke, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. T. Thorborn, Mr. T. H. Rawlins, Mr. J. Avent, Mr. H. Kennard, Mr. W. Pead, Mr. F. S. Piper, Mr. S. F. Melling, Mr. J. R. Deane, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. T. Canavan, Mr. J. L. Wright, Mr. T. R. Rean, Mr. T. J. Watt, Mr. W. Laythorpe, and M. C. J. O. Ringheim.—*Times of India.*

THE STRIKE OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES.—The six principal men among the *employés* in the G.I.P. Railway workshops at Parell again interviewed Mr. Barnett, the agent, on Thursday afternoon, and were told that as there was a press of work at present they would be required to work eight hours per diem as well as overtime. The men refused to comply, and demanded the month's pay due to them, their provident fund money and certificates. Their requests were not acceded to. The large crowd that had assembled in Elphinstone Circle then adjourned to the Esplanade, when they were informed of all that had transpired between the agent Mr. Jackson the locomotive superintendent, and the six principal men. After a short time they dispersed, resolving not to return to work, and to take steps to recover their pay and provident fund money.—*Times of India.*

CEYLON.

THE following items are from the *Ceylon Times* of March 9:—

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The accounts of weather and prospects of blossom from the planting districts vary according to the quarters whence they come. In nearly all high districts the rains have continued for too long a period to ripen the wood sufficient for an immediate blossom. Planters in those directions will have, therefore, to look to another blossom in March or early in April, as an addition to such crops as may have already set on the trees. In lower districts the accounts are of a more favourable character, and we hear of fairly good blossoms having been out at the close of last week, which have to all appearances set safely. From Ouvah the accounts are as good as could be desired. Recent rains will help to mature and ripen the spring crop, which is expected to be abundant.

SHIPMENTS.—The shipments of coffee to date amount to 367,457 cwt., as compared with 470,912 cwt. at the same period of last year. The exports of cinchona amount to 271,002lb., as against 87,437lb. last year. Shipments of tea have, on the other hand, declined from 30,506lb. to 13,368lb., showing how largely the local consumption of the article must have increased.

COMMERCIAL.—The affairs of the late firm of George Wall and Co. have been forced into insolvency.—Messrs. Macgregor and Co. have given public notice that the partnership existing between them is disolved by mutual consent, and that both partners will continue to sign the firm in liquidation. The business hitherto conducted by them will in future be carried on by Mr. James Whittall, under the style of Whittall and Co.

THE MEDICAL WANTS ORDINANCE.—The following gentlemen have been elected to serve as members of the Haputale Medical Aid Committee, in place of those whose term of office has expired, viz.:—Messrs. A. B. Haden, A. Macphail, J. Westland, A. Orchard, S. K. Unwin, J. H. W. Mayow, S. Agar. It is notified that Mr. R. Crowe has been elected to serve as a member of the Medical Aid Committee of Matale East, in place of Mr. J. J. de Havilland, resigned.

DELFT.—It is stated that steps are being adopted by the local authorities to collect the salt which forms in a certain part of Delft.

NEGOMBO.—J. Johnstone, Esq., has been appointed official member of the local board of health and improvement of Negombo.

BISHOP MELIZAN.—This prelate was consecrated Bishop of Adrara and coadjutor to the Vicar Apostolic of Jaffna, on Jan. 24 last, at the Church of Notre Dame du Mont, the consecrating official being Bishop Bonjean assisted by two Dominicans.

From the *Ceylon Times* of March 15:—

WEATHER.—After the departure of the last mail for Europe the weather, which had previously been unsettled became stormy; much rain fell accompanied by a good deal of thunder and lightning, which, although very heavy in the low country, was much less in the interior. Three days ago a favourable change took place, and we are now enjoying a return to fine bright weather such as we have a right to expect at this time of year.

PEARL FISHERY.—The pearl fishery commenced on March 8, when ninety-six boats proceeded to the banks, returning on the following day with upwards of a million oysters, which were all sold by auction, netting somewhat more than Rs.6,000. Unfavourable weather delayed the return of the second fleet of the boats, but their cargo of one million oysters were also sold, realising upwards of Rs.5,000. The weather was still changeable and unfavourable to fishing operations.

OUR EXPORTS.—The shipments of coffee to date amount to 367,457 cwt., as compared with 470,912 cwt. at the same period of last year. The exports of cinchona amount to 271,002lb., as against 87,437lb. last year. Shipments of tea have, on the other hand, declined from 30,506lb. to 13,368lb., showing how largely the local consumption of the article must have increased, since the growth and manufacture of this new product has so largely augmented during the last year; the imports of tea from China, British India, &c., have at the same time decreased to a very trifling extent, seeing that during last year there were imported 78,472 cwt. as compared with 86,430 cwt. in 1872.

THE GALLE MUNICIPALITY.—According to accounts given in the last *Gazette* the total revenue of this municipality for 1879 was Rs.47,575,43, the expenditure Rs.47,141.3. The assessment tax account showed receipts of Rs.14,524.41, cost of police Rs.14,719.77. Estimates for the current year show an anticipated revenue of Rs.48,591 and expenditure of Rs.47,772; whilst assessment tax is put down at Rs.28,867, and expenditure at Rs.28,867.

THE GAZETTE.—Saturday's *Gazette* contains the following notices:—Captain W. Thompson, to be acting inspector general of prisons in addition to his own duties; Mr. G. W. Paterson to be acting fiscal Western Province, &c., and Mr. P. W. Connolly to be acting district judge, police magistrate, &c., Kalutara. Mr. E. T. Noyes is appointed superintendent of the Tangalla prison; Captain C. C. Durnford to be acting assistant collector customs Jaffna. Mr. L. W. Booth, is appointed acting commissioner of requests and police magistrate for Gampola, Pussalawa, and Nawalapitiya; and the Hon. W. D. Wright is authorised to sign on behalf of the Hon. G. Vane, during the absence of the latter for the 15th inst.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

A RECENT *Gazette of India* contains the administration report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1878-79, by Lieut. Col. J. U. Bateman-Champain, R.E., the director in chief, together with the resolution thereon by the Government of India, Public Works Department. The net revenue of the year amounted to £7,328, which is a very great improvement on the previous year's working, when there was a net loss of £40,182, the length of lines worked remaining the same in both years. The interruptions causing stoppage to traffic on the Persian section amounted, in the aggregate, to a total interval of one day fourteen hours and twenty minutes, whilst on the Persian Gulf section there was no interruption to traffic throughout the year. These figures also compare favourably with those of the preceding year, and, in the opinion of the director, show as favourable a state of working as can ever reasonably be expected. The cables in the Persian Gulf were interrupted on several occasions, but there was never a simultaneous interruption of both cable and land line. The distance between London and Teheran is 3,800 miles, and the average time of transit of all messages throughout the year was seventeen minutes thirty seconds. The distance between Teheran and Bushire is 792 miles, and the average time of transit was two minutes fifty-eight seconds. General Fraser expresses his satisfaction with these figures. The accuracy of transmission of messages is also highly to be commended. About 35,000 messages, comprising 700,000 words, were sent in all, of which about 32,000 were through messages between Europe and India and the Far East. The Red Sea line during the same period transmitted nearly 140,000 international messages, but at a somewhat slower rate.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

THE RESULTS OF THE CHANGE.

THE coming change of Ministry, resulting from the elections, has, we are told, excited keen speculation, not unmixed with apprehension, in India. For months past the leading members of the Opposition, who, by the voice of the constituencies, have been practically already designated as members of the Administration that will in almost a few days assume office, have vigorously denounced, both in its inception and its conduct, the policy of the Government which is still in office. That policy has recently been most ably and eloquently defended by the Viceroy in the debate on the Budget. It would almost seem that he was unconsciously aware of the great political change about to pass over England. It is universally admitted that one practical result of that change must be the demission by him, either spontaneously or as recalled, of that high office which he has exercised with so great public success. At all events, his last public utterance has been a powerful defence, not only of his administration against particular attacks, but of that State policy which has especially marked his viceregal career, and by which it will be famous in Indian history. How that policy became a matter of necessity to the welfare, and even the peace, of India; how it boldly met and removed growing dangers menacing our Empire, Lord Lytton's eloquent address abundantly demonstrates. We believe that when party passions shall have grown cold, and party voices silent, the historian who looks calmly back on the vicissitudes of States will endorse the declaration that in the interests of the Empire of India no other policy was possible. Certain it is that in the carrying out of that policy there has been no disgrace to darken our annals, no disaster to weaken our power. It is true that the work is unfinished, but, so far, it has advanced, if not with the speed that early success seemed to justify as an element in the calculation, at all events with an ever-increasing prospect of an ultimate settlement which would secure the desired object. We might find an analogy for the progress of affairs in Afghanistan in those gigantic enterprises which engineers conduct whose object is to construct an enduring breakwater as a defence against the ordinary force and the extraordinary vehemence of the ocean. However well planned, and however at first advancing with rapid steps to completion, unforeseen forces and chances combine to impede, even with temporary loss and destruction, the achievement of the work; but, once begun and partially completed, no temporary disaster, no unexpected delay, causes the men of science, who war with the forces of nature, to desist until they have perfected their defences. It is not fanciful to say that our frontier policy has had a similar object; has met with similar success and analogous delays. In Southern Afghanistan we have thrown out successfully a line of embankment. The establishment of the State of Kandahar, the rapidly advancing railway, which will be of such immense advantage both from a military and commercial point of view, are results which may be regarded as solid gains. In the more unquiet regions of Northern Afghanistan, despite the storms still threatening, there is growing a more distinct probability of such a settlement as may enable us to withdraw within the lines laid down by the Treaty of Gandamak. The reported overtures from Mahomed Jan may be true or not; the movement of Abdurrahman may be regarded as hostile or as controllable; it is certain that the withdrawal of armed intervention has been declared by the Ministry which is still in power to be their desire, just as clearly as it has been avowed by Lord Hartington to be the purpose of those who will soon assume the reins of government. The feelings and opinions which the recent telegrams describe as prevalent in India, we may assume, will not be disregarded in favour of a hasty and ill-advised reversal of policy by our statesmen at home. Whatever the hot declamation of election speeches may say in general terms, it is not probable that a strong Government will pander to any section of its supporters by measures of Indian policy that will undo all that has been done and sacrifice all that has been gained at the cost of so many brave lives. Whatever may have been the sincere opinions of the leaders who will be called to take especial charge of India and its interests as to the original change in our North Western policy, we may feel sure that the fears expressed by the exponents of public feeling in India will prove to have been exaggerated. To give good ground to the princes and people of India for belief in British instability of purpose, to leave Afghanistan unsettled, a prey to anarchy or to extraneous intrigue, fastening upon the distracted country like vultures on a dying animal, would be a much more grievous blot upon the statesmanship of those who advised such a course than the inception of the most indefensible and costly war imaginable. The principle that has won must still be observed in maintaining our Indian Empire, and, *parcere subjectis*, must not be dissociated from the concomitant law, *debellare superbos*. Whoever may be installed as Secretary of State at the India-office, it is hardly to be feared, to such a degree as appears to be the case in India, that any premature withdrawal of troops will be precipitated. We care not to repeat the rumours, more or less well founded, which have assigned the home direction of Indian affairs to a statesman who, according to other predictions, will return to India for a short period. It is no secret that another appointment which would seem a natural return to office would be received with strong disfavour, as likely to influence the action of Government in a retrograde

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direction, to say nothing of official friction likely to be produced thereby. If Indian experience and sagacity combined were ever needed in the Government at home, they are imperatively demanded at this juncture. Much depends on the selection of the Viceroy, but far more upon the choice of the Secretary of State for India. We are not, however, immediately concerned with these rumours. "Measures, not men," are the objects of the excited and timorous speculation which is reported from Calcutta. A programme which maintained the *status quo* in Kandahar and the line of frontier agreed upon in the Treaty of Gandamak would allay their fears. The strong objections which have been urged, and have been said to be justified by the event, against the establishment of an English Envoy at Cabul preclude the idea that the new Government will uphold this claim. To recur to the former system of native agents, however respectable and trustworthy, would be a dangerous mistake. A middle course will probably be adopted, and an Indian Mahomedan prince be appointed as Envoy at Cabul. The maintenance of garrisons at Kandahar and Jellalabad, at all events for some time after evacuation of the pacified Afghanistan, may be regarded as a temporary precaution and not as a definite establishment. Such terms of arrangement would be approved of even by those councillors who most strongly opposed the inception of Lord Salisbury's policy. As practised politicians and experienced Anglo-Indians, they see more clearly that premature retrogression must result in reawakening hostility among the Afghans, who now are disposed to treat, and in abandoning their country to a state of anarchy and tribal war. It would secure an immediate triumph for the Russian policy, whose agents would be able to point triumphantly to the wavering and insecure support given or recalled by England according to the change of parties. Lastly, there would result in India itself a dangerous sense of insecurity, a perilous contempt for the governing Power. The Eastern mind has not as yet been educated to the point of understanding how, in spite of constitutional changes of party and of Ministries, the Imperial Power will still prevail. The disaffected in India will point to the inherent weakness of the rulers who begin but cannot finish; and the policy due to the influence of the doctrines last year in opposition, but this year predominating, will be charged to English feebleness and English fear of war.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, March 13.)

BATTEN—The resignation by the Hon. G. H. M. Batten of his office of additional member of the Council of the Governor General has been accepted.

HARRISON, Mr. E. F., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S. from Sept. 1.

BRACKENBURY, Lieut. Col. H., R.A, to be private secretary to H.E. the Viceroy, from the 7th inst., vice Col. Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., resigned.

CHAPMAN, Mr. C. E., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S., from Dec. 5.

TOLLEMACHE, the Rev. C. R., M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a senior chaplain from March 2.

PINDER—BATTIE—Messrs. R. J. P. Pinder and J. S. Battie, officiating sub assistant conservators of forests in Oudh, are confirmed in their appointments, from Nov. 1.

HOBSON, Mr. W. F., is appointed a sub assistant conservator of forest, on probation, from Dec. 13. Mr. Hobson is posted to Bengal.

ROBERTSON, Capt. D., officiating 2nd assistant to the agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, to be magistrate of Abu.

CAMPBELL, Major A. H. E., commanding the Resident's escort, to perform the duties of the military secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, during the absence of Col. Fraser on furlough to Europe.

MUIR, Major W. J. W., political agent, 2nd class, and cantonment magistrate, Neemuch, is posted to the Harold and Tonk agency, vice Major C. A. Baylay.

DALRYMPLE, Capt. R. G. E., to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Neemuch, vice Major Muir.

SWINTON, Major G., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, to officiate as superintending engineer of the Sirhind Canal Circle, with the temporary rank of superintending engineer, 3rd grade.

TOMKINS, Capt. W. P., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily attached to the office of the secretary to the Government of India in the P.W.D.

MAY—The services of Lieut. Colonel J. May, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

FIREBRACE, Capt. F., R.E., is appointed substantively under secretary to the Government of India in the P.W.D., Railway Branch, from Jan. 1.

MONTEATH, Mr. A. M., C.S.I., resumed charge of the office of director general of the Post-office of India on Feb. 27.

GLENNIE—FINNIS—PEEL—Officers of R.E. placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service:—Lieut. E. Gleonie, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch; Lieut. H. Finnis, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch; Lieut. F. Peel, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARRETT, Mr. J. S., 1st grade officer, I G hulk *Semiramis*, to be 1st grade officer, in command I.G. turretships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*, and in charge of the hulks and vessels in ordinary, Bombay.

PIFFARD, Mr. A. J. G., to be a 4th grade officer in her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*, for duty on the tender *Constance*.

MARTIN, Mr. J., 1st grade officer, I.G.S. *Patrick Steward*, is granted twelve months' furlough to Europe, from Dec. 1.

DUNCAN, Mr. N., 3rd grade engineer, I.G.S. *Irrawaddy*, is permitted to resign his appointment in her Majesty's Indian Marine.

MEDICAL.

Permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified:—

BEATSON—ALLEN—Surgeon General J. F. Beatson, M.D., C.I.E., March 29; Deputy Surgeon General F. F. Allen, C.B., March 31.

COMPIGNE, Surgeon Major H. D. S., M.D., in medical charge of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to the medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, during the absence, on medical certificate, of Surgeon Major F. W. A. De Fabeck.

HASSARD—Deputy Surgeon General H. B., principal medical officer, Khyber Division, to be principal medical officer, Kabul Field Force, vice Officiating Deputy Surgeon General J. H. Porter, deceased.

HANBURY—Officiating Deputy Surgeon General J. A., M.B., principal medical officer, Reserve Division, Peshawur, to be principal medical officer, Khyber Division, vice Deputy Surgeon General Hassard.

DIPPETTS—Surgeon Major A. M., Army Medical Department, to be principal medical officer, Reserve Division, Peshawur, vice Officiating Deputy Surgeon General Hanbury, and to have the temporary rank of deputy surgeon general.

MILITARY.

HANDCOCK, Major A. G., S.C., wing commander 6th N.L.I., assistant adjutant general, Kandahar Field Force, to be an assistant adjutant general on the establishment, vice Col. A. G. Forsyth, retired.

WALKER, Capt. P., 34th Foot, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, vice Major E. Beddy, resigned.

Appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

RADFORD—DANIELL—GERRARD—4th Punjab Infantry—Lieut. O. C. Radford, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. T. J. O'D. Renny, died of wounds received in action near Zawa, in the Zaimusht country; Lieut. A. Daniell, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. Radford; Lieut. H. D. Gerrard, officiating wing officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Lieut. Renny.

Appointments in the Hyderabad Contingent:—

ADYE—1st Cavalry—Lieut. G. Adye, officiating squadron officer 2nd Cavalry, to be squadron officer (supernumerary,) and to be adjutant, vice Major J. G. D. Walker, who vacates on promotion.

Substantive promotions made from March 6:—

POGSON—COCKBURN—To be colonels—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. Q. Pogson, Bl. Infantry; and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. A. Cockburn, Bl. Infantry.

LOW—PRINSEP—To be lieut. col.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. R. C. Low, Bl. Cavalry, in sucession to be Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. O. Wilkinson, C.B., retired. To be major—Capt. and Brevet Major A. H. Prinsep, late 4th E.L.C., in succession to Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. O. Wilkinson, C.B., retired.

GORDON, Col. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., commandant, 29th Punjab R.N.I., to command a brigade in the field, vice Brigadier General J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., deceased. While so employed Col. Gordon will have the temporary rank of brigadier general 2nd class.

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HODGKINSON—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a corps of volunteers at Akyab, to be designated the Akyab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles for administrative purposes, and notify the following appointment:—To be major commandant—Mr. C. J. S. Hodgkinson, C.S. Commissioner of Arakan.

GREENFIELD—Extract from R.O. issued by the Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, 30th Dec., confirmed:—Major J. H. L. Greenfield, second in command and squadron commander, will resume his duties, taking over the command of the squadron from Capt. P. W. Smith, who will revert to his substantive appointment to adjutant.

SMITH—Extract from R.O. issued by the Commandant Deoli Irregular Force, Jan. 7, confirmed:—During the absence of Capt. P. W. Smith, on duty with his regiment, the duties of station staff officer will be performed by Major J. H. L. Greenfield, Deoli Irregular Force.

REDDIE, Mr. W. G., to be consular agent for the United States of America at Moulmein.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. W. Palmer, 63rd Foot, to England for six months; Lieut. E. B. Herbert, 17th Lancers, to England, to appear before a medical board; Major D. V. Shortland, R.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon Major T. Kingston, M.D., to England, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon Major J. J. d'Altera, to England, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon Major E. L. Low, M.B., to England, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon Major E. M. D. Fitzgerald, M.D., to England, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon Major J. Candy, M.D., to England, to appear before a medical board; and Surgeon Major I. Bourke, M.B., to England for six months; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. A. Taylor, S.C., assistant commissary general, 2nd class, medical certificate, for two years; Lieut. Col. W. Winson, S.C., commandant 18th (The Alipore) N.I., medical certificate, for two years—one year eighty-two days; Surgeon Major E. Selous, private affairs, for one year nineteen days.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, March 6.)

GOLDIE, Major J., Pesonal Staff, 6th Dragoon Guards, assistant adjutant general, army headquarters, to officiate as military secretary, vice Col. R. Preston, C.B., resigned, from March 1.

PRESTON, Lieut. J. E., 51st Regt., having passed the higher standard, to be interpreter, vice Capt. Smith, dated Feb. 4.

WILSON—Convalescent Depots, Pachmarhi—Lieut. T. D. Wilson, 1st Battalion 21st Regt., to be station staff officer, vice Capt. Durrant.

ROSS—14th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. Col. T. G. Ross, S.C., is confirmed in the appointment of commandant.

STEVENS—BINGHAM—13th N.I.—Major G. B. Stevens, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Lieut. Col. W. Playfair, and Capt. E. H. Bingham, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Stevens.

WALKER — ROBERTSON — RIDGEWAY — 44th N.I.—Major T. N. Walker, second in command, to be commandant, vice Nuttall, retired; Lieut. Col. D. Robertson, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Walker; and Capt. R. K. Ridgeway, wing officer and adjutant, to be wing commander, vice Robertson.

BLOOD—Sappers and Miners—Brevet Major B. Blood, R.E., to officiate as commandant, during the absence of Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C.

THOMSON—3rd Goorkhas—Lieut. J. A. S. Thomson, 100th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

Transfer of Staff Corps probationer:—

STOCKLEY—15th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. V. M. Stockley, from the 11th Bengal Lancers, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

MAYNE—Capt. C. H. H., R.A., to proceed from Umballa to England and join I Battery, 2nd Brigade.

DRUMMOND, Lieut. the Hon. R. C., 72nd Highlanders, whose services have been replaced at the Commander in Chief's disposal, will proceed and join his regiment on service.

KIRWAN, Lieut. J. D., doing duty, E Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A., to proceed from Peshawur to Karachi, and rejoin D Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A.

MACLAINE, Lieut. H., doing duty with I Battery, C Brigade, to proceed from Meean Meer to Kandahar, and rejoin E Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A.

Orders confirmed:—

THACKWELL—CAVE—Khyber Division Cabul Field Force O., 25th Jan., appointing Lieut. C. G. R. Thackwell, 51st Foot, provost marshal to the 1st brigade, from the 18th Dec.; and Lieut. C. D. Cave, 1-12th Foot, provost marshal from the 8th Jan., vice Lieut. C. G. R. Thackwell.

WALKER—Lucknow Brigade O., 21st Feb., directing Col. E. W. E. Walker, R.A., to assume command of the station.

BARNES—Dated 24th Feb., directing Lieut. Col. J. W. Barnes, 73rd Foot, to assume command of the station of Lucknow during the absence of the general commanding the division on inspection duty.

VON BEVERHOUDT—Morar Station O., Feb. 19, appointing Capt. J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, 17th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer.

DESHON—Barrackpore Station O., Feb. 19, appointing Capt. C. J. Deshon, R.A., to officiate as station staff officer, vice Capt. C. W. J. Hingston, 10th N.I.

JOHNSON—51st Foot R.O., Feb. 6, appointing Lieut. H. A. W. Johnson to officiate as quartermaster, from Jan. 28, vice Lieut. and Quartermaster E. T. Murray.

FISHE—MANSEL—8th N.I. R.O., Feb. 11, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from Dec. 5:—Capt. A. Fishe, quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut W. G. Mansel, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

SMITH—FISHE—WEBB—Dated Jan. 24, making the following officiating appointments, vice Col. G. A. Williams, commandant, proceeded on sick leave:—Lieut. Col. R. Smith, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. A. Fishe, officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. E. H. Webb, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

HINGSTON—10th N.I.—R.O., Feb. 4, appointing C. W. J. Hingston, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, on promotion.

BARR—VON BEVERHOUDT—17th N.I.—R.O., Feb. 15, making the following officiating appointments:—Capt. H. J. Barr, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; and Capt. J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.

PICOT—FAIRBROTHER—29th N.I.—R.O., Feb. 7, making the following officiating appointments:—Lieut. H. P. Picot, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. R. W. M'Leod, adjutant, proceeded on sick leave; and Lieut. W. T. Fairbrother, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. H. P. Picot.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

BEWICKE, Lieut. R. C. A. B., 60th Rifles, to be an aide de camp on the personal staff of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, vice Lieut. the Hon. R. C. Drummond.

GRIERSON, Mr. G. A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mudhoobunnee, Durbhunga, is transferred to Backergunge.

COLLIER, Mr. F. R. S., assistant magistrate and collector, Mozufferpore, to have charge of the Mudhoobunnee Division of the Durbhunga District.

MATTHEWS, Mr. H. F., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, is transferred to Mozufferpore.

MURRAY, Surgeon R. D., civil surgeon, Chittagong, to act as civil surgeon of Rajshahye, vice Surgeon Major E. C. Bensley.

WOOD, Surg. Major J. J., superintendent of vaccination, Ranchee Circle, to act as civil surgeon of Chittagong during the absence on deputation of Surg. R. D. Murray.

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., officiating district and sessions judge, Moorshedabad, to act temporarily as additional district and sessions judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

PAGE, Mr. W. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade, is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs.

LLOYD, Mr. J. C., temporarily to be a sub deputy collector of the 1st grade.

REBELLO, Mr. P. T., B.A., to be a sub deputy collector of the 2nd grade, in the Patna Division, and to be temporarily a sub deputy collector of the 1st grade.

METCALFE, Mr. C. T., C.S.I., magistrate and collector of Patna, to act as commissioner, Bhagulpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. N. Barlow.

MUSPRATT—Mr. Edward, to officiate as an assistant superintendent of police.

BEAMISH, Mr. F. M., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Jessore.

BOURDILLON, Mr. J. A., is reappointed to act as inspector general of registration during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. S. Bendon.

DRUMMOND, Mr. H. F., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Monghyr, to act as sub deputy opium agent of Shahabad during the absence on leave of Mr. T. F. Peppé.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

BARTHOLOMEW, Capt. R., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Jhang district, and is to officiate as deputy commissioner, Jhang, from March 8, vice Mr. G. Ogilvie, proceeding on furlough.

O'BRIEN, Mr. E., settlement officer, Muzaffargar, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Muzaffargar, from March 8, vice Mr. M. Macauliffe, transferred.

HURST—HENTY—Volunteer H. C. Hurst, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be second lieutenant in G Company, vice Giles, resigned; Sergeant T. H. Henty, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be second lieutenant in C Company, vice Grant, resigned.

Orders confirmed:—

STRETTELL—Abbottabad Station O., Feb. 16, appointing Capt. A. D. Strettell, 2nd Punjab Infantry, station staff officer, vice Capt. A. N. Sandilands, 6th Punjab Infantry, proceeding on field service with his regiment.

VAUGHAN—6th Punjab Infantry—R.O., dated Feb. 14, making the following temporary appointment:—Lieut. E. B. J. Vaughan, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. Urmston, on field service.

MOLLOY—5th Goorkhas—R.O., dated Feb. 13, making the following temporary appointment:—Capt. E. Molloy, wing officer, having rejoined the regiment, to officiate as wing commander.

MACDONALD, Mr. W., assistant engineer, is posted to the Attock Subdivision, Peshawur Provincial Division, which he joined on Feb. 2.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

With effect from Feb. 13, the date on which he received charge of his office at Agra, Mr. H. P. Mulock, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. E. Rose, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. G. Pearse, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector. With effect from Feb. 19, the date on which he made over charge of the Dehra Dun District, Mr. W. Holmes, officiating superintendent, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade. With effect from Feb. 22, the date on which Mr. J. H. Twigg received charge of the Hamirpur District, Mr. E. Rose, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. H. G.

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Pearse, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

COWIE, Capt. T. R., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, is posted to the Lucknow District.

CROOKE, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, is placed in charge of the Jalesar Division of the Etah District.

BENSON, Mr. T., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, from Etah to Allahabad.

CROOKE, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, from Gorakhpur to Etah, and to hold charge of the Sub-division of Jalesar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 13.)

ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Raipur, during the absence on leave of Mr. M'Minn.

ACKLOM, Mr. R. E., district superintendent of police, Narsinghpur, is transferred to the Nimar District.

BERRILL, Mr. J. M., district superintendent of police, Nimar, on being relieved by Mr. Acklom, is transferred to the Narsinghpur District.

NOVERRE, Major W. L., cantonment magistrate, Jubbulpore, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in that district.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. C. W. M'Minn, C.S., deputy commissioner, Raipur, three months' privilege leave.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, March 6.)

PRIMROSE, Mr. A. J., C.S., to act as Sudder sub registrar of Tezpur, with effect from Dec. 8.

(*Assam Gazette*, March 13.)

CAWLEY, Mr. G. J., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Naga Hills to Lakhimpur.

WARD—DONOVAN—Mr. W. E. Ward, judge of the Assam Valley Districts, made over charge of office at Dhubri to Mr. C. Donovan, deputy commissioner, Kamrup, on the 8th inst.

M'NAUGHT, Apothecary J., who has been appointed civil medical officer, Garo Hills, received charge of office from Apothecary A. D. Cooper on the 4th inst.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. J. B. Goad, district superintendent of police, Lakhimpur, for one year.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 16.)

HARDINGE, Mr. Thomas Von Donop, to act as collector and magistrate of Nellore during the absence of Mr. Grose on privilege leave.

GARSTIN—CAMPBELL—Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., delivered over charge of the office of Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to Mr. L. A. Campbell, under secretary, on the 12th inst.

ARBUTHNOT, Mr. L. G., assistant superintendent of police, is appointed to Vizagapatam for special duty.

FAWCETT, Mr. F., to act as assistant superintendent of police, on special duty, in Vizagapatam

ARUNDEL, Mr. A. T., acting president, municipal commission, Madras, assumed charge of the office from Mr. J. A. Jones, on March 13.

BURROWS, Mr. L. R., president, Municipal Commission, Madras, delivered over charge of the office to Mr. J. A. Jones, one of the vice presidents of the municipality.

LISTON—RICE—The Rev. W. A. Liston, acting senior chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras, delivered over charge of the chaplaincy of St. Andrew's Church, Madras, to the Rev. Henry Rice, of the London Mission, on the 11th inst.

ROGERS—MERRIMAN—Col. H. T. Rogers, R.E., superintendent, Revenue Survey, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. J. H. Merriman, assistant superintendent, on the 10th inst.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. F. A. Harris, H.M.'s 54th Foot. Lower standard:—Lieut. F. J. A. Tench, R.A., Lieut. C. Tuckey, H.M.'s 21st Foot, Private W. Douglas, H.M.'s 12th Lancers, Private H. Jackson, and Private G. Robb, H.M.'s 1-21st Foot.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. R. J. Melville, collector of sea customs, furlough to Europe for eight months on medical certificate; the Rev. G. English, chaplain of Trinity district, Bangalore, to Europe on medical certificate for two years; Mr. J. E. Paul, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, special leave for six months.

MILITARY.

GRACE, Major C. H., M.S.C., to be lieutenant from the 14th March, 1880.

Appointments in the Commissariat Department:—Colonel R. Q. Mainwaring, S.C., deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as assistant commissary general, 1st class; Major J. C. Gunning, S.C., deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as assistant commissary general 2nd class; Major E. S. Berkeley, S.C., sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Major H. C. Wright, S.C., sub assistant commisary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Major E. A. Bruce, S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Major C. M'Inroy, S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Capt. A. Clark-Kennedy, S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Capt. W. Cooke, S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; and Lieut. R. C. Sherard, S.C., to act as sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Heath.

Appointments in the Hyderabad Contingent:—

FITZGERALD—3rd Cavalry—Major C. J. O., squadron commander and 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant, vice Colonel H. C. Dowker, proceeding on furlough.

STEWART, Major H. S., squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander and 2nd in command, vice Major FitzGerald.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. G. S. B. Hewetson, S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, medical certificate, out of India, for two years; Lieut. Col. W. Chrystie, Royal (Madras) Engineers, special leave, to Europe, for two years.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, March 1.)

Orders confirmed:—

DALE—Feb. 2, by the officer commanding Centre District, directing Assistant Apothecary J. Dale to proceed in independent medical charge of Detachment 2-16th Regt. from Madras to Maliapooram, and to remain in charge till relieved by Surgeon R. H. Gardner, M.B., A.M.D.

CURTOIS—Feb. 12, by the officer commanding Seetabuldee, appointing Major C. Curtois, 5th Regt. N.I., station staff officer, Seetabuldee, vice Lieut. C. E. Poynder, relieved at his own request.

HATCHELL—Feb. 13, by the commandant 38th N.I., appointing Major D. T. Hatchell to officiate as wing officer, with effect from 5th December, vice Major F. H. Mathias.

JENKINS—WARNER—Feb. 14, by the officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Col. A. Jenkins, 2nd N.I., the next senior officer, to the command of the garrison of Kamptee during the absence of the brigadier general commanding the force, and Capt. W. B. Warner, 2nd Light Cavalry, station staff officer, Kamptee, during the absence on duty of the deputy assistant adjutant general.

COCKBURN—Feb. 23, by the officer commanding Mysor Division, Deputy Surgeon General C. D. Madden, having proceeded to Madras on duty, Surgeon Major J. Balfour Cockburn, M.D., A.M.D., has assumed the duties of the Deputy Surgeon General.

ORCHARD—Dec. 15, by the commandant 2nd Regiment N.I., appointing Major A. F. Orchard, officiating wing commander, vice Major Clubley.

ELCUM—Jan. 17, by the officer commanding Mysor Division, Surgeon E. Elcum, 37th Grenadiers, to proceed forthwith to Mercara and relieve Surgeon Major Harvey, 40th Regiment N.I., who is reported sick.

Officers posted on their recent promotion to the battalion of their regiment shown:—

CHOLMELEY—BECHER—CRASTER—16th Foot—Major Cholmeley 2nd Battalion, Capt. Betcher 2nd Battalion; Lieut. Craster 2nd Battalion.

FAUNCE, Major B. B., wing officer, 23rd Regt. L.I., on relief from the duties of acting assistant resident, Travancore and Cochin, will rejoin his regiment.

COOPER, Capt. G. C., from attached as officiating wing officer, 23rd Regt. L.I., to attached as officiating wing officer, 31st Regt. L.I.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 18.)

COX, Mr. E. C., is appointed substantive pro tem. assistant political agent Kolhapur, for the purpose of superintending the education of the young Raja,

ADAMS, Mr. J., is appointed to act as district superintendent of police in the Sholapur District.

JARDINE, Mr. A., to act as assistant district superintendent of police in charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Broach.

WALKER, Mr. J. W., to act as judge and sessions judge at Satara during Mr. Mactier's absence.

WALSH, Mr. J., inspector in the Preventive Department, to act as deputy superintendent, preventive service, during the absence of Mr. G. A. Ainsworth on privilege leave

BOSANQUET, Mr. T., to act as first assistant collector, doing duty at Thana.

LEWIS, the Rev. A. G., acting garrison chaplain at the Presidency, to be chaplain of Ahmedabad.

FORBES, the Rev. J. F., M.A., chaplain of Ahmedabad, to be acting garrison chaplain at the Presidency.

POLEHAMPTON, the Rev. A., chaplain of Deolali, to be chaplain of Ahmednagar.

CRUICKSHANK—WOOD—Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., delivered over and Lieut. W. Wood received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Satara, on March 1.

BAKER, Mr. C. J. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the prescribed Public Works Code Examination.

SIVEWRIGHT, Mr. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to officiate as executive engineer in charge of the Goodal Division, Kathiawar State Railways, during the absence on leave of Mr. Way.

DAVIES, Mr. C. M., has relieved Mr. F. N. Gutersloh of the charge of the office of locomotive superintendent, Holkar and Sindia Neemuch State Railway.

WRIGHT, Mr. R. E., executive engineer 4th grade, Holkar an Sindia

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Neemuch State Railway, passed the departmental standard examination.

BAINES, Mr. J. A., has rejoined his appointment as acting first assistant collector, Nasik.

GUISE, Mr. Herbert, appointed to act as supernumerary assistant collector of salt revenue, has reported himself for duty.

MEDICAL.

BONNEYMAN, Surgeon Major J., A.M.D., general duty, Puna circle, is detailed for field service.

TANNER, Surgeon Major W., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Puna, to general duty, Presidency circle.

MONKS, Surgeon C., has been temporarily appointed civil surgeon, Shikarpur.

WATERS, Surgeon G., to act as surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Native General Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon Major Carter.

MILITARY.

WALCOTT, Capt. E. S., G.L.I., to be major, from March 9.

To be majors from the date specified :—

PEDDER—SCOTT—Staff Corps—Capt. D. C. Pedder and Capt. W. Scott from March 12.

Appointments in succession to Major General Primrose, C.S.I., proceeding on field service :—

BRICE—BRAY—Brigadier General G. T. Brice (commanding Belgaum Brigade) to officiate on the divisional staff; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. W. Bray, C.B., 24th Foot, to the Brigade Staff, temporarily, with the rank of brigadier general whilst so employed.

HEYLAND, Major A. R., S.C. (brigade major, Deesa), to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general in succession to Capt. J. T. Watling, who has been appointed to the staff of the Kandahar Field Force.

HEATH, Capt. J. M., S.C., wing officer 26th N.I., to officiate as brigade major in succession to Major Heyland.

SHEPHARD—The services of Lieut. C. S. Shephard, 24th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the commissary general for temporary duty in the Commissariat Department.

RAIKES, Lieut. F. D., S.C., to be captain from March 14.

BARRAS, Major J., S.C., to be lieutenant colonel from March 14.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—2nd Lieut. F. D. H. Quintin, 17th Lancers, to England for six months; Lieut. N. B. Inglefield, I Battery 1st Brigade R.A., to England for twelve months on the recommendation of a medical board; Lieut. E. Peel, No. 15 Battery 9th Brigade R.A., from Feb. 26 to August 25, in England, on medical certificate; Capt. F. L. Grindlay, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, to England for six months on urgent private affairs; Major Henry Kerr, 2nd Battalion 7th Foot, to England for twelve months; Lieut. C. G. Donald, 29th Regt. N.I., to England for twelve months, on the recommendation of a medical board; Capt. J. H. Abbott, of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, to England for eighteen months.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed in the following languages :—Urdu—High Proficiency—Captain H. A. Vincent, S.C., Central India Horse. Hindustani High Standard—Lieut. F. S. Inglefield, 15th Foot; and Lieut. C. G. Whitby, 17th Foot, attached to 1st N.I. Lower Standard—Lieut. E. W. Fleming, 8th Brigade R.A.; Army Schoolmaster Barton, 2-7th Foot; Captain J. W. Andrews, 2-11th Foot; Second Lieut. A. Beale, 2-17th Foot; Lieut. W. A. L. Conyngham, 29th Foot; Second Lieut. H. L. Begbie, 29th Foot; and Surg. Major J. R. Croaker, Army Medical Department.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, March 19.)

COLE—30th N. I.—Lieut. D., S.C. (officiating wing officer and quarter master 14th N.I.), to be wing officer.

BRICE—BRAY—Brigadier General Brice is posted to the Puna Division, and Brigadier General Bray, C.B., to the Belgaum District, to join forthwith.

WATLING, Capt., deputy assistant quarter master general, Northern Division, to proceed to Quetta for duty with the 1st Bombay Division.

HEYLAND—HEATH—Major Heyland is posted to the Northern Division, and Capt. Heath to the Deesa Brigade.

ALLSOPP, Lieut. R., F Battery, B Brigade, has been promoted captain into M Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., vice Loraine.

YATES, Capt. J. A., 26th N.I., is appointed to the command of the depots 9th, 10th, and 28th N.I., from the 8th inst.

Orders confirmed.—

LAING—Mhow Divisional O., 3rd March, directing Capt. W. Laing, Quartermaster 13th N.I., to command the depot of the 24th N.I., from the 4th inst.

PASSEY—Deesa Brigade O., 3rd March, directing Lieut. H. E. Passey, 26th Native Infantry, to assume charge of the Depot 3rd Light Cavalry.

MOORE—DIVE—Ahmednuggur Station O., dated March 7, appointing Lieut. Colonel A. T. Moore, V.C., C.S. (general duty) and officiating cantonment magistrate, to command the station as a temporary measure; and Lieut J. H. Dive, 2-7th Foot, to be station staff officer.

SMITH—MONTEITH—3rd Sind Horse R.O., dated Feb. 26, directing Lieut. E. D. N. Smith, squadron officer (officiating 2nd squadron commander) to officiate as 2nd in command; and Lieut. E. G. P. Monteith, adjutant, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, in succession to Capt. Maitland, appointed officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, Kandahar Field Force.

APSHARE—11th N.I.—R.O., March 1, directing Lieut. A. W. Apshare, adjutant, to officiate as quartermaster, as a temporary measure during the absence of Major H. French.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUT. COLONEL W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B.V.R. CORPS.—Bombay, 14th March, 1880.—1. The Commandant has great pleasure in publishing for the information of the regiment the following farewell from his Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., to the corps :—"My dear General,—I am desired by his Excellency the Governor on the eve of his departure for England to convey to you, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and all members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles his hearty farewell and hopes for the future success of the corps. Although absent from Bombay his Excellency will always feel the greatest interest in the welfare of the Bombay Volunteers and their institutions, and Sir Richard Temple feels confident that the corps will continue to flourish and maintain that good name for efficiency and smartness for which it is at present remarkable, and which is due to the good feeling which exists among the members and the energy displayed by all concerned in the volunteer movement. It is a matter of great regret to his Excellency that, by reason of his sudden departure to England, he will be prevented from distributing the prizes won at the late rifle meeting, and from dining with the members of the corps on April 5.—Your, &c., S. RIVETT-CARNAC, major, 11th Hussars, military secretary to H.E. the Governor." W. S. HEWETT, general commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. By order, W. M. TENNENT, captain and acting adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE CABUL FIELD FORCE.—With the sanction of Government the following alterations will be made in the command and distribution of the force now in Cabul and on the Khyber line :—The Second Division of the Cabul Field Force, hitherto under the command of Major General Bright, C.B., will be broken up. The Reserve Division, under Major General Ross, C.B., will also be broken up and absorbed into the line of communications. The force in Cabul, under Lieut. General Sir F. Roberts, will be divided into two divisions, 1st Division under Sir F. Roberts' immediate command, and the 2nd Division under Major General Ross, C.B. Major General Bright, C.B., is appointed inspector general of the line of communications, and will command all troops thereon stationary, in movable columns, or passing along the line. Major General Bright will report direct to army headquarters. The Peshawur District will be temporarily commanded by Brigadier General Hankin, 4th Bengal Cavalry, hitherto in command of the Cavalry Brigade Reserve Division. The line of communications will be divided into three sections :—From Jumrood to Busawul inclusive, under Brigadier General Gib; from Busawul to Safed Sung, but not inclusive of either, under Brigadier General Doran, C.B.; from Safed Sung to Bootkak inclusive, under Brigadier General Hill. The general staff for Major General Bright's command will consist of Colonel Wemyss, deputy adjutant and quartermaster general; Major Thompson, assistant adjutant general; Major Creagh, assistant quartermaster general; Lieutenant Maisey, deputy assistant quartermaster general. The divisional staff under Major General Ross, C.B., will consist of Major Boyes, assistant adjutant general; Capt. the Hon. C. Dutton, assistant quartermaster general; and a deputy assistant quartermaster general to be detailed by Lieutenant General Sir F. Roberts. Colonel Evans, commanding Royal Artillery on line of communications, will proceed with the Staff to Cabul as commanding Royal Artillery, 2nd Division. Lieutenant Colonel Purvis, Royal Artillery, taking up the duties of commanding Royal Artillery, under Major General Bright. Lieutenant Colonel Limond will proceed to Cabul as commanding Royal Engineers, 2nd Division, and Major Hill will assume the duties of commanding Royal Engineer to Major General Bright. Brigadier General Roberts (5th Fusiliers) will proceed to Cabul to command a brigade in the 2nd Division. Brigadier General Arbuthnot, C.B., will command the movable columns at Jellalabad and Safed Sung. The force under Sir F. Roberts in Cabul will be styled the Cabul Field Force, and the Force under Major General Bright will be styled the Khyber Line Force.

REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.—The *Gazette of India* contains the following "Order of Merit" :—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officer and non-commissioned officer to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action in the Chardeh Valley on Dec. 11, 1879 :—14th Bengal Lancers—Jemadar Gopal Sing (since dead of his wounds) Duffadar Kanhiya Lal. H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Sowar Bhagwan Sing, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for gallant conduct on Dec. 15, 1879, whilst carrying the mail from Pezwan to Jagdalak. H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Sowar Zeadeh Khan, 18th Bengal Cavalry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in attacking single handed a party of marauders between Miadoria and Chapri, in the Kuram Valley, on Nov. 20, 1879, and compelling them to abandon their plunder and disperse.

PRESENTATION TO A SOLDIER FOR GOOD CONDUCT.—Sergeant A. Carnohan, of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, has been presented with a medal for long service and good conduct. The presentation took place on the parade ground at Ghorepoorie before the whole regiment. Sergeant Carnohan was highly complimented for his long service and exemplary conduct by Col. Warren, the officer commanding, in a neat little speech.—*Deccan Herald.*

VOLUNTEERING IN AKYAB.—The Governor General in Council has sanctioned the formation of a corps of volunteers at Akyab, to be designated the "Akyab Volunteer Rifle Corps," and to be attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles for administrative purposes, and to notify the following appointment :—Mr. George James Spence Hodgkinson, C.S., commissioner of Arakan, is appointed major commandant of the new corps.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

The following "Government Gazettes Extraordinary" have been issued :—

BOMBAY CASTLE, MARCH 13.—In consequence of the resignation by the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Baronet, Knight Grand Com-

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mander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, and Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, of the office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, the said office of Governor of Bombay and its dependencies devolves, in virtue of the provisions of Section 63 of the Act 3rd and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, upon the Honourable Lionel Robert Ashburner, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, as the senior Civil Member of Council, and he takes his seat accordingly.

The following proclamation is published for general information :—

"Whereas, in consequence of the resignation by the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, and Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, of the office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, and in virtue of the provisions of Section 63 of the Act 3rd and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, the said office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies has devolved upon the Hon. Lionel Robert Ashburner, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; it is hereby proclaimed that the Hon. Lionel Robert Ashburner has this day taken charge of the said office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, and taken his seat accordingly."

The succession of the Honourable Lionel Robert Ashburner, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to the Government of Bombay and its Dependencies having created a vacancy in the council of this presidency, the Honourable Charles Gurdon Kemball has been appointed by the Governor in Council to be a temporary member of the said council under the provisions of Section 27 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," and has taken his seat in the council accordingly.

THE WITHDRAWAL INTO SHERPUR.

IN his despatch describing the evacuation of Cabul, General Roberts writes :—"I am much indebted to Brigadier General Macpherson, C.B., V.C., for the good services he has performed throughout the campaign, and to the following officers, whose conduct the brigadier general particularly brings to notice :—Lieut. Col. C. B. Knowles, commanding the 67th Regiment, who was greatly distinguished during the retirement; Lieut. Col. G. N. Money, commanding the 3rd Sikhs; Lieut. Col. A. FitzHugh, commanding the 5th Goorkhas; Major J. M. Sym, of the 5th Goorkhas; Capt. J. E. Blundell, of the 67th Regiment; Capt. R. E. C. Jarvis, of the 67th Regiment; Capt. H. R. L. Morgan, R.A.; Capt. C. W. N. Guinness, 92nd Highlanders (brigade major); Capt. A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Highlanders (orderly officer); Lieut. C. H. Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders; Lieut. R. L. Milne, 72nd Highlanders. Brigadier General Macpherson also brings forward the gallant conduct of Hospital Assistant Nihal Chand, attached to the 3rd Sikhs, in going under a heavy fire to the assistance o the wounded. Lieut. R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Royal Hussars, isf reported as having behaved in a conspicuously cool and gallant manner while in charge of the transport animals during the withdrawal from the Bala Hissar hill. The retirement of Brigadier General Baker's troops down the eastern face of Asmai, under a very heavy fire, was most ably conducted by that distinguished officer. Col. Jenkins, C.B., who speaks with great admiration of the example set to their men by Lieut. Col. Brownlow, C.B., and Major C. M. Stockwell, 72nd Highlanders, and also of Lieut. Col. R. B. P. P. Campbell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides. Another officer who greatly distinguished himself on this occasion was Capt. A. G. Hammond, Corps of Guides. He had been very forward during the storming of the Asmai heights, and now, when the enemy were crowding up the western slopes, he remained with a few men on the ridge until the Afghans were within thirty yards of them. During the retirement one of the men of the Guides was shot; Captain Hammond stopped and assisted in carrying him away, though the enemy were at the time close by and firing heavily. I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Brigadier General Baker, B.B., for the great assistance he has at all times afforded me, and for the skilful and able manner in which he has conducted the several operations entrusted to him. Brigadier General Baker brings to special notice the following officers whose good services I have great pleasure in recording :—Lieut. Col. G. H. Parker, 92nd Highlanders; Lieut. Col. T. G. Ross, 14th Begal Lancers; Major W. R. Craster, R.A.; Major C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs; Major W. B. Aislabie, 3rd Sikhs; Surg. Major C. A. Atkins, A.M.D.; Captain D. F. Gordon, 92nd Highlanders; Captain W. C. Farwell, brigade major; Lieut. M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Highlanders (orderly officer); Lieut. B. T. Buston, R.E., 7th Company, Sappers and Miners; Lieut. F. B. Longe, R.E., 7th Company, Sappers and Miners; Lieut. G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., and Surg. J. Lewtas, Corps of Guides."

SIR ASHLEY EDEN ON THE RICE AND SALT DUTIES.

I AM sorry to see the prophetic eye of my honourable friend turned towards the abolition of the rice duty. If ever there was a customs duty which is alike productive and harmless, it is this. I will not go into a detailed statement of my reasons for thinking this, for I had an opportunity of doing so before this Council in 1875, and I had hoped the matter had then been set at rest for ever. No one asks for the reduction of this duty; no one pretends for a moment it is mischievous; the merchants chiefly interested in the trade have deprecated its abolition, and I cannot conceive what possible grounds there are for meddling with this highly productive duty, unless it is that England hopes to obtain still cheaper the material with which she adulterates and makes heavy her cotton goods for Eastern consumption. The soft rice is not used for food anywhere in Europe, and it is the soft rice from which the duty is chiefly raised. It is simply used for making starch for cotton manufacturers and spirits for Germany. As to the abolition of the duties on indigo and lac, I do not suppose that anybody will object to it, as my honourable friend has money to give away. The remission will certainly not benefit the trade in these articles of export in any tangible degree. It may, on the other hand, encourage the productions of inferior indigo, and thus help the scientific discovery of an efficient substitute for indigo which is so much feared. As regards the salt revenue I will only say that I believe that the increased consumption of salt in Bengal is not in any way attributable to the reduction of duty. The price of salt at the great markets in the interior has not been affected by the reduction. The money surrendered by Government went into the pockets of the traders. The increased consumption of salt is partly due to returning prosperity after years of scarcity and pinching, and partly to improvements in the means of communication. Salt is carried now with safety in a few hours to markets which before it only reached after a journey of some weeks, accomplished with much risk and wastage. These are among the indirect benefits of our railways which are so constantly ignored. Take the Northern Bengal Railway alone. In 1878 it only carried 2,000 maunds of salt, while in 1879 it carried over a lakh and seventeen thousand maunds. No doubt the differential duty which now exists to the disadvantage of Bengal is mischievous, and the Liverpool salt is being driven out of the Behar markets by Northern India salt, but the remedy for this is not to sacrifice still more revenue by a heavy reduction in Bengal, but gradually to level the other provinces upwards and make them pay what Bengal pays. No impartial man can believe that there is any reason why this should not be done, and why Madras, Bombay, and Upper India should not pay what the people of Bengal pay without a murmur, and with a constantly increasing consumption.—*Debate on the Budget.*

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE report of the Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, for last year, with the orders and remarks thereon by the Chief Commissioner, follows the footsteps of former ones, detailing the professional management of forests, and recording the success which has attended operations in this direction. By an arrangement, suggested by the condition in which the several forest tracts were, they were divided into first-class reserve forests, second-class of the same description, and the remainder were designated unreserved forests. The area of the first was 2,501 square miles, of the second 16,882, and of the last 222 square miles. The total number of criminal prosecutions for infraction of forest laws was 367, implicating 626 persons, and the percentages of convictions show that the procedure taken was correct. Considerable success was attained during the year in the matter of protection from fire, though the sowings and plantings to fill up blanks in some districts were not very successful. Useful works, begun in former years for opening out the forests, were continued, and the water-carriage from one to the other was hoped to be secured soon. A few bamboos and minor produce were secured from the first-class reserves, which purchasers were allowed to cut, collect, and remove. There was a restriction, however, in a matter of better growths such as teak biga and saj, the cutting of the first being carried on departmentally. There was a falling off of yield in 1878-79, though the charges were higher than those of the preceding year. Three different descriptions of licenses were issued for the removal of produce; first a general one, designed to supply all that the great body of the people required; 2nd a special license; and, 3rd, a monthly license for headloads of grass or fuel taken for sale in towns and villages. The advantages of the system were that the people had to pay for every article in proportion to its value. The income for the year for the eighteen districts into which the forests were divided was Rs.6,29,904; the costs, Rs.1,63,882. The yield of the different first-class preserves and some of the second, omitting that consumed by forest residents, was as follows:—Teak, 1,320 tons; sal, 485; saj, 395; other kinds of timber, 1,375; bamboos, 8,667; articles manufactured from bamboos, 45,575. Fuel reached to 8,886 tons; grass, 5,031; lac 4·3; harra, 20·4; edible produce 1·2. The demand for more valuable produce began to improve towards the end of the year. The expenditure on timber brought to depots was Rs.78,152; the value of sales, Rs.1,31,079, thus showing a net profit of Rs.52,927. Receipts from second-class reserves and unreserved forests increased by nearly one lakh. The following were the description and numbers of cattle grazed in the several forests :—Buffaloes 1,84,478; cows and bullocks, 7,39,577, sheep and goats, 2,28,985—a very fair index of the cattle wealth of the

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Central Provinces. The number and value of live stock belonging to the department are as follows:—Elephants 6 of the aggregate value of Rs.5,592; other live stock, 209, value Rs.2,696. Machinery employed was valued at Rs.6,195; other dead stock, Rs.27,324. Brief as our summary is of forest department work in the Central Provinces it will be seen that it surpasses in variety of details returns of forest work in Southern India, and it is but natural it should do so, seeing that a very considerable portion of these provinces lies under forest.

IN the interest of home correspondents we quote a paragraph from the Lahore journal which says:—"Frequent complaints reach us regarding the irregularity of the delivery of letters, newspapers, and book packets to and from the frontier. Of course the postal service comes in for a good round share of abuse—which may not be altogether undeserved. But we would take the liberty of suggesting that a portion of the blame may possibly rest on the shoulders of correspondents. Our own representative at Cabul lately drew attention to the flimsiness of the envelopes in which letters are addressed, and the careless manner in which packets are sometimes made up. The consequence is that letters are often found in the predicament of the tyke who ate up his own address, and who, therefore, as his Irish captor explained to the inquisitive policeman, did not know where to go."

THE *Bombay Gazette* learns that the acting command of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, vacant by the absence of Colonel Dowker, on two years' furlough, has been given to Major Oswald Fitzgerald, the second in command of the same regiment. The appointment was closely contested both by Major Fitzgerald and Colonel Hill, of the 4th Cavalry. Colonel Hill, although senior in rank, has not, we believe, been so long in the Contingent as Major Fitzgerald, and as the latter officer belongs to the same regiment it was but fit that he should get the vacant command. Major Fitzgerald is a gallant officer, and was present during a part of the Franco-German war. He is very popular with both Europeans and natives, and the men of his cavalry almost venerate him. We need not say that Major Fitzgerald's recent appointment has been received with much approval and satisfaction by the men of his corps and by his many friends.

TRANSPORT DEFICIENCIES.—We (*Civil and Military Gazette*) hear that the mismanagement of the transport arrangements has increased to so great an extent as to threaten a complete collapse. Mange among the animals is spreading with startling rapidity. A highly infectious parasitical disease of this kind demands great watchfulness and energy. The horse boxes on the railway lines should be disinfected after carrying animals with mange; but no precautions appear to be taken either in regard to this, or to the clothing, and we understand that the disease has spread to the troop horses with the columns in the field. The purchase of three-year-old mules for transport purposes is persisted in though the veterinary surgeons are unanimous in denouncing the system. But Sir Michael Kennedy is said to have decided against the experts. His theory is that young and weakly animals can be employed in carrying half loads, and, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no chuppatties, he insists on three-year-olds being pressed into service. Of course the obvious objection to his theory is that, once on the road, the wretched weaklings are as likely as not to have full or double loads put on them. We hear that the hospitals are now crowded with broken-down mules of tender age. The animals being purchased in Cashmere are, it is said, utterly unfit for transport purposes, and the greater part of the accounts we receive from the stations on the road are very favourable to existing arrangements. It may be convenient in some respects that the controller general of transport should be in Calcutta, but, if he is really to organise an efficient system, it seems to us that he should be on the road inspecting depots and hospitals, and seeing for himself what is going on.

COTTON MIXING.—The cotton inspector, Khandeish, has submitted a report to the Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari, in which he explains that he has given orders for all bales of Khandeish cotton mixed with Waradi cotton to be marked with a red cross, while all bales of foreign cotton (Hurda, Indore, Jubbulpore, &c.) will be marked with a black cross. The report further contains the following items:—"Cotton is being brought to Jalgaum in large quantities from Raneja, Indore, Ratlam, and other places. . . . A merchant by name . . . . . has bought 2,000 candies of Khandeish cotton at Bodwad, in the Bhosawal taluka, which have been forwarded to the address of 'G.I.P. Railway Station, Mulkapore, Nagpore Line.' This cotton is gained at Mulkapore and pressed at Khangaum. Besides this, clean cotton is also taken from Bodwad by road in carts and pressed at Khamgaum and other Berar presses."—*Bombay Gazette.*

NATIVE ARTISTS AT THE MADRAS EXHIBITION.—To "The Portrait of a Parsee Lady," by Pestonjee Bomanjee, of Bombay, has been awarded his Grace the Governor's prize for the best picture of some Indian subject by a native artist. This is a fairly well painted picture. The lady, engaged in needlework, is looking down, her face is in shadow, and the artist has certainly not flattered his subject in the manner of features or complexion; but the pose is natural, the right arm and hand are well drawn, and the light on the yellow drapery is effectively managed. The tone of the work is quiet, and it is free from the gewgaws and meretricious colouring which, as a rule, disfigure the production of native studios. The prize given by his Highness the Maharaja of Travancore for the best figure-subject in oils has been allotted to Mr. R. Ry. Ravi Varma Koil Thampuram's "Portrait of Dr. Furnell" (No. 70). Remembering the exhibits of this accomplished native gentleman five years ago we congratulate him with sincere pleasure on his advance in artistic skill. His picture is completely free from the finnikin work and over-finish to which native artists as a rule give way. The treatment of the light and shadow is excellent, and the flesh tint—the *pons asinorum* of Oriental students—admirable. We specially commend the artistic manner in which the high-lights are handled; M. R. Ry. Ravi Varma has caught the trick, if we may so term it, with which the best masters are wont to give life to their portraits. As a likeness the picture is beyond praise. For the best study in still life, H.H. the Maharaja's second prize, the judges have selected a capital little picture (No. 12) by B. Mootoolegery Naidu, a student of the Madras School of Art. There are two highly commendable paintings, Nos. 16 and 41, by other Academicians in the same style, but No. 12 seems to have captivated the arbiters on account of the familiar subjects selected by the young painter. To No. 144, "A Portrait in Chalks," by C. Varadargula Raju, Sir T. Madava Row's award for the second best picture by a native artist has been given. This is a praiseworthy effort of genius. Observe that the fifth finger—a very little one, with a pearl ring upon it—is faithfully portrayed; note the clever illusion produced by the wood "mount," all done by hand; and don't forget the watch chain, and the "diagonal" pattern of the cloth of the coat.—*Madras Mail.*

ON March 5 the 6th Punjab Infantry left Abbottabad for the front. The regiment was 770 strong, but had only four European officers. The *Indian Daily News*, noticing the fact, asks whether this regiment can be considered in an efficient state to take the field.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are being collected amongst the natives of Bombay in aid of the expenses for promoting the election of Professor Fawcett—known as the Member for India—to the New House of Commons.

THE Hurnai section of the Kandahar Railway has now fairly entered the Marri Hills, and work is progressing rapidly, there being about 6,000 labourers at work. The Marri clan viewed, at first, almost with consternation the act of taking the railway through a portion of their hills to Pishin, but have become reconciled to the fact, and have agreed to protect the labourers and the telegraph line. The chief Sirders, it is expected, will shortly meet the agent to the Governor General to enter into a formal agreement with that object.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.—After the parade of the corps called on the occasion of the departure of H.E. the Governor on Saturday, Major General Hewett, acting commandant, who has been very popular with the regiment during his tenure of the command, addressed the men to the following purport:—"I must now, Bombay Volunteers, say a few words of farewell to you since it is the last occasion on which I shall be able to do so. Lieutenant Colonel Sexton, the permanent commandant of the regiment, is expected out by the next mail, and will resume command thereof. I have been the officiating commandant for well nigh a year now, and there have been no disagreeables or anything to disturb the harmony of the corps. All has gone on well. I desire to thank all ranks for their hearty co-operation in enabling me to carry on the duties satisfactorily. Especially are my thanks due to Major the Honourable Lyttleton Bayley, Major Fraser Hore, and the excellent captains and subalterns of the corps who have rendered me on all occasions ready and cheerful support. I thank the non-commissioned officers and privates for turning out on all occasions, whether for parade or guards of honour, &c., the large numbers they have. Finally, let me assure you, Bombay Volunteers, that whether I return to Puna or remain in Bombay, I will continue to take the greatest interest in all that concerns the corps. Its welfare will be near and dear to me. Volunteers, I bid you a hearty farewell.

THE Indian Government steamship *Dalhousie*, 1,060 tons, Captain W. Powell, was to sail on March 21 for Karachi, with 2 European officers, 10 native officers, 246 rank and file, 6 public and 16 private followers, 2 horses and 8 bullocks, of 24th N.I., and details of other regiments. The following is the list of officers:—Major C. P. Newport and Captain W. H. Lyster, of 24th N.I.; Major Greig, of R.A., and Captain Harris, of 30th N.I.—*Bombay Gazette.*

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INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. C. Toker, S.C., Lieut. Col. E. O'B. Horsford, S.C., Lieut. G. A. Collins, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. Christie, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Major F. H. T. Gordon-Cumming, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. A. Campbell (Uncov.), W. Siddons (Uncov.), C. E. Pitman (Uncov.), R. Ewing (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—J. R. Thomas (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. Sandwith (Cov.), T. M. Filgate (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. S. O. Bolton, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—K. E. Symons (Uncov.), four months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. S. F. M'Gillivray, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. M'Gill (Uncov.)

HOME NEWS.

ACHEEN.—News has been received at Batavia, *vid* Naples, of the arrival of the civil governor of Atchin, M. Pruys van der Hoeven, at Kotta Radja. Meanwhile, according to the Java *Bode*, the Indian situation is far from pacific. In the residency of Menado one Government official has been murdered and two others have been assaulted.

SINGAPORE GAS COMPANY.—The report of the directors shows a net profit of £3,291, which includes the balance brought from the previous half-year. A dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the preference and 8 per cent. on the ordinary capital is recommended, and £849 is carried to the credit of the current half-year.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The directors have declared a dividend for the half-year ended Dec. 31 of 3 per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year. A sum of £12,454 has been added to the reserve fund, making, with £20,635 appropriated June 30, a total of £33,090 passed to this account for the year 1879.

MAURITIUS LAND, CREDIT, AND AGENCY.—The company will pay a half-yearly dividend to Dec. 31 last of 3s. per share, making, with the interim dividend declared in September last, a dividend of 15 per cent. for the year 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—The directors report that the net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 last was £40,275, including £4,278 brought forward. A dividend of 5 per cent., of which half was paid six months ago, absorbs £23,262, and £15,000 is added to the reserve fund, raising it to £35,000. A balance of £2,013 will then be left to carry forward. The bank is due £2,072,218 on fixed and other deposits, &c., and £1,099,652 on bills payable. Its chief assets are:—Cash, £457,728; bullion, £288,739; Government securities, £421,356; bills of exchange, £2,064,673; and loans, £403,746.

LECTURE ON INDIA AT PECKHAM-RYE.—On Tuesday evening a large assemblage met in the Rye-lane Baptist Chapel school-room to hear Colonel Henry Dixon discourse on "Mysor and Orissa," with the aid of a series of magnified photographic views, with originals taken by the lecturer.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The annual general meeting was held on March 31, at the City Terminus Hotel. Colonel James Holland, the chairman, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, which announced a further dividend of 17s. 6d. per share, making 6 per cent. for the past year, said that the income had exceeded by about £1,100 that of the previous year, which he stated at their last meeting was the largest they had ever received; and, but for a few exceptional circumstances, the outturn generally would have been more favourable. Their expenditure was about £100 or £120 more than last year, but the expenses included an exceptional sum of £1,178, which they had expended on a freehold property and on the re-establishment of one of their stations. An extraordinary expense had also been incurred by the removal of their offices to Old Broad-street, in one of the best situations in London. They had been obliged to remove, having received notice from the Post-office, from whom they had hitherto rented offices. As to the items of sundry creditors, £10,000, and sundry debtors, £20,000, they might appear large, but they were all regular floating accounts, and were settled monthly. Up to the end of last month the only debt owing to the company was a sum of a few hundred pounds by the Indian Government. He alluded with satisfaction to the settlement, mentioned in the report, of a debt with Messrs. Siemens, and said that some years hence the £9,586 standing to suspense account would rank among the assets of the company. Referring to the telegraph congress which sat in London last summer, he expressed his belief that the settlement of telegraph affairs which they had made for a period of five years had been to the satisfaction of most persons. He regretted that they had not yet received the sum owing to them by the Russian Government for the destruction of some sixty or seventy miles of cable during the war with Turkey. The matter was still under discussion. Mr. Barlow seconded the motion, and, in reply to questions, the chairman said if the large shareholders generally desired half-yearly meetings the board would have no objection. It would be inexpedient to publish the receipts periodically. The report was adopted.

A RAILWAY ROUTE TO INDIA.—At a meeting of the Society of Arts on Friday, Mr. B. Haughton, C.E., read a paper on "The Best Route for a Line of Railway to India." The main feature of the route he recommended is that it passes through Northern Persia instead of descending the Euphrates and passing through that country on the south. The western terminus would be at Constantinople, and the eastern terminus at Shikarpore, on the Indus, 250 miles from Karachi. The Kandahar railway, already built as far as the Bolan Pass, forms part of the proposed line. The direction of the railway through Asia Minor was not determined, but it was suggested that a fresh line should be made to Swadia, on the Levant. This branch would touch Antioch and Aleppo. The railway would then run along the slopes of the Taurus, intersecting the various roads leading from Asia Minor into Mesopotamia. Tapping that great centre of traffic, the city of Mosul, it would cross the Tigris south of the junction of the Greater Zab. Passing the towns of Erbil and Kirkuk, it would come to Kefri, ninety miles from Bagdad, and close to the Persian frontier. Running through Teheran, the capital of Persia, the route would embrace the best part of that country. It was pointed out that Persia consists of but a ring of available country, the centre being a desert. It resembled a finger-ring, moreover, in that its jewels are embedded in one segment only, viz., that facing the north-west and north—the jewels being the cities and towns of Teheran, Chai, Tabreez, Reshd, Hamadan, Sharad, and Meshed. The railway would thence go east through Sharad, Nishapur, Meshed, across the frontier of Afghanistan, into Herat. The highest point would be 4,000ft. above the sea level. From Herat the line would run on to the Kandahar Railway. The whole distance traversed would be 2,800 miles, and, estimating the cost of construction at £10,000 per mile, £28,000,000 would be required. Only £19 per mile would be necessary to pay 5 per cent. interest, and the average receipts of the Indian railways were considerably above this rate. The charge for first-class passengers at 3d. per mile, to include the expense of food *en route*, would be £60, and the time occupied on the journey need not exceed seven days. The paper alluded to the merits of other routes, but it was pointed out that this route was greatly superior strategically for the defence of India. It also provided a railway system for Persia and brought Turkey into the line of traffic. Sir Arthur Cotton, Captain Cameron, Mr. Rumball, Mr. Hyde Clark, and Dr. Badger took part in the discussion which followed. The scheme was not approved in entirety; but it was said that such a railway by one route or another was a most urgent work. The chairman, Mr. A. Cassels, was of opinion that the great cost rendered the proposed railway impracticable, and thought the Suez Canal should be our mainstay. If we could not defend that we could defend no other communication with India. A vote of thanks to Mr. Haughton concluded the proceedings.

OBITUARY.—General William Couperus M'Leod, late of the Madras Infantry, died at 62, Gloucester-gardens, on the 4th inst. He served in the first Burmese war, and was present at Donabew, Prome, and many other affairs during the campaign in Ava. For these services he received the medal with clasp.

ROYAL MARINES.—In alluding to the volunteering of Marine officers for service in the Indian Staff Corps, the *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"If any proof were needed that the officers of the Royal Marines were not altogether satisfied with their condition, and were ready to accept other employment, it would be found in the eagerness with which eligible subalterns have accepted the offer of the Indian Government to join the Staff Corps. The numbers who have applied are greater than those accepted, for many were not quite of the seniority and service required, but even the names of those who have been submitted will, if all accepted, cause a very considerable thinning-out of the lieutenants' lists of 1876 and 1877. From the Portsmouth division there volunteered Lieuts. William Taylor, Charles Herbert Powell, embarked in the *Hercules;* Robert Baillie, embarked in the *Warrior;* Archibald Cochran, and Douglas Kysh. From Chatham—Lieuts. Cyril Williamson and Everard Goldsmid, embarked in the *Indus;* Harry Powell, embarked in the *Duncan;* H. Abud, embarked in the *Valiant;* W. Quentin, embarked in the *Asia*; C. Edge, J. Plumbe, and J. Daniell. From Plymouth—Lieuts. Grey Skipwith, Clarence Hays, Ernest Paul, and Francis Atkinson, embarked in the *Duncan;* Arthur Hatton embarked in the *Northumberland*, William Langford, and George Stevens. Taking into consideration that only those of certain service can avail themselves of the offer of the India-office, and that volunteering has only been open to those on the home station, the rush has been very considerable. Even an officer of the seniority of October, 1873, who has given more than six years' service to the Marines, is anxious to transfer his services. Of the twenty-eight officers of 1877, twelve have come forward as candidates, as also have exactly half the officers of 1877. There is no reason to suppose that the light infantry officers can have been influenced by the uncertainty

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existing as to what the Marine Committee might recommend, for it is generally felt that even if the artillery branch should be in any way the losers by amalgamation the light infantry will have nothing to fear, but will probably reap some benefit. So it is only too plain that the Indian Staff Corps is more popular than the Marines."—*United Service Gazette.*

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Tuesday—Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., president, in the chair—it was announced that the monthly ballot resulted in the election of six members and sixteen associate members, including Messrs. Philip Henry Brown, late of the Indian P.W.D.; William Cooper, superintending engineer, P. and O.S.N. Co., Bombay; Edward Tickell Lang, late of the Indian P.W.D.; Alfred Howard Vincent Newton, assistant municipal engineer of Singapore; and Walter Morrison Vivian, resident engineer to his Highness the Raja of Chumba, Punjab. On Tuesday next there will be a discussion on "Explosive Agents," and, time permitting, the following papers will be read:—"Abingdon Sewerage," by Mr. C. F. Gower, M.I.C.E., and "Main Drainage of Torquay," by Mr. G. Chatterton, M.A., Assoc. M.I.C.E.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—The directors report that the net profits for the past year were £101,328, including £8,757 brought forward. An interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum paid last October absorbed £24,000, and it is proposed to make a like distribution now; £5,000 is placed to the credit of the superannuation fund and £40,000 to reserve, making the latter £190,000. This leaves £8,338 to be carried forward. The balance-sheet shows a liability on current accounts of £1,042,512, and on fixed deposits of £1,824,600. The notes in circulation stand for £370,818, and the bills payable, &c., for £3,869,261. On the asset side, cash amounts to £1,659,683, bullion to £375,372, Government Securities to £175,609, bills receivable to £4,587,562, and loans and advances to £1,257,584.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.45,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.25,61,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8·012d.; to Bombay, Rs.19,03,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8·033d.; and to Madras, Rs.36,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8d. will receive about 33 per cent., all above in full. Although there is practically no change, the increased proportionate allotment indicates a less favourable result. Forty-five lakhs more are be offered next week.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.—The accounts submitted yesterday to the shareholders showed that the net profits realised during the six months amounted to £9,311 16s. 3d., which, added to the balance of £836 3s. 6d. brought forward from the previous half-year's account, made a total of £10,147 19s. 9d. at credit of profit and loss account. Out of this a dividend was declared for the past half-year at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum; the sum of £2,000 was credited to the doubtful debt account, and a balance of £551 8s. 6d. was carried forward to the current half-year.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

WARDE—LANE—March 31, at Brighton, Henry Murray Ashley, lieut. 19th Hussars, son of Gen. Sir Edward Warde, K.C.B., to Louisa Anna, daughter of Wilmot Lane, B.C.S.

DEATHS.

HICKS—April 4, in South Belgravia, Major Gen. John William Hicks, late H.E.I.C.S., aged 75.

KIRBY—April 4, at Reigate, Major Charles F. Kirby, late of the 14th M.N.I., and of the Mysor Commission, son of the late Sir Richard C. Kirby, C.B., aged 68.

M'LEOD—April 4, at 62, Gloucester-gardens, Gen. W. C. M'Leod, Madras Army.

ROSS—Feb. 16, at Melbourne, Australia, Robert Geo. H. Ross, son of the late Robert Ross, of Calcutta and Rugby, aged 26.

SIM—April 3, at Dover, Violet Bessie Hayward, daughter of George Hamilton Sim, R.E., Cabul Field Force, aged 1 year and eight months.

THOMSON—March 28, at Burntisland, the Rev. John M. Thomson, M.A., assistant and successor of the parish, late senior chaplain Bengal Establishment, aged 50.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BALDWIN—March 17, at "The Wilderness," Belvidere-hill, Mazagon, the wife of G. J. W. Baldwin, commmander, steamship *Columbian*, a daughter.

BOWER—March 15, at Madras, the wife of Mr. W. L. Bower, a daughter.

CHEW—March 13, at Calcutta, the wife of Capt. E. Chew, I.G.S.N. Company's steamer *Lucknow*, a daughter.

CRISPE—March 16, at 6, Grant-road, the wife of William A. Crispe, a son.

CRUICKSHANK—March 10, at Calcutta, the wife of W. D. Cruickshank, a daughter.

DE SOUZA—March 12, at Simla, the wife of Mr. John Michael De Souza, a son.

ELLIS—March 9, at Sitapur, the wife of Surgeon Major J. Ellis, civil surgeon, Sitapur, a son.

GEORGE—March 16, at Egmore, the wife of Mr. F. George, P.W.D., a daughter.

GUISE—March 22, at Theresia, Ceylon, the wife of Wm. Verner Guise, a daughter.

HURST—March 6, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Mr. J. Hurst, C.P. Police, a son.

HYDE—March 13, at Alfred Cottage, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, the wife of Sydney Hyde, of Uda Pussellawa, a son.

MASTER—March 10, at Ootacamund, the wife of C. G. Master, C.S., a son.

MORIARTY—March 12, at Mozuffurnagar, the wife of Matthew D. Moriarty, M.B., officiating civil surgeon, a son.

MORLAND—March 18, at Colaba Point, Bombay, the wife of Henry Morland, Esq., a daughter.

NICHOLLS—March 12, at Roorkee, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Ward Nicholls, twin daughters.

PIRES—March 15, at Colaba, the wife of Mr. Hardress Crispin F. Pires, of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (Limited), a daughter.

POWER—March 9, at Bellary, the wife of J. R. Power, a daughter.

PRATT—March 13, at Purneah, the wife of J. Pratt, Esq., B.C.S., a daughter.

RAE—March 16, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. George Milne Rae, a son.

RALSTON—March 10, at Darjiling, the wife of Lieut. Col. W. H. Ralston, 70th Regiment, a daughter.

RICHARDSON—March 9, at Travancore, Mrs. F. G. Richardson, a son.

RUSSELL—March 19, at the Châht, Malabar Hill, Mrs. John G. Russell, a son.

SANDEL—March 15, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. L. Sandell, a son.

SHARPIN—March 16, at 39, Marine Lines, the wife of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., a son.

SNUGG—March 11, at Ongole, the wife of Mr. Robert Snugg, inspector of police, a son.

STOUT—March 9, at Agra, the wife of Mr. C. B. Stout, a son.

TALBOT—March 6, at Rajputana, the wife of Captain A. C. Talbot, a daughter.

TURNER—March 15, at Shegaum, West Berar, the wife of W. B. Turner, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUVAL—HALL—March 30, at Hong Kong, Alfred F. Duval, of Canton, to Ethel E. Hall, daughter of Col. L. F. Hall, R.A., Hong Kong.

GRANT—SINGLETON—March 2, at Galle, George Francis Mytton Grant, Bombay Civil Service, to Isabel Margaret Corbet, eldest daughter of F. C. Singleton, Adelaide, South Australia.

JOLLIE—SMITH—Mar. 10, at Madras, the Rev. J. Jollie, chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bangalore, to Jane Seele Smith, niece of Surgeon General G. Smith, M.D., I.M.D.

DEATHS.

BEHRMANN—March 6, at Pindwarra, Rajputana, Albertine, daughter of Ewald Behrmann, Esq., assistant engineer, P.W.D., aged 24.

BENWELL—March 8, at Calcutta, Bessie, wife of W. M. Benwell, aged 33.

COXEN—At Punjab, Redmond Uniacke Coxen, C.E., son of the late Capt. Edward Coxen, 60th Royal Rifles, aged 54.

FULCHER—March 19, at Secunderabad, Edward Coope Fulcher, 12th Royal Lancers, aged 26.

GALE—April 2, Edward William, son of Walter A. Gale, R.E., Bangalore, aged 18 months.

GRANT—SINGLETON—Mar. 2, at Galle, George Francis Mytton Grant, Bombay Civil Service, to Isabella Margaret Corbet, elder daughter of F. C. Singleton, Adelaide, South Australia.

GRIFFISS—March 12, at Malet Bunder, Mazagon, Mr. George Griffiss, mechanical foreman, Bombay Port Trust Workshops, aged 59.

HICKIE—March 10, at Newton Ville, Mussoorie, of diphtheria, Harold Ernest, the beloved child of Mr. C. J. Hickie.

HEDGER—March 13, at Calcutta, Georgiana Harriet, wife of P. F. F. Hedger, solicitor, aged 26.

HOSPITAL DIET.—The hospital diet question which is being agitated at Calcutta is a matter of much general interest. The *Statesman* writes of "the new method of saving money by starving hospital patients, introduced by Sir Ashley Eden and Dr. Payne," as follows:—"Dr. Smith is not one of those who resolutely opposed the 'reforms' from the commencement. He found them introduced when he took over charge of the hospital after his return, and seems to have done his best to give them a fair chance of success. But it has been impossible for him to resist the evidence daily before his eyes of the insufficiency of the new diet rates. He saw that the patients were only prevented from suffering from this insufficiency when their friends or relatives were allowed to bring them food from outside. He felt bound, therefore, to ask for an increase in the allowances both to native and European patients. To admit the necessity for this would, of course, be to admit that the new system had failed, and that the whole of the proceedings of Sir Ashley Eden and his committee had been a blunder—if not a crime—Dr. Payne, the surgeon general, accordingly requested Dr. Smith, so we hear, to withdraw what he had said, and we also hear that the terms of Dr. Payne's communication were such that Dr. Smith, in declining to withdraw what he had written, felt it necessary to his self-respect to tender his resignation. This is a blow which does not seem to have been looked for, and no doubt great efforts will be made to get Dr. Smith to withdraw his resignation."—*Bombay Gazette.*

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 30.—Ann Millicent, Calcutta; Gleniffer (s), Shanghai; County of Peebles, Chittagong; Kinfauns Castle (s), Capetown; Antioch, Sourabaya; Henrietta Behn, Manilla; Mongolia (s), Calcutta; Nereid, Manilla.—31. Asteroid and Vale of Doon, Bangkok; Princess Louise, Java; Cicero (s), Mangalore.—April 1. Mohur, Saigon; Philip Fitzpatrick, Hiogo; Clarence, Colombo; Dilbhur, Calcutta; Adolph, Cebu; Reina Mercedes (s), Manilla; Lady Gertrude and Triton, Java; Jalo, Rangoon; Duke of Lancaster (s), Calcutta; Henriette Adriana, Batavia; Blenheim, Manilla; Ravenstondale and Copia (s), Karachi; Woodburn, Calcutta; Potomac, Bombay.—3. City of Mecca (s), Calcutta; Trentham Hall (s), Bombay; Plantaganet (s), Singapore.—5. Symington (s), Rangoon.—6. Ocean King, Bombay; Petersburg (s), Colombo; Lion, Karachi; Hotspur, Harrington, and Asterion, Bangkok.—Mirzapore (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—March 10. Purulia (s), Singapore; Clan Fraser (s), Bombay; Busheer (s), Rangoon; Cypromene, Liverpool; Star of Bengal, port not mentioned; Lochee, London.—11. Sirdhana (s), Bombay; Pekin (s), Southampton; Rollo, Melbourne.—12. Chinsura (s), Bombay.—13. Shah Jehan (s), Bombay; Inventor (s), Liverpool, Saint Mildred, London; Ardenclutha, Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 1.—Duke of Devonshire (s), London.—2. Henrietta (s), Liverpool.—3. Erato, London.—5. City of Edinburgh (s), Clyde.—6. Chyebassa (s), London.

BOMBAY.—March 12. Britannia (s), Karachi.—13. Calcutta (s), Bussorah; G. W. Ward (s), Newport; Nizam (s), Shanghai; H.M.S. Malabar, Karachi.—14. Batavia (s), Liverpool; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Keerata Roodrin, Cochin; Shahzada (s), Calcutta; Lady Frances (s), Newport; Centurion, London.—15. Assam (s), Melbourne; Assyria (s), Genoa.—16. Culna (s) and Czarewitch, Aden; Socotra (s), Calcutta; Farnley (s) and Khersonese, Cardiff; Burmah (s), Karachi.—17. Robert Lees, Liverpool.—18. Colaba (s), Rangoon; Hydaspes (s), London; Zambesi (s), Suez.—19. Chilka (s) and I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi; Singapore (s), Genoa; Chanda (s), Calcutta; Arrow (s), Jamnuggur; Hoogly, Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 1.—Erl King (s), Havre and London.—6. Macedonia (s), Liverpool; Peshawur (s), London; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; Marlborough (s) and Rebecca (s), London.

MADRAS.—March 11. Gannet (s), London; Meinam (s), Calcutta.—12. India (s), Bombay and Southern Ports; Himalaya (s), Rangoon and Northern Ports.—15. Navarino (s), London; and Tenasserim (s) Bombay.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 1.—Chyebassa (s), London for Calcutta.—5. Australia (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 30. Cape Finisterre, Java; Stanmore (s), Galle; City of Perth and Red Rose, Calcutta.—31. Bokhara (s), Calcutta; Konigen Emma (s), Batavia; Emma T. Crowell and Hankow (s), Hong Kong; Gutenberg, Java; Anchises (s), Penang; Connaught Ranger, Calcutta.—April 1. El Dorado (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Tantallon (s), Aden.—7. Shedrecht, George Shotton, and Sardinian, Batavia.

CALCUTTA.—March 10. Chindwara (s), Baron Colonsay, and Argonaut.—11. Ooryia (s), Reliance (s), City of Khios (s), and Nimrod.—12. Rajpootana (s), Roman Empire, Daphne, and Nusser Musjeet.—13. Merkara (s), City of Berlin, and Victoria Bridge.—14. Mecca (s), Busheer (s), Mira (s), and Aros Bay.

BOMBAY.—March 13. Annie Fish, New York; Umballa (s), Kutch and Kattyawar; Sumatra, Venice, &c.; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi; Gallina (s), Coast and Madras; Amelia (s), Mangalore; Bedford (s), Akyab.—14. Adria (s), China.—15. Flamsteed (s), Elephant Point.—Dunphail Castle, Madras; Calcutta (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Louise H. (s), Elephant Point.—17. H.M.S. Malabar, England; Linhope (s), Rangoon; Culna (s), Masulipatam.—18. County of Carnarvon, Bassein; Vestal, Mozambique; Britannia (s), Liverpool *via* Genoa; Shahzada (s) and Ethiopia (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—19. Assam (s), Australia, &c.; Oorun (s), Kutch and Coast; Calder (s), Persian Gulf.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 1.—Surat (s), with London mails.

MADRAS.—March 11.—Africa (s), Bombay; Meinam (s), Pondicherry and Galle.—14. Gannet (s), Calcutta; India (s), Calcutta and Northern Ports.—16. York (s), Golapore *via* Madras; Tenasserim (s), Rangoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 6.—Navarino (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Indus*, March 28.—From Yokohama: Mr. M'Clatchie. From Galle: Mr. W. Pasteur and Lieut. Scott. From Calcutta: Mr. Halliday and Capt. Dundas. From Madras: Col. Brown, Mr. Keighley, Mr. Cavendish, and Surg. Major Kingston. From Bombay: Mrs. Matthews, Mr. Chapman, Capt. Van Heythusen, Col. and Mrs. Duff, Miss Smyth, Mr. Shields, and Major Gordon-Cumming. From Suez: Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Reeves. From Port Said: Mr. Bicknell. From Malta: Mr. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Mr. Hasenfley, Mr. Grant, Mr. Edward, Lieut. Payne, Mr. Dyer, and Mr. W. H. M. Ellis. From Gibraltar: Mr. Coombe, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. R. Wylie, Miss Sawood, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Ferguson, and Capt. Turner.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Venetia*, March 22.—From Bombay: Mr. Troup, Col. Hastings Fraser, Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Maratt, Mr. H. R. Wilson, Capt. A. C. Toker, Rev. J. Sewell, Rev. M. Singer, and Sir G. and Lady Colley. At Venice: Mr. Tilgate, Mr. H. Woods, Gen. and Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. F. H. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. Tambaei and child, Miss Teilman, Mr. Connell, Mr. Vigors, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bancroft, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Barrow, and Mrs. Bartholomew. From Aden: Mr. Marshall.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Zambesi*, March 18.—From Venice: Col. Perkins and Capt. Peters. From Brindisi: Lieut. Col. Smithers, Col. Sexton, Col. H. C. Wilkinson, Dr. Bustead, Capt. Evans, Lieut. A. K. Lloyd, Lieut. W. H. Williams, Mr. J. Shaw, Surg. Major Keith, Surg. Major Lyons, Surg. Major W. F. Wilson, Surg. Major Codrington, Surg. J. G. M'Reece, Surg. J. W. H. Flannagan, Mr. Gonne, Lieut. P. C. Buckland, Mr. E. C. Kelway, Mr. Field, Miss Milberg, Lieut. C. M. Western, and Mr. Bentley. From Aden: Dr. Cruickshank and Corporal Elliot.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Sumatra*, April 5.—From Alexandria: Miss Rae, Miss Hyden and maid, Mrs. Holkam, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, Messrs. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Moffat, Miss Whitehill, Mr. Vidiem, Mr. Glass, Mr. Metier and son, Duke of Hamilton, Mr. J. Dinelli.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Verona*, March 24.—For Bombay: Major Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and children, Capt. Wortham, Mr. Purvis, Surgeons Burness, Dennys, Stuart, Thompson, Ward, Poynder, Reeves, J. Hoey, Collington, Capt. Archer, Lieuts. Parker, Casey, Hay, Surgeon Marsden, and Mr. Welman. For Suez: Mr. Hill and Mr. Walker. For Port Said: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Calvert. For Malta: Rev. J. Irving, Surg. Major Heffernan, Surg. Major J. Davidge, Mr. Welch, Mrs. Finucane and children, Mr. Milne, and Dr. Garstang. For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Thorneley, Miss Heath, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Howes, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy, Mr. Laming, Lord Zouche, Mr. Sanches, and Capt. Hammond.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Venetia*, April 2.—For Bombay: Mr. J. Blackhall, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, and Mr. Beale. From Brindisi: Major W. S. Brooke and Mr. French. From Marseilles: Mrs. Brandt and child and Mr. F. Brandt.

FROM LONDON.—Per *El Dorado*, March 31.—For Malta: Mr. Scobell. For Cochin: Mr. H. and Mrs. Egan. For Colombo: Rev. E. and Mrs. Rigg, two children, and ayah, Miss L. G. Haughton, and Miss Hay. For Madras: Miss Rowland, Mrs. Morrison, and Mrs. Chapman. For Calcutta: Mr. N. Hudson and Mr. J. Barry.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Mira*, March 13.—For London: Miss Edith Beaumont, Miss Campbell, Mr. C. F. Chadburn, Master Chadburn, Mrs. A. W. Cochran and European servant, Mrs. R. Cornish, infant, and ayah, Miss Eiley Crohan, Mrs. Crossman, child, and European servant, Miss Eddis, Mrs. J. Eliot, infant, and ayah, Master Griffiths, Mr. C. Heard, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Harrold, Mr. F. B. Kemp and son, Mr. and Mrs. Larrymore, Mr. R. A. Lee, Mr. Alexander M'Afee, Gen. Mercer, Mrs. Reily and child, Mr. J. Simpson, Mrs. O. S. Stack, Mr. George Tompkyns, Mr. T. Traill, Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S., Mrs. Ward, family, and European servant, and Mrs. M. H. Williamson. For Suez: Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, and Mr. Frank Ormerod.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *City of Khios*, March 10.—For London: Mrs. Campagnac and party, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Bradbury, two children, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, Master Neville Wright, Mr. Kilgour, Mr. Mavrogordato, Mr. Purchase, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Binning, Mr. J. N. Howden, and Miss Belchambers.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Nepaul*, March 20.—For Southampton: Mr. P. Beresford-Hope, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Church, Lord Sandhurst, Mrs. Patterson and four children, Mrs. Beachcroft and two children, Mrs. Knox, two children, and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Hope, Mr. A. Robinson, Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Gardner, Mrs. W. Smith, Mrs. Cockburn, child, and infant, Mrs. Quinton and child, Mrs. White, Mrs. G. E. Ward, Miss Lucas Calcraft, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cook, Mrs. T. A. E. Miller and child, Mrs. F. E. Elliot, Mrs. Izat and three children, Mr. W. C. Rennie, Miss L. L. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nickels and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Bartleman and infant, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. W. B. Eastaway, Mr. S. Sayer, Mrs. Wright and two infants, Mrs. J. A. D. Lloyd and child, Mr. H. Woodward, Lieut. Col. R. Home, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Hannant Sport, Mr. H. A. Smith, Mr. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Nash and two children, Mrs. John Dow, Mr. Q. G. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Huntley and child, Col. and Mrs. Sartorius, Mr. D. Blackburn, Mr. W. C. Hutchinson, and Mr. P. O'Brien. For Brindisi: Mr. A. B. Patterson, Capt. Clerk, Major and Mrs. Harcourt, Mr. W. M. Souttar, Mr. D. E. Micrusachi, Mr. J. C. P. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. S. Meyers, Mr. S. Mason, Mr. A. Hannah, Mr. A. Morris, H.E. Signor D'Aigular and secretary, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Mr. R. F. H. Stuart, Mr. Little, and Major R. Wetherall. For Venice: Mr. F. Collingridge, Mr. J. E. Anderson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. I. M'Nair, Mr. Derocher, Col. and Mrs. Osborn Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. R. Gardner, Hon. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs Armitage and four sons, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, and Mr. M. Adams. For Aden: Five second-class Government passengers. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on March 13:—For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. H. Thompson and three infants, Mrs. Hare and two infants, and two Misses O'Brien. For Venice: Mr. H. W. Gunn and Mrs. Wilson. For Aden: Lieut. Bingham and Mr. H. de Peindray.

CASUALTIES.

The Kingston (s), from Beypore, has put into Lisbon with boilers out of order.

The Deva is reported from Calcutta to have put back with her crew down with cholera.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Prince Umberto, from Calcutta, March 12, 49 N., 13 W.; Wm. Paterson, from Colombo, March 7, 34 N., 31 W.; Tranmere, for Galle, March 12, 13 N., 26 W.; Princess Louise, from Sourabaya, Feb. 15, 1 S., 19 W.; Deveron, for Calcutta, March 22, 29 N., 18 W., all well.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 95
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102⅜
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years ,, ,,	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118½

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	676½
Bank of Bengal	500	740
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	300
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	103
Oriental	25	300
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,925	33 P.T.B.
Frere	150	133
Mazagon	2,000	300
Port Canning	1,4 0	180
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1020
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	690
Bellary	1,000	470
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	435
New Indian	350	105
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	41
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	340
Dhollera Ginning	300	250
East India	1,000	1000
Fort	8,500	985
French	500	455
Sind	750	420
Mofussil	400	225
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	550
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,000	990
Anglo-Indian	100	60
Alfred Manufacturing	500	420 xd.
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,490
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	765 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,002	500
Central India S. W. and M	500	560
Coorla Mills	1,000	480
D. Spinning	2,000	245
Hindustan	1,000	885
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	525
Khandeish	1,000	890
Madras	1,250	375
Madras United	1,000	1,280
Manchester Spinning	50	10 noml.
Mazagon Spinning	500	70
National Spinning	1,000	675 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	800
Oriental	625	600
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	96
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills	1,000	760
Victoria Mills	1,000	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	112
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,780
Indian Guarantee Suretyshio	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	330
Treacher and Co.	500	710
Thacker and Co.	100	120

CALCUTTA.—March 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes	Rs 94 12 to 94 14
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 8 to —
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	101 13 to 101 14
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	101 13 to 101 14
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6	of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 4
	of 1878 (1908)	102 0 to 102 4

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	102 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	742½ to 745
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	200	106 to —
National of India	£12½	107 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£15	55 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1580 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1580 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	295 to 300
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	43 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	77 to 78
Burrakur Coal	100	70 to 71
Calcutta Docking	700	102 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	112 to 113
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	35 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	98 to 99
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	66 to 67
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	280 to 285
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	29 to 30
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to 220
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	175 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	64 to 65
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1200 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	410 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	109 to 110
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	10 to 11
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	144 to 145
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	97 to 98
Riverside Press	90	75 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	£20	265 to 270
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	30 to 32
Strand Bank Press	100	98 to 99
Watson's Patent Press	100	100 to 101
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amlukie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to 68
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47 to 48
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	300 to 320
Do. contributory	100	150 to 155
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	105 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	73 to 74
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	70 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	200 to 210
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	45 to 47
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	53 to 54
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	50 to —
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	110 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	10 to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to 130
Majagram Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to —
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 72
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singel (Darjiling)	100	77 to 80
Soom (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	90 to 93
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	51 —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par.
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	160 to 165
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—March 18.

Four per cent.	5 to 5¼ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	2⅜ to 2½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	2¼ to 2½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1 to 2 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	par to ⅛ do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ do.
Bank of Madras Shares	26 to 27 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 4⅜-16d.	—	1s. 8¾d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 3⅜-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 7-15d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8⅜d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight	—	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8¼d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	—

LONDON.—April 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
4	Do. October 10, 1883	102 to 102½
4	India Enfaced Paper	79 to 80
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85 to 86
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1382	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12 months notice.)	35 to 40pm
4	Do. under £1,000	35 to 40pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16'84, £1,000 & £500	101¾ to 102¼
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 110
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96	113 to 115
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	111 to 113
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	101 to 103
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	111 to 113
RAILWAYS.		
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 126
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	22 to 22¼
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	22¾ to 23
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	121½ to 122½
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	126½ to 127½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	119¼ to 120¼
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	111 to 113
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	106 to 108
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122½ to 123½
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	119 to 120
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	119½ to 120½
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	105 to 107
TELEGRAPHS.		
Eastern	10	9 to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	100 to 102
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 12⅝
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	105 to 108
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	100 to 102
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	101 to 103
Indo-European	25	24 to 26
BANKS.		
Agra	10	10½ to 11
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23 to 24
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21½ to 22½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	36½ to 37½
Land Mortgage of India	2½	1½ to 1¾ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	21½ to 22½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Agricultural of Mauritius	1	⅞ to 1⅛ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	all	— to —
Do.	11½	— to —
Do.	8	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	2¾ to 3¼ pm
Glenrock Gold Mining	1	1¾ to 2
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	2 to 2¼ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2¾ to 3½
Moyar Coffee	5	8 to 9
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	2	1¾ to 1¾ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10½ to 11½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	54 to 56
Do. do. New, 1867	20	½ to 1½ pm
South Indian Gold Mining	1	1¾ to 2
TEA.		
Assam	20	6¼ to 6¼
British Indian	20	4½ to 5½
Borelli	—	15 to 16
Darjiling	20	25½ to 26½
Dejoo	—	10 to 10½
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	44 to 49
Lebong	10	11½ to 12½
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10½ to 11¼
Do. New	10	¼ to ⅜ pm
Mungledye	—	9 to 10
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	2½ to 3

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Madras	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Mauritius	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.

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JANUARY, 1880.

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JOHN HENRY CARNE, Deceased.—Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the law of Property and to relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of the said JOHN HENRY CARNE, late of Oscar Villa, West Cliff-road, Ramsgate, in the county of Kent, gentleman, deceased (who died on the 10th day of March, 1880, and whose will was proved on the 9th day of April, 1880, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, by Frederick Montagu Haig, of Carnforth Lodge, Hammersmith, in the county of Middlesex, distiller, and Thomas Loughnan Jameson, of 37, Western-road, Brighton, in the county of Sussex, a retired Colonel in her Majesty's Indian Army, the executors named in the said will), are hereby required, on or before the 12th day of July next, to send in the particulars of their debts or claims against the estate of the said John Henry Carne, with the nature of their securities (if any), to the said Frederick Montagu Haig and Thomas Loughnan Jameson, the executors, at the offices of their solicitors, the undersigned, Messrs. Greenfield and Abbott, of 37, Queen Victoria-street, in the City of London, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice; and Notice is hereby given, that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution; and all persons indebted to the said John Henry Carne or his estate are requested to pay the amounts of their respective accounts before the said 12th day of July next, to us, the undersigned, who are authorised to receive and give a discharge for the same.—Dated this 12th day of April, 1880.

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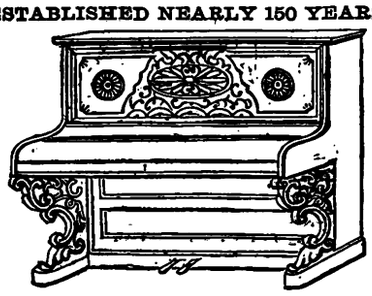
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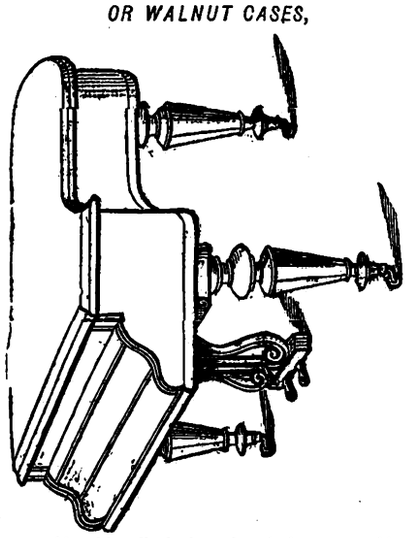
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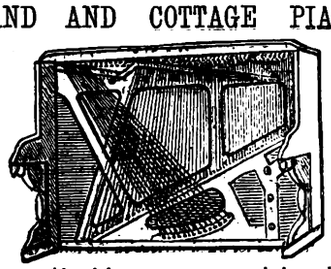


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Orders of the Bath, Star of India, and St. Michael and St. George.
Order of Precedence in India.
Regulations for Admission to Civil Service
Regulations for Admission of Chaplains
Civil Leave Code and Supplements.
Civil Service Pension Code—relating to the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services.
Rules for the Indian Medical Service.
Military Furlough Regulations.
Retirement Regulations of the Indian Army
Family Pension Fund.
Staff Corps Regulations.
Salaries of Staff Officers.
Regulations for Promotion.
English Furlough Pay.

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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY

CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 18:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, bent that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of convrsation in the bazaar."

SEE

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, March 27; Madras and Allahabad, March 25; Calcutta, March 24.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending March 16 state that some rain has fallen in Northern Bengal and Assam. The harvest of the spring crops is proceeding with a satisfactory outturn, but that of dry crops in the southern districts of Madras is generally poor. The public health is on the whole good.

A DURBAR was held at Cabul on Tuesday, at which the intentions of the Government were formally declared by Sir F. Roberts and Mr. Lepel Griffin to the assembled sirdars and chiefs, as they had previously explained them privately. These are that the army will withdraw whenever the chiefs can agree upon a ruler whose rule is likely to be stable and friendly to England. The only absentees were Mahomed Jan and the ex-Governor of Jellalabad. The demeanour of all present was respectful and friendly, and the way has been paved for a favourable solution of the question. The uncertain factor is now Abdurrahman, whose views and intentions must soon be declared.

RECENT telegrams are as follow:—

"A strong brigade was to march on Tuesday from Cabul in the direction of Maidan, eventually intended to co-operate with General Stewart's Kandahar force. There have been a good many outrages committed on the line of communication, due to the intrigues of the opposition chiefs, who wished to show their power before coming into Cabul; but these have been promptly and severely punished. The Khugianis, who attacked Fort Battye, have been visited and compelled to pay a fine of Rs.10,000. Five of their towers were blown up by the troops, the villages being spared. The chief of Hisarak, Maizulla Khan, has also been giving trouble. The murder of Lieut. Thurlow was committed by men from his villages, as also were several attacks on convoys; while on the 9th he attacked two military posts between Jagdalak and Seh Baba, taking prisoners thirty-one men in the Goverment employment and eight post horses, besides destroying the villages belonging to partisans of the Government. A fine of Rs.10,000 which had been imposed on his clan has, owing to this fresh outrage, been raised to Rs.15,000. A strong column of 2,000 men have been ordered to enter the Hisarak country to recover this penalty. These well-deserved punishments will have an excellent effect in quieting the country, as will the movement of the brigade into Maidan and Logar and the approach of the Kandahar column to Ghazni, which has till now hardly been believed in. The position of the Government in making a final settlement will thus be much strengthened. It is understood that affairs are progressing satisfactorily."

THE inscription on the coinage issued by Mahomed Jan is, "I rule till order is established; when the King appears this coin will be destroyed."

A BOUNTY is to be given to every recruit enlisted for field service in Afghanistan or in mobilised reserves. This payment is authorised by the Government of India with a view to facilitate recruiting for native infantry regiments and applies to all the three Presidencies. Rs.25 will be paid on enlistment to every recruit medically passed, and Rs.25 on discharge at the conclusion of three years' service. Those desiring to continue in the army at the end of their three years' enrolment will, if pronounced medically fit for further service, and if then permitted to re-enrol, receive the sum of Rs.25, to which they would have been entitled had they been discharged on the completion of their first three years' service. Men discharged on account of physical unfitness in and by the service before the termination of their three years' engagement will receive the deferred bounty. In no case is the augmented strength of regiments, 800 sepoys, to be exceeded. This grant of bounty does not apply to recruits brought to regiments by native gentlemen, who, in consequence, receive commissions under recently published rules. The grant of bounty is purely temporary, and is to remain in force for nine months.

WE regret to hear of the death at Bareilly of Lieut. Col. W. F. F. Gordon, commanding 63rd Regiment, stationed at Umballa. This regiment is very unfortunate in having lost seven officers within the last fifteen months.

THE Lahore paper has been told that it is under the consideration of Government to utilise the services of all native pensioners for garrison duties during the present emergency, giving them full sepoy's pay. There are in the Bengal district about 10,000, in Madras 7,000, and Bombay is able to supply 3,000, thus bringing the total up to about 20,000 well-trained soldiers, all willing and physically fit for garrison work.

ON March 23, at the N.W.P. Club, a farewell dinner was given to Col. Tyrwhitt on the eve of his return to England for good, after the completion of a service that has extended over more than thirty-five years. The Lieutenant Governor, Sir George Couper, took the chair, and, in proposing the health of Col. Tyrwhitt, described him as a distinguished soldier, a distinguished civil administrator, and a genial companion and friend.

COL. CLARKE, 72nd Highlanders, has died at Allahabad from illness contracted at Cabul. The deceased officer's commission bore date: Ensign, 1853; lieutentant, 1857; captain, 1860; major, 1872; and lieutenant colonel, 1878. He served with the 53rd Regiment in the mutiny campaign, including the actions of Chutra, Gopalgunge, Rhodagunge, entry ino Fattehghur, capture of Meeangunge, capture of Lucknow, &c., mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp.

COLONEL SIR POMEROY COLLEY, K.C.S.I., will remain in England for a month before proceeding to Natal to assume duty as Lieutenant Governor, it being arranged that he shall leave by the mail early next month.

A BOMBAY telegram states that an order has been issued at the headquarters of the army, notifying, for the information of officers at Kandahar, or on the line of the communications between Kandahar and Sibi, who are now engaged as newspaper correspondents, that they must arrange to be relieved of these duties by May 10.

A CALCUTTA telegram states that Theebaw's son and heir, an infant a few months old, has died from small-pox. The late King's brother, Paghan Meng, has also died. He was formerly king, but was dethroned in 1853, and has been a State prisoner since then. In consequence of these misfortunes the Court astrologers have advised Theebaw to remove his capital to Mount Shobo, the original seat of the present dynasty.

THE village which was the home of Alompra, the Mok-tsho, or Hunter, was named Mout-Shabo or Mok-tsho-pho, where he changed his name to Aloung-phura, or Alompra. He also re-named his native village Rutnathengha, and made it for a short time his capital. Ava and Amarapura, the latter selected by Bodau Phra, were in succession the seats of royalty, and we need not repeat the story of the foundation of Mandalay by the Mengdon-Meng.

WE understand that no official information has been received as to the reported human sacrifices, nor is the statement credited, at all events as regards the numbers massacred. The very possibility of such a rumour is almost a sufficient indictment of the present misrule in Mandalay.

WITH regard to this rumoured sacrifice of 800 human victims to propitiate the offended Nats, the *Standard* correspondent telegraphs as follows from Thayetmyo:—"The Burmese Ambassador, who has been detained here, has denied, in a written statement which he has caused to be published, that there is a particle of truth in the rumour of massacres at the capital. He also denies that any such sacrifice was contemplated, and states that a stringent inquiry is being made to discover the originator

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of the report; and that a census of the city, which is in course of being taken in order to allay the prevalent alarm, has, so far as it has gone, disproved the statement that a large number of arrests had already been made. The ambassador is anxious that the fullest publicity should be given to this contradiction."

THE same telegram states that leave of absence to British officers has been stopped; and the idea is generally entertained that some important step is pending. This, at all events, is good news, and credible.

THE suggestion put forward in the *Times* of Monday as to the instability of the Kandahar settlement is best disposed of by facts and dates. The decision communicated by Col. St. John to the Wali, Shere Ali, was approved by the Secretary of State ten days before the dissolution was decided on by the Cabinet. The opinions expressed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* are an antidote to the dangerous doctrine that it will be possible for the coming Viceroy to disallow the carefully-considered measure of Lord Lytton.

THE dinner of the members of the old Indian Naval Service will take place on May 25 at the Criterion.

AMONG the peerages which will be bestowed by the Government will be an often predicted earldom. Lord Lytton will take his seat on his return as Earl Lytton of Lytton, and Viscount Knebworth of Knebworth.

IN the rejection of Sir Richard Temple this country, as well as India, has sustained a loss only to be remedied by finding him a wiser constituency and a secure seat.

THERE are grave reasons to suppose that if all the authorities here have heard is true some steps will have to be taken ere long for controlling the foreign relations of Kashmir. The official report is expected to reach England either by this or the next mail.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, governor of Bombay, and Col. Stracey, military secretary, left Charing-cross on Friday by the South Eastern Railway Company's mail train for India.

IT has been arranged between the Lords of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for India that the Indian trooping service shall be placed on another footing, and that, instead of charges being made by one department upon the other for the pay, wages, allowances, and victualling of the officers and crews of the five Indian troopships, a fixed commuted rate for each ship per diem shall be paid by the Indian Government to the Imperial Exchequer. This makes the troopships which have been specially maintained for the services of India more disposable for the movement of troops generally either at home or to the colonies. The India branch of the Transport Department at the Admiralty is abolished under the new system.

DURING the recent kheddah season at Dhaka Mr. Sanderson and staff captured 243 elephants.

THE *Pioneer* states that Col. St. John has been permanently appointed to reside at Kandahar as the political representative of the Indian Government, and the scheme which would have transferred his services to the British Foreign-office has been abandoned. The Government of India represented to the Home authorities that they could ill spare Col. St. John, and intimated, at the same time, their desire to offer him the agency at Kandahar on terms which would enable him to decline the appointment at Astrabad without incurring personal loss. After a short interval the Secretary of State announced his consent to this proposal. Hitherto Col. St. John has been in subordination, in political matters, to General Stewart, but now he is to be recognised as in independent management of political affairs at Kandahar.

A SUBORDINATE branch of the Quartermaster General's office for intelligence has been formed with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India. The functions of this branch will, says the official notification, extend throughout India, and all correspondence connected with it be carried on under the orders of the Commander in Chief by the Quartermaster General. He will correspond direct with the various departments of the Government of India, and the permanent minor departments under them in all questions connected with intelligence. "For the purposes of intelligence" he is empowered to communicate direct with local governments, heads of administrations, and civil authorities generally. As an ordinary rule, however, such communications should take place through the local military authorities as at present. Agents to the Governor General, Residents, and other political officers are to be communicated with through the Foreign Department.

THE latest reports from the tea districts state that the weather has been, on the whole, favourable, and the season is opening well. A syndicate is being formed in Calcutta for the purpose of trying to place Indian teas on the Australian market, from which they are at present practically excluded by cheap and inferior Chinese tea. It is hoped that this effort, if successful, will give a great impetus to the Indian tea industry. The Government has promised to contribute Rs.10,000.

THE trade and navigation accounts for the first eleven months of the last financial year show a considerable increase, both of exports and imports, on the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE *Indian Daily News* asks "Why does not the Government make an arrangement with Major Raverty, by which his Pushtoo manual, printed in a convenient form, may be placed in the hands of every officer and soldier in Afghanistan?"

SINCE the publication of the Government resolution enhancing the rate of interest on savings bank deposits, which came into operation from January last, a large number of accounts have been newly opened, and the total increase of deposits during the short period from Jan. 1 to March 15 is estimated at about five lakhs of rupees, which, together with the sum of thirty-seven lakhs previously deposited, makes a total of about forty-two lakhs of rupees. It is said that a large amount of deposits is to be escheated to Government during the ensuing official year, in consequence of those accounts not having been operated upon for several years.

THE Government of India has ruled that the wives of chaplains on service cannot be granted passages in her Majesty's troopships, their husbands being "purely civil officers."

THE Bombay admirers of Professor Fawcett have remitted an instalment of Rs.2,000 towards his election expenses. A suggestion is offered by the *Pioneer* to the "enterprising Parsees in Bombay" who are collecting subscriptions in aid of Professor Fawcett's election expenses that they "ask the professor if he is willing to accept such contributions from the already overtaxed people of India."

THE *Ceylon Times* says that the secretary of the Colombo Irish Relief Fund recently telegraphed a credit of £500 on the Oriental Bank in favour of the Duchess of Marlborough. The Cable Company at Bombay at first demurred, but finally telegraphed it, and sent in their claim for payment. Other Indian remittances have been wired gratis. Calcutta has collected nearly Rs.60,000 for the fund.

THE Colombo journal states that the weather, which had threatened to be injurious, has, since last mail, been fine and beneficial. The prospects of the season are said to be good. The current shipments of coffee to March 23 were 401,201cwt., as against 501,143cwt. last year.

PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VAMBERY has arrived on a visit to

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Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, with the object of giving several lectures on questions connected with the politics and history of Asia. His first lecture will be given before the Society of Arts, Indian section, to-morrow evening. The subject will be "The Russian Advance in Central Asia."

IT was feared that the recommendations of the Simla army commission would interfere with, if not altogether prevent, the appointment of Quartermaster General at Bombay being sanctioned by the home authorities. The *Times of India* is, however, glad to be able to announce that the Secretary of State for India has, without hesitation, confirmed the selection of Colonel A. G. F. Hogg for the post, the duties of which he has since his return from Cabul been temporarily discharging, and that he will have the rank of brigadier general.

SMALL-POX is said to be prevalent in Prome and Rangoon. Several cases of typhoid fever are reported from Simla. The deaths in Calcutta during the week ending March 13 were 216, being a death rate of 27·2 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras in the same week there were 319 deaths, giving a rate of 41·7 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay during the week ending March 16 the deaths numbered 557, a death rate of 43·09 per 1,000 per annum.

A RECENT Singapore telegram confirms the intelligence that M. Vallon, the French Commissioner, was assassinated on the 15th ult. by some natives of Sumatra on the river Tengung. The telegram adds that a military expedition had set out, with the Governor of Acheen, to search for the body and effects of M. Vallon and to punish the murderers.

COUNT SZECHENYI, who attempted to penetrate Thibet, but was obliged to adopt the Bhamo route, has arrived at Calcutta. He has visited countries not explored by any previous European traveller.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GORDON.

LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM FRASER FORBES GORDON, whose death is announced, entered the army in 1855, and served with the 20th Foot in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, being present with the selected marksmen of the regiment at the action of Chunda, Umeerpore and Sultanpore, the Fort of Dhowreaha, and the siege and capture of Lucknow. He also took part in the subsequent operations in Oudh and the affair of Meangunge, also at the Churd and the Fort of Musjeedia. His name was mentioned in despatches, and he received the medal with clasp. He assumed command of the 63rd Regiment last year, when Lieut. Col. R. J. Hughes was appointed to a brigade in the Moultan Division.

CABUL CRUELTIES.

REGARDING the cruelties said to have been practised by some of our soldiers in Afghanistan upon their wounded enemies, one of the Catholic chaplains with our forces in Afghanistan writes: —"I see many of the papers are busying themselves with sensational stories of great cruelties and atrocities. The only cruelties and atrocities that have come under our notice here have been those practised by the enemy on our wounded who had the misfortune of falling into their hands. The horrid spectacle these poor fellows presented when found was enough to make one's blood run cold. It is impossible to describe it; some chopped into pieces; others with their brains dashed out; others again set on fire while yet living; all evirated and otherwise dishonoured. On the other hand, not a single outrage of any kind has yet been brought home to any of our men, or even hinted at; while all the prisoners who have been executed had the benefit of an impartial trial, and none were condemned if any reasonable doubt existed as to their guilt. General Roberts is a most humane man; in fact, there is but one judgment passed upon his treatment of the Afghans by all of us here, and that is that, had he been more severe, the rising of last December might have been prevented. We think that, if he has sinned at all, it has been rather on the side of humanity than otherwise."—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

TRAVELLERS THROUGH CHINA.

THE Austrian Government some time since sent out an expedition to China with instructions to make its way through China and Thibet to India. The object was purely to gain more accurate geographical knowledge of the interior of these countries. Herr Toczy, keeper of the Royal Museum, Buda-Pesth; Lieut. Krietner, of the Austrian Geographical Society, and a Lieut. Sebzwin, were the members composing the expedition. The party started from Shanghai fifteen months ago and appear to have been tolerably successful in their journey through China. A Chinese guard was allowed them, and letters were forwarded to the various officers of Government on the route directing a safe conduct to be given to the travellers. Though these advantages saved them from personal molestation they were constantly subject to insolence and abuse from the lower classes of the inhabitants. Many scientific observations were, however, made, and a large number of excellent photographs taken. A passage through Thibet was forbidden, and on turning off towards Bhamo they were taken prisoner by the Kachyens, but were, after three days' confinement, released on parting with all they had in the shape of money. The travellers then made their way successfully through Burma, and, when the latest Rangoon mail left, were in that town intending shortly to leave for Europe.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received the following communication from the *Press Commissioner*, dated Calcutta, March 22:—"The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief having observed a statement in the Press that officers of the army have been allowed to act as newspaper correspondents during the war in Afghanistan has pointed out to the Commander in Chief in India that the regulations of the service do not sanction any such arrangements, and has desired that instructions may be issued to prevent any infringement of the regulations in this respect for the future. In compliance with the instructions of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, it has become necessary to extend to regimental officers of both services the prohibition which has been already applied to staff officers. The Government of India, in carrying out the orders received from the Horse Guards, have decided, with the concurrence of the Commander in Chief in India, to allow a period of six weeks within which the present employment of regimental officers as correspondents shall cease, and the newspapers have time to make other arrangements. The Commander in Chief in India has received the necessary sanction for giving effect to the above instructions."

BURMESE EMBASSY TO EUROPE.

WE learn from a source which we believe is reliable that the Government of Upper Burma is sending an embassy to Europe next month with designs which it is of some importance to the Government of India to be fully aware of. The fact that the embasy is to be sent is no secret. It was published in the *Mandalay Gazette* of the 28th ultimo, but the object of the embassy was there stated to be to study the laws, customs, and institutions of the principal countries of Europe. Our information, however, is to the effect that the business to be transacted by the embassy is to negotiate a treaty with one Power in particular. The Ambassadors are said to be instructed to offer the cession of certain territory in order to induce that Power to enter into an alliance with King Theebaw. European (not English) capitalists will be asked to undertake the construction of railways from the British frontier to Mandalay and from Mandalay to Kain-Yung-Gye, on the Meikong River. It is added that heavy consignments of machinery are about to be sent—if not already on their way—from Genoa to Mandalay, and that these are wholly designed to turn out war material. If, as may be surmised from the visits exchanged at Hayetmy between our Chief Commissioner and Theebaw's Envoy, the Government of India are contemplating a renewal of friendly relations with that of Mandalay, it is to be hoped that they are fully cognisant of the proceedings which we have thus briefly indicated.—*Statesman.*

THE INDIAN BLUE BOOKS.*

THE fourteenth annual statement of the material progress and condition of India has been published. Under various heads the reader will find a complete, though necessarily condensed, account of all that can be included in the comprehensive title of the progress and condition of India during the administrative year of 1877-78. If the new legislators will only condescend to make themselves acquainted with the contents, that is, if they propose to speak on the subject of India, the deliberations of Parliament, or the extra-parliamentary utterances will be flavoured with more knowledge than usual. Under the head of Burma we read:—"With Upper Burma our relations during 1877-78 were friendly. Negotiations for a revision of the Treaty of 1867 were opened through the Resident at Mandalay, but concessions were demanded by the Burmese Government which it was impossible to grant, and no agreement could be settled." Turning from this still unsettled question to the important but also unsettled topic of manufactures, a valuable chapter tells us that, in the year under review, of fifty-three cotton mills working in the country forty-one were in the Bombay Presidency and three-fourths of these in the Island of Bombay. With regard to the coarser qualities of goods "it is said that

* "Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1877-78." Fourteenth number. Presented to Parliament.

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the Indian industry, if judiciously managed, must inevitably in time supersede Manchester goods in Indian markets, and that, whatever may be the prospects of the export trade, there is a demand for internal consumption sufficient for double the mills now in existence." The Empress Spinning and Weaving Mills at Nagpore deserve and receive a special notice, but we confess that we can hardly reconcile the above statistics of "cotton mills" with the statement that there were "twenty-three cotton mills during 1877-78 in the Madras Presidency irrespective of private looms or small works." Of the Bengal jute mills we are told nothing more than that "the Calcutta Jute Mills were not as flourishing and successful as they should have been owing to discreditable management in many cases."

SIR ASHLEY EDEN ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

THE Government of India in a recent resolution informed the Government of Bengal that "their province was especially deficient in opportunities for agricultural instruction, although, of all Indian provinces, it was perhaps the one where a reform of practice was most needed. A stinging addition is thus couched—"It is also the province of whose agricultural resources and capacities the governing body knows least." Sir Ashley Eden has replied by a bitter criticism of Mr. Buck's report, with which he is much disappointed. The experiments have either been costly failures or have had no bearing on agricultural improvement, while the successes are to be credited to private firms or to ignorant Bengalis. The Lieutenant Governor roundly asserts that the Bengali cultivators are best left alone in respect of their mode of agriculture, which "they understand and we do not;" and he declines to squander money on experiments in orchards and acclimatised seeds. We cannot follow Sir Ashley Eden through his elaborate anatomising of the director general's report, but cannot omit two gems of criticism. The collector of Banda has succeeded in folding some ewes, and some of these ewes have had lambs, but it remains to be seen if the new breed will suit the climate. Sir Ashley Eden objects to spoiling the excellent breed of sheep in India. In his own unmatchable words, "Whatever may be the case in the Upper Provinces, the collectors here know as much about folding ewes as the shepherds do of deciding suits for partition of estates, and rent suits, and settlements. So long as the ewes have lambs without the intervention or assistance of the collectors, as they now do in Bengal, I can see no justification for employing their expensive agency in such matters." Touching on the plough question, we are told that one objection to the improved ploughs is that the ploughman cannot twist the bullocks' tails, so that the services of two men are required. Other well-intended efforts at improvement are dismissed with similar contemptuous criticism, and we quote Sir Ashley's final conclusions from the report which he has kept before him according to orders :—

"That much money has been expended. That a great many experiment have been tried with a marked want of success, and that one or two, though hitherto quite infructuous, are still considered promising, though such an expectation is altogether unwarranted by the recorded facts connected with them. That futile attempts have been made to substitute for the agricultural implements of the people, with which they have already produced such wonderful results, useless and unsuitable implements, complicated, expensive, and in every way ill-adapted to the country, the means of the people, and the work to be done. That some useless and admittedly inaccurate statistics have been collected, and a large central shop for the development of the trade and commerce of the North Western Provinces by the sale of ornamental wares at Allahabad has been commenced."

The Lieutenant Governor thinks that there is no way in which the money could have been more uselessly spent, and recommends, as an economical alternative, that some of the competition wallahs should attend a course at Cirencester College, while others should serve a short apprenticeship at the co-operative stores, where they might learn to manage large retail shops for the sale of ornamental wares.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following notification has been issued, under date March 15, in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department :—In continuation of G.O. Nov. 13, dated Jan. 2, 1880, issued in the Military Department, and subject to such modifications as may hereafter be deemed necessary, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with the sanction of her Majesty's Secretary of State, to issue the following orders regarding the administrative staff of the Indian Medical Department in the several provinces of India. From March 31, 1880, the following administrative appointments will be made :—Monthly salary—One surgeon general with the Government of India, Rs.2,700; one deputy surgeon general, with local rank of surgeon general, for civil medical administration in Bengal, Rs.2,250; one deputy surgeon general, with local rank of surgeon general in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, Rs.2,250; one deputy surgeon general, with local rank of surgeon general in the Punjab, Rs.1,800; one deputy surgeon general for civil medical administration in the Central Provinces, Rs.1,800; one surgeon general, for civil medical administration in Madras, Rs.2,500; one secretary to the surgeon general, Madras, Rs.800 (consolidated); one surgeon general, for civil medical administration in Bombay, Rs.2,500; one secretary to surgeon general, Bombay, Rs.800 (consolidated). The surgeons general with the Government of India and with the Governments of Madras and Bombay will, in addition to performing civil administrative duties, be heads of the Indian Medical Departments in their respective presidencies. It will be their duty, among other matters, to propose transfers between the Military and Civil Departments; to recommend for promotion to the administrative grades; and to advise the Government on all questions relating to the admission of officers and subordinates to the Indian service, to the conduct and services of Indian medical officers of all grades, and to the supply of medicines and hospital stores. The surgeon general with the Government of India will be entitled to receive any information he desires from the surgeons general and deputy surgeons general attached to the local governments and administrations; but he will exercise no direct authority over them. These officers will be solely under the orders of the local government or administration to which each belongs. Officers will be selected for the above-named administrative officers by the Government of India for the Bengal Presidency and by the Governments of Madras and Bombay for those presidencies respectively. Selections will be made in each Presidency from the whole Indian Medical Service of that Presidency; and the principles of selection hitherto followed in making such appointments will be observed. Surgeons general and all deputy surgeons general, including those who may have the local rank of surgeon general, will count their five years' term of office from the date of their first entering on the duties of their rank, whether in the military or civil branch of the service. The deputy surgeon general for the Central Provinces will also be sanitary commissioner for those provinces. As already notified in the Military Department Order above quoted, "the deputy surgeons general of the Eastern Frontier District and of the British Burma Division will, in addition to their military duties, exercise the civil medical administration of their respective provinces, and will also perform the duties of sanitary commissioners in them." The deputy surgeons general of the Punjab Field Force and of Sind District will also exercise the civil medical administration of those circles. In respect of these civil duties they will be subject to the orders of the provincial surgeon general. In all provinces for which a separate sanitary commissioner is sanctioned the Sanitary Department will remain distinct from, and not subordinate to, the Medical Department. The sanitary commissioner of Madras and of Bombay will, in future, have the rank and privileges of a deputy surgeon general, as soon as he attains twenty-six years' service, or as soon as any officer below him on the list is promoted to the administrative grade; and, subject to the same conditions and limitations, the sanitary commissioner of Bengal, the North West Provinces, and the Punjab will have the rank, pay, and privileges of deputy surgeon general. The rule will apply to officers now holding the appointment of sanitary commissioner in these provinces. The five years' tenure of office by a sanitary commissioner in each province will reckon from the date of his attaining the rank and privilege of a deputy surgeon general. In the appointment of officers to be sanitary commissioners the same principles and procedure will be adopted as in the promotion to deputy surgeon general in the military and civil administration; but in the selection of such posts knowledge and experience as a sanitary officer will be specially considered. The supervision of the vaccination department will form an important part of the duties of the sanitary commissioner in each province. The separate appointment of superintendent general of vaccination, where it still exists, will be abolished, and this officer, as well as the superintendent of vaccination, will become a deputy sanitary commissioner under the orders of the sanitary commissioner, who will utilise not only them, but also the whole vaccination staff and the civil surgeons as far as possible in sanitary work. Although the administration of the Indian medical department is divided into two branches—civil and military—Indian medical officers will remain, as now, military officers, those in civil employ being only lent to the civil department and liable to be called on for military duty in the event of their services being required. Officers holding appointments which are abolished under these orders—viz., the superintendent general of vaccination, Punjab, and the sanitary commissioners for the Central Provinces and British Burma, will receive a personal allowance, making the emoluments of their future offices equal to the pay they now draw.

THE British Burma revenue accounts for the year 1878-79 show an increase of Rs.8,97,094 in the gross demand, and Rs.16,30,844, for 10·18 per cent. in the net revenue, as compared with the previous year. The net revenue for 1871-72 was Rs.1,23,79,440, while in 1878-79 it amounted to Rs.1,87,82,734, so that there has been an increase of more than 50 per cent. in the interval. During the same period the population has increased from 2,562,323 to 3,088,902, and the incidence of taxation per head from Rs.5-7 to Rs.9-8-11.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE USE OF IRON IN ENGINEERING STRUCTURES.*

THIS elementary work or compilation has been published for the special use of the students of the Madras Civil Engineering College. Although it contains nothing that cannot be found in other books on the same subject it has a value, as a text-book for the use of students of engineering who will specially have to deal with structures of wood and iron, where the question of strain is most important—we mean long railway bridges or viaducts for the Indian railways, and possibly aqueducts and roads, in time to come. The essence of a civil engineer's design ought to be a combination of strength with economy of material. In a country like India, where the iron girders necessary for construction have to be brought from England, and frequently transported for long distances inland at great cost, the question of economy of material in engineering works is of paramount importance. In order to accomplish this safely the engineer must have a correct knowledge of the strength of his materials and of the value of strains, so as to design his structure in a manner to combine economy with safety. Due regard must also be given to uniform strength. No structure can be stronger than its weakest part, and any additional strength in other parts is worse than useless. As Colonel Rogers observes: "The excess of material employed for useless strength gives additional weight, and therefore produces additional strains on the structure and renders it weaker than it would otherwise be." But, in order to design a structure having uniform strength, a study of the theory of strains is absolutely necessary, and the volume before us seems admirably adapted to assist the student. Only an elementary knowledge of mathematics is needful to comprehend all the examples and problems, and the student is assisted with numerous very clearly drawn diagrams on wood executed at the Presidency School of Arts. The book does credit to its author and to the Government publishing department of Madras.

* "An Elementary Treatise upon the Theory of Strains in various Engineering Structures of Wood and Iron, for the use of Students of the Civil Engineering College, Madras." By Colonel H. T. ROGERS, R.E., Principal. Madras: Printed by E. Keys, at the Government Press. 1879.

THE MODEST RAINDROP.*

IN 1833 Mr. H. G. Keene, professor of Persian and Arabic at the old Haileybury College for Indian civil servants, published a little volume of Persian fables, freely rendered into English, for the amusement and instruction of young folk. To every fable was tacked its appropriate moral. The last in the book was called "The Modest Raindrop." It told how a drop of rain, falling into the sea, found refuge in the shell of an oyster, and there "grew into a pearl, which became in time the richest ornament of a monarch's crown." By way of moral, the author expressed a hope that his little book might some day "find shelter in the recesses of some poetic mind, and come forth again in a future age to receive the applause of its transmuted lustre." In the new edition just brought out by his daughter, Miss K. Keene, the heading of this fable has, by a happy thought, been taken for the title of the whole book, whose "transmuted lustre," in the shape of thick paper, good type, and an artistic binding, is further heightened by some pretty and telling illustrations from the designs of Mr. Fry, an artist of whose work we should like to see more. The whole getting up of this pretty little volume does credit to all concerned, and justifies the hope that this "Modest Raindrop" will find its way into the hands and hearts of a wide circle of readers. Even old folk will pay their tribute of approval to the meditative cat depicted in page 9, to the fox and the ass at page 31, and the group of animals' heads at page 49, while the fables themselves are racy of human wisdom in all climes.

* "The Modest Raindrop, and other Fables for Old and Young." Translated from the Persian by the late Rev. H. G. KEENE. A new edition. London: D. Bogue. 1880.

A GOOD MEMORY.*

ANY suggestion of a work on memory recalls those curious puzzle books to which the title of "Memoria Technica" is applied. Four hens in a muff, as helps to remember the date of Henry IV., at once recur to the mind, and the first temptation is to throw the book away. "The Secret of a good Memory," however, should be read and pondered carefully, although the author honestly owns that his memory, "though fairly good, is of an impure type, and defective for many purposes." His distinction between sight memory and sound memory is well worked out, and we thoroughly concur in the view that it is a higher and better thing to possess the power, and know when to acquire information when it is wanted, than to carry about knowledge as "a packman bears his burden." We take that in and store it.

* "The Secret of a Good Memory." By T. MORTIMER GRANVILLE, London: David Bogue.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE FACTORIES BILL.

THE proposed bill has had one effect, namely, in bringing to notice the thorough selfishness of the so-called British Indian Association in Calcutta. This association has been induced by the removal of the permissive character of the bill to send in a memorial in which "they earnestly and respectfully pray that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to exclude Bengal from the scope of the Factories Bill, 1880." Though called the British Indian Association, there is not a word in all this long memorial for India, but only an appeal for Bengal. This disinterested association plead for their own Presidency; but India itself, which, if one can judge from the name its members should care for, is entirely disregarded. The disingenuous character of the memorial and its special pleading would be amusing were it not disappointing to see an association so devoid of anything like a fair and catholic spirit. It states that they had not objected to the bill originally proposed, because from the permissive provisions attached to it they felt sure it would not be made applicable to themselves. They then fill their memorial with platitudes about the conditions of factory labour in the provinces being unequal; "that it would not be true statesmanship to bring them down to a dead level;" that due allowance should be made for "local peculiarities, conditions, and idiosyncracies;" that "this differentiation is unavoidable in the exigencies of practical administration for a population of two hundred millions differing so much in the elements of progress, in the conditions of material advancement, in temperament, and in industrial economy." We are told that in Bombay the "peculiar conditions have apparently suggested" this legislation, while "they are satisfied that the instincts of self-interest have had sufficient influence upon the millowners in Bengal in dealing with the operatives in a generous and kindly spirit." What these disinterested philanthropists fear is in Bengal—of course nowhere else in India—"the spirit of discord and dissension which it will foster in both the employer and the labourer and the clog which it will put upon the springs of industry." They ask for the advantage of the protection to their own industries which the permissive bill would give them in their competition with the rest of India for the sale of their manufactures. They tell us that the conditions of factory labour "differ so widely in Bengal and Bombay," though they wisely content themselves with this general statement, and do not attempt to point out these vital differences. They only add, "It cannot be just to make a hard and fast law for Bombay and Bengal alike, when the conditions of manufacturing industry in the two provinces are so widely different." The first thing one would recommend to this association is a change of name from Indian Association to Bengal Association, thus ceasing to sail under false colours. Meantime we may tell them that there is nothing in the conditions of Bombay industries which makes such legislation necessary there more than elsewhere in India, and that, in removing the permissive character of the bill, Government have done only what justice demanded. Because they have an independent governor who would not have saddled his Presidency with a restrictive measure to please those above him, when other Presidencies have not been perhaps so fortunate, is sufficient reason for removing from the Factories Bill a provision which would have led to protection and injustice. The bill was not passed at the last meeting of the Council, as more time was considered necessary for its consideration owing to the important changes made by the committee. It will no doubt be made law at Simla, and the permissive character will hardly be restored to it after the strong expression of the committee on this point, and supported, as that expression must be, by every impartial mind.—*Times of India.*

THE ROOT OF THE AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.

WE should like some one to explain what is meant by the Afghan nation, for over the majority of Afghans Dost Mahomed exercised no control. The Ameer's authority extended over the smallest half of the tribes, and the smallest half of the Afghans, taking all the tribes as one people. The independent area, too, of the districts held by Afghans is very much more than that governed by Cabul. How can any one speak of the Afghan nation and its independence when the country ruled over by the Ameer was the largest part of it, peopled by non-Afghan tribes, and only held in subjection by the sword? Taking Afghanistan, as it was on, say, Jan. 1, 1878, we find the districts from Cabul to Kandahar and westward under the Ameer; the districts between this territory and the English border, independent or nearly so, and the Afghan districts along the border under the English Government. So that one part of the "nation" was subject to England, one part independent, and a third part under the Ameer. Taking the portion under the Ameer, we find a bitter struggle going on between rival chiefs of the same House—the last act of the Dost was to march against a rebellious son-in-law; the first act of his successor was to march against rebellious brethren. We find a new central authority struggling to establish itself against tribal claims and tribal organisations; we find no system of law,

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no system of finance, life and property insecure, and the whole land covered with forts and fortalices. If this state of things be realised; if it be remembered that Dost Mahomed died a fortnight after putting down a rebellion at Herat, and that he died only seventeen years ago; that Shere Ali only put down his brothers in 1869, and had then to put down his son Yakoob Khan; if all this, especially the cardinal fact of the Dost's death and the circumstances preceding it, be kept in mind, then English statesmen will begin to comprehend what makes the difficulty of the Afghan question, and why it is that we have found the country without a system of government, and without a chief about whom the people can rally.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE JHANSI ENCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

THE bill for the relief of encumbered estates in Jhansi has a special interest as being in the nature of an experiment to provide machinery for the rectification of defects in the zemindari system. The Jhansi district, in Bundelcund, consists of four pergunnahs—Jhansi, Gurotha, Mau, and Moth—and lies between the great sub Himalayan plain on the north and the high table land of Central India on the south. Before the British occupation the tenure of Jhansi was ryotwar. The whole agricultural community under that tenure were responsible for the revenue or rent to which the Government laid claim. Under the change of system introduced by the British Government the community at large was relieved of this liability for the revenue, and the whole burden and responsibility of it was undertaken, in consideration of the grant of proprietory rights by new made proprietors. These proprietors constituted only a fraction of the entire agricultural community, a fraction scarcely superior in intelligence or in the possession of capital to the rest of the cultivating class, and it is questionable whether, under any circumstances, the addition to their means which have accrued from proprietory rights would be sufficient to enable them to fulfil the engagements they have undertaken on behalf of the whole community. Under the abnormal circumstances which have prevailed of late years, famine, pestilence, and murrain, the zemindars have been simply overwhelmed and ruined. As for the tenants, they cultivate under precisely the same conditions as the landowners. They are exposed to the same losses from failure of rain. They have gone through the same misfortunes. The only point of difference between them and the zemindars is that they are no longer liable to the State for its revenues as they used to be. In a bad year the tenants do not pay, and the landlords neither can, nor dare to, proceed to extremities with tenants whom it is not easy to replace. On the other hand, the landowners are between the upper and the nether millstone. They are crushed between the impossibility of withholding their revenue from the Government above, and the impossibility of extracting their rents from the tenants below. This difference, Mr. Colvin thinks, explains the fact, which is admitted by everybody who knows the country, that the ryots of Jhansi are fairly prosperous, whilst the zemindars are almost all poor. The remedy embodied in the bill proposes to dispossess for a time the encumbered zemindars, to undertake the management of the embarrassed estates, to pay their debts for them, and restore to them by and by their properties.—*Times of India.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Sungoo River Tea Company the accounts and reports were passed, Rs.12,000 being placed to credit of a working capital fund.—At the general meeting of the Tukvar Company a dividend of 6 per cent., or Rs.12 per share, was declared.—At the general meeting of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company some discussion took place as to the desirability of taking so much out of the earnings of the half-year for new steamers and flats, and whether or not a larger dividend than that proposed by the directors should be paid. The question being satisfactorily answered by the chairman, the following resolutions were passed:—"That the report of the directors for the past half-year be received and confirmed, and that the accounts, as audited, be passed as correct and satisfactory." "That a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., or Rs.50 per share, be declared for the half-year ending Dec. 31, payable on after March 29. "That Messrs. F. G. Davison and H. F. Brown (*ex-officio*), be re-elected directors of the company for the ensuing year." "That Mr. C. Herbert be elected a director of the company for the ensuing year." "That Messrs. W. Nicholls and W. A. Browne be re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year." "That a bonus of Rs.1,000 be presented to each of the directors for their services to the company during the past half-year." The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.—*Englishman.*

ELEPHANT CATCHING IN THE GARO HILLS.—The very large number of 217 elephants were caught in the Garo Hills between Christmas and Feb. 20. Mr. Sanderson and his establishment have left the jungles with the captured animals, and are encamped at the Southern foot of the hills, where fodder is abundant. The large number of tame elephants (about 140) with the establishment attend to the daily wants of the captives, leading them to graze and to drink and bathe, and bringing fodder for their night's consumption. Herds of 49, 48, 46 and smaller numbers were captured. Capt. Hennessey, 10th N.I., was deputed this season on account of the Bengal Government to learn something of elephant catching as pursued in the Military Department's kheddahs, under Mr. Sanderson, with a view to kheddahs being worked in the Dooars next year; but an unfortunate attack of fever prostrated the gallant officer and obliged him to leave the jungles and to fall back upon Mymensing after witnessing the capture of seven elephants only. Elephants are very numerous in the Garo Hills; 129 were caught last year, and 92 the year before, which, with the extraordinary number recently secured, makes a total for three years of 438. In one stockade, which consisted of a circular enclosure about forty yards in diameter, surrounded by a barricade of timber twelve feet high, with a ditch seven feet wide by seven inside, two tuskers in the herd of forty-eight animals fought at intervals for several hours, until the less powerful animal was thoroughly beaten and was forced across the trench and against the stockade by his determined assailant. In his desperation, and with the assistance of his foe, who materially influenced his movements by the application of his sharp tusks about his stern, the fleeing tusker managed to break his way through the barricade regardless of guns fired against his head, prods from spears and from torches and digging tools made red hot. This elephant and his assailant had in their struggles killed four young elephants and a large Muckna, which died from a stab behind the shoulder that probably penetrated the lungs. Mr. Sanderson shot the escaped tusker's recent assailant to prevent further damage and mischief to the tame elephants that would have to enter the stockade at daylight to secure the wild ones. Fortunately not a single man was killed during the two months' hunting. Last year six were killed on the spot by elephants and several injured, one was carried off by a tiger and one was severely hurt by a wild buffalo. —*Correspondent of Englishman.*

A NEW INDUSTRY IN BURMA.—The Burmese have turned their hands to a new branch of industry. We saw recently specimens of billiard balls manufactured in Rangoon, which, in appearance, bid fair to rival those imported from England. We hear that these balls can be supplied, made from the ivory tusks of Burmese elephants, at a much more reasonable rate than that now charged for English billiard balls.—*Englishman.*

THREATENING TO REPORT AN OFFICIAL.—A clergyman in British Burma was recently prosecuted for threatening to report an official to the chief commissioner. He was actually convicted of an offence under section 189 of the Penal Code—of holding out a threat of injury to a public servant, &c. The future career of the magistrate who convicted will doubtless be very brilliant. Fortunately for the clergyman, an appeal was made to the judicial commissioner, who ruled that it would not be illegally injuring a man to report him to the chief commissioner. In a case like this the cost of an appeal might reasonably be deducted from the convicting magistrate's salary.—*Pioneer.*

THE PUNJABI LANGUAGE.—It is said that very considerable progress is being made by a society called the Singh Sabha, established last year at Umritsar, for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of the Punjabi language. Similar institutions have since been established at Lahore, Gujranwala, and other places, and it is now proposed to unite them all under a provincial establishment to be fixed at Umritsar.—*Times of India.*

THE NEW DISEASE.—A new disease, the appearance of which in Calcutta was recently mentioned by us, formed the subject of a discussion at a recent meeting of the Calcutta Medical Society. Dr. Chambers took a most serious view of it, describing it as a scourge like the plague, and said it was identical with the relapsing famine fever. This theory was combated by Drs. Cayley and Macleod, municipal health officers, and by a native doctor, who had seen many cases of beriberi during the Madras famine, and who described the two diseases as identical. In the municipal mortuary returns it is called fever, with œdema.—*Times Telegram.*

MR. LALL MOHUN GHOSE.—The nature of the instructions given to Mr. Lall Mohun Ghose before starting on his electoral mission may be gathered from the resolution passed by the Indian Association at their meeting. The resolution ran as follows:—"That Mr. L. Ghose be instructed to bring forward, so far as may be practicable, Indian questions before the British constituencies during the coming general election; to help in the return to the new House of Commons of members interested in the cause of India and in the redress of Indian grievances, especially of Mr. Fawcett, the present member for Hackney, who has so long, so strenuously, and with such disinterested zeal advocated the best interests of the people of India." Then follows an address, which is scarcely so long as these addresses usually are, which begins by informing the British electors that "an all-merciful Providence has entrusted the interests of the people of this country" to their care. They are next asked to elect representatives who may feel especial interest in the people of India, and "who may be expected to do justice to their claims. Since the proclamation of the Empire in India and assumption of the Imperial title by her Gracious Majesty the Queen, a line of policy of a retrograde and repressive character has been pursued in reference to Indian affairs which is opposed to the beneficent traditions of British rule in this country, and which has

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filled the public mind of India with alarm." The Vernacular Press Law; the Arms Act; the discouragement "in several provinces of India" of the diffusion of higher English education; the saddling of India with the cost of the Afghan war "notwithstanding the declaration of the highest authority, the Prime Minister himself, that it had been undertaken to maintain the prestige of England in Europe, and that of Lord Lytton, Governor General of India, that the Central Asian policy of the Government was to be considered as an integral portion of the foreign policy of England;" "harassing taxation;" the repeal of the cotton duties; are among the grievances which are said to be at present pressing upon the people of India, and which the British constituencies are asked to declare shall cease. The address thus concludes:—"Electors of Great Britain and Ireland! The voiceless millions of India earnestly appeal to you to remember that in voting on this momentous occasion you are deciding issues of great importance, as affecting not only yourselves, but also your unrepresented fellow subjects in a distant dependency of the British empire. They confide their interests to your hands, and they feel assured that they do not appeal in vain to the generous instincts and the sense of justice which have at all times distinguished the British nation."

DR. D. B. SMITH, principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, has withdrawn his application to be permitted to resign his appointment.

HILL TIPPERAH.—In acknowledging the receipt of the administrative report of Hill Tipperah for 1878-79 the Secretary of State expresses satisfaction with reference to the conduct of the Maharaja in strictly adhering to his proclamation for the suppression of domestic slavery within his dominions, and considers that the success with which that measure has been carried out entitles that chief to commendation.—*Times of India.*

THE BARA BANKI DISTRICT.—The regular settlement of the Bara Banki District of Oudh, which was made about fourteen years ago, has lately received the confirmation of the Secretary of State. During that period the settlement has worked satisfactorily, and there is every reason to believe that the incidence of assessment is equitable.—*Ibid.*

OCTROI DUTIES.—The merchants of Nagpore memorialised the Government of India for the refund of octroi duties on dyes paid by them between 1868 and 1874, but were informed that their request could not be complied with. In this decision the Secretary of State concurs.—*Ibid.*

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.—In acknowledging a copy of the report by Mr. Buck on tobacco operations in the North Western Provinces during 1878-79 Lord Cranbrook says:—"This report is most satisfactory, and I join with your Government in an expression of gratification at the success which has attended Mr. Buck's able exertions in the development of this industry in India. I shall await with interest a report on the result of the sales in England of the tobacco crop of the past year.—*Ibid.*

VOLUNTEERS IN THE PUNJAB.—The volunteers serving in the Punjab are to be formed into three administrative battalions with the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab (Sir R. E. Egerton) as honorary colonel. The 1st Battalion (1st Punjab Volunteer Corps) will consist of the companies of Lahore, Shahdara, Rupar, Rawul Pindee, and Peshawur, the headquarters are to be at Lahore and Lieutenant Colonel T. W. Rawlins is appointed commandant. The 2nd Battalion (2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps) will consist of the four companies at Simla, Major F. Peterson to be the commandant with the rank of lieut.-colonel. The 3rd Battalion (3rd or Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps) will also have their headquarters at the capital of the Punjab, the commandant being Lieut. Colonel Roscoe Bocquet.—*Ibid.*

IT is said that Major Biddulph, stationed on the Kashmir boundary, has prepared a report upon the customs, the languages, and the folk-lore of the singular communities among whom he has been residing for a long time. "From Major Biddulph's peculiar advantages and opportunities may be expected," says the *Pioneer*, "a complete account of people who are a survival of the old Aryans, from whom all civilised mankind of the present day is probably descended. Surgeon-Major Bellew, meanwhile, has been examining a few men from the cantons on the south west of Dardistan, peopled by a similar race, who in one respect are still more interesting, for their country has never yet been visited by a civilised traveller. But in appearance and language they closely resemble the Dards, and, unlike them, have not embraced the creed of their Mahomedan neighbours. The tongues spoken in all these hills are, for the most part, Aryan; not descended from Sanskrit, and, indeed, of earlier origin than that classical language. On the northern slopes of the mountains Parsee words prevail in the southern cantons. Some of the words resemble Greek, some Latin, some those of modern Europe. They make, and freely consume, grape wine, something like a crude Burgundy. Those who are not Mussulmans believe in one God, but employ the intercession of minor powers represented by images. They also occasionally canonise great men whom they have lost by death. They are usually monogamous, opposed to divorce, and strict defenders of the chastity of their unmarried girls. These latter have blue, grey, or hazel eyes; black hair is the exception amongst them, and, when young, they are of such remarkable comeliness as to be in great demand in the slave markets of adjacent countries. Authenfic information concerning these interesting races cannot but be anxiously awaited by all who realise the nature of the questions involved."—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—On March 24 the disengaged tonnage stood at 39,054 tons. For London *vid* Canal—The market closed steady at £2 15s. for wheat or rice; the net nominal *vid* Cape, quiet at £2 5s. rice or wheat; £2 7s. 6d. jute, cotton, &c.; £2 7s. 6d. linseed. For Liverpool *vid* Canal.—£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. for weight, and £3 11s. for measurement *vid* cape, a good demand; rice, £2; linseed, £2 5s.; cotton, £2 7s. 6d.—*Englishman.*

A RUGBY DINNER.—On the 22nd March Sir Ashley Eden entertained about thirty gentlemen at a Rugbeian dinner at Belvedere, Calcutta. After dinner Sir Ashley Eden proposed the health of the Queen, and was followed by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, on whom, as the oldest Rugbeian present, devolved the duty of proposing the toast of the evening—success to Rugby. Sir Ashley Eden's health was proposed by the Bishop of Calcutta, and in reply to the toast the Lieutenant Governor availed himself of the opportunity to pay a warm tribute to the services in India of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. The latter briefly expressed his acknowledgments and the speeches were brought to a close.—*Pioneer.*

DIFFICULTIES IN THE THIBET TRADE.—The Thibetan authorities are reported by the Darjiling paper to have much hampered the trade between Thibet and British territory this year. The traders usually arrive in Darjiling in November, bringing with them ponies, sheep, blankets, salt, &c., and return to their own country about February, having purchased tobacco, broadcloth, &c., in India. This season, for some unexplained reason, Thibetan subjects were not allowed out of the country until very late; and when they were permitted to cross the passes they were prohibited from crossing the great Ranjit river into British territory. The result has been that the trade has been almost stamped out, and that what few ponies and sheep arrived from Thibet were actually smuggled across the Thibet-Sikkim frontier through passes which had been left unguarded.—*Pioneer.*

THE Government of Bengal has recommended to the India Government on behalf of Mr. James Mackenzie, the collector of Calcutta, a special pension of Rs.6,000 per annum in recognition of his meritorious services to the State, extending over forty years.—*Statesman.*

SUSPENSION OF PRIVILEGE LEAVE.—We believe an order has been issued restricting the privilege leave granted to all military officers. No leave can be granted except upon condition of an officer's being in a position to rejoin within a short time of his receipt of information that his services are required with his regiment or otherwise.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE WYNAAD MOUNTED VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The following is a list of the gentlemen who are willing to be enrolled in the abovenamed corps, to the formation of which the Governor General in Council has accorded his sanction:—Messrs. H. B. Winterbotham, J. M. Edwards, W. F. Gooding, F. J. Campbell, C. S. Moon, R. K. Walker, C. A. Mackenzie, J. Van Reesema, W. Chamier, S. H. Powell, L. Rose, J. Law, A. W. M'Rae, F. J. Budd, P. W. E. Watts, L. Mackenzie, J. Jardine, J. W. Little, E. C. Mitchell, I. J. Boosey, J. R. Malcolm, L. S. Achard, A. Trollope, P. Batty, W. E. Underwood, A. C. Griffin, S. L. Scott, J. H. Jones, A. S. Kearns, H. W. Baines, C. Featherstonhaugh, M.D., R. Lamb, J. C. Abbott, G. L. Yonge, W. V. Hudleston, H. Punnett, J. Bittleston, and C. A. Patterson.—*Madras Times.*

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CANAL COMPANY.—The Government of India have at last sanctioned the appointment of an accountant on Rs.275 a month to supervise the accounts at Kurnal, and Mr. J. Maddox, the second uncovenanted assistant of the Public Works Department, has been appointed to the post.—*Ibid.*

FREE CHURCH MISSION INSTITUTION.—The report for the year 1879 states that the average number on the roll of the school for the year was 832, as against 806 in 1878; and of the college 197 as against 215. The total was thus 1,029 as against 1,021 in the year before. The slight falling off on the college roll and the slight rise in the numbers of the school are both accounted for by the unprecedented severity of the matriculation examination in December, 1878. So many failed who would in ordinary circumstances have entered the college that a third division of the matriculation class was formed. It is not intended to continue this arrangement; not for lack of candidates for admission; for of these there are enough and more, but because the building is inconveniently crowded, and the numbers quite as large as it is found possible to instruct efficiently. It may be interesting to note at this point the proportions of the various classes of the pupils and students. Of the 832 attending the school classes, eighty, or above 10 per cent., were Christians; ninety-three, or between 11 and 12 per cent., Mahomedans; the remaining 78 per cent. being Hindus. Of the 197 college students thirty-one, or 16 per cent., were Christians; only three, or 1½ per cent., Mahomedans, and the remainder Hindus.—*Madras Times.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—This branch of the services

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in the Presidency having been reduced to three circles, the headquarters of the first will be Madras, the second Trichinopoly, and the third Coimbatore.—*Madras Times.*

DR. COLVIN SMITH.—We understand that, though this officer applied for permission to retire on the higher rate pension of his grade, Government have refused to grant him this concession, as the recent G.O.G.G. restricts the number of retirements to but two, and as the retirements of two seniors (Drs. George Smith and J. R. Theobalds) have been accepted. As it is not likely that Dr. Colvin Smith will retire on the lower rate of pension, we believe he will continue in the service and be nominated as Dr. Theobald's successor as deputy surgeon general, I.M.D., of the Nagpore Force.—*Madras Times.*

THE LATE MR. IRVINE, M.C.S.—In Mr. Irvine's death the Government and the public have sustained the loss of a most valuable servant, and the Madras Civil Service one of its most genial members. The following is a record of his services:—"Student at the College, March 29, 1857. Assistant to the collector and magistrate, Coimbatore, Jan. 15, 1858. Officiating head assistant, Coimbatore, April 30, 1861. Head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Kistna, Dec. 13, 1861. On sick leave to Europe, from June 28, 1862, to Dec. 27, 1864. Assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Arcot, Feb. 3, 1864. Acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Arcot, Feb. 17, 1865. Head assistant collector, North Arcot, but to continue to act as head assistant collector, South Arcot, Feb. 7, 1866. Head assistant collector, South Arcot, April 15, 1866. Acting sub collector, South Arcot, June 1, 1866. Sub collector, Bellary, but to continue to act as sub collector, South Arcot, July 3, 1866. Acting sub collector, South Arcot, Aug. 31, 1866. Sub collector, South Arcot, Oct. 1, 1866. Acting judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, March 5, 1867. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, April 18, 1867. Acting civil and session judge of Chittoor, from May 4, 1867, to Jan. 4, 1868. Acting civil and session judge, Bellary, from March 17, 1868, to Aug. 2, 1871. On furlough to Europe from Aug. 22, 1871, to Feb. 21, 1873. District and session judge of North Arcot, but to continue to act as district and session judge of the Godavery District, May 27, 1873. Acting district and session judge, Chittoor, from April 14 to June 24, 1874. District and session judge, South Arcot, from July 12, 1874. Acting collector and magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, Aug. 8, 1879.—Eighteen years, nine months, three days."—*Madras Times.*

THE SALT DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned a scheme for the reorganisation of the Salt Department in the Madras Presidency. As previously organised, this department comprised twelve deputy collectors at salaries aggregating Rs.3,300 a month. It is now proposed to employ thirteen officers to be called assistant commissioners at a monthly cost of Rs.4,900, with travelling allowances restricted to Rs.3 a day for those drawing Rs.500 and upwards and Rs.2 for those drawing less than Rs.500. —*Times of India.*

THE MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—The annual report of the Survey Department, Madras, for 1878-79 has been submitted to the Secretary of State, and shows that of the twenty-one districts comprised in the Presidency all survey operations have been completed in four and revenue survey operations in fourteen. Of the total estimated area of these twenty-one districts, 141,429 square miles, 48,478 square miles have been completed by the revenue and 41,195 by the topographical branch of the department, leaving 51,756 square miles for survey either revenue or topographical.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Duke of Buckingham and Lady Mary Grenville have paid a visit to the Madras General Hospital. In the Trevelyan Ward Lady Mary Grenville presented to nine passed sick nurses sea-green sashes and belts, her ladyship herself pinning them on. On the sash is the Duke's coronet, crown, and star, with the words, "General Hospital, Madras," in gold. Her ladyship also presented Mrs. Ambrose, the senior nurse, with a Bible. The nurses in turn presented bouquets to the ladies present. His Grace, after the presentation of the badges, spoke in praiseworthy terms of the conduct of the nurses, and advised them to obey strictly the orders given by the medical officers. He added that the nurses should wear their sashes and belts during their stay in the hospital, and when leaving the institution they were to make them over to their successors.—*Times of India.*

AGRICULTURE IN MADRAS.—The quinquennial statements of agricultural statistics for Madras for the five years ending 1876-77 have recently been laid before the Secretary of State. The returns are said to be not more unsatisfactory than was to be anticipated from the occurrence of the famine during the latter part of the year under review. Notwithstanding, however, the fact that in several districts people were compelled to resign a large quantity of land in consequence of the famine, there was a net increase on the whole in the occupied area of 271,000 acres, or about 1·4 per cent., part of which increase appears to have been due to more accurate measurements and part to the cultivation of land hitherto unoccupied. There is still a wide field for the extension of cultivation, as it appears that nearly ten millions of acres of assessed waste, or about half as much land as has yet been brought under cultivation, is still available to meet the wants of a growing population. Assessments increased, partly from revision of settlements, partly from extension of the area in occupation, by over eight lakhs during the quinquennial period. Considerably over twenty lakhs appear to have been expended during the period comprised in the statements by Government and by private persons on new works of irrigation, the new wells alone constructed by private enterprise exceeding 80,000 in number. On the other hand there was a serious increase, caused by famine, in agricultural stock, while the statistics of occupancy appear to indicate that the subdivision of landed property is making rapid progress.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—The Judicial Commissioner of Mysor has found Mr. Robert Ward, late an inspector of police in Tumkur, guilty of wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting information, and has sentenced him to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs.500, and in default of payment to a further period of simple imprisonment for six months.—*Times of India.*

DEATH OF THE R. C. BISHOP OF MYSOR.—The Right Rev. J. A. Chevalier, Bishop Hierapolis, Vicar Apostolic of Mysor, died on March 25 at Bangalore. He arrived in India in 1837, and laboured with great zeal in the Mysor Mission for over forty-three years without relaxation.

THE RECENT MADRAS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The Madras Railway Company have granted compensation as follows:—To relatives of the subadar, Rs.4,000; of the 17th Sappers, Rs.6,800; of the native followers, Rs.200; to the 361 Sappers injured, Rs.5,000; and to the European servants, Rs.200.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MR. JUSTICE INNES.—Mr. Justice Innes was to have left Madras on March 21 in the *Khedive* for his eight months' leave of absence, but it was discovered at the accountant general's office that he seems to have exhausted all the leave due to him, or that he can take, and a reference has therefore been made to the Government of India. Mr. Kelsall, who is to act for Mr. Louis Forbes, has arrived in Madras; and Mr. Forbes is ready to leave Bellary at a moment's notice for the High Court, where he is to act as judge during Mr. Innes's absence.—*Mail.*

AN INSPECTOR OF POLICE ON SPECIAL DUTY KILLED.—We learn that, information having been received at Bellary of the depredations of a horde of dacoits, Mr. Hartnett, inspector of police of that district, was sent on special duty with a force of police constables to effect a capture of the robbers, and that Mr. Hartnett, after proceeding a few miles from Bellary, encountered the dacoits and was shot dead. Mr. Hartnett was for a long time police inspector at Ootacamund, and often gave proof of being a zealous member of the department to which he belonged.—*Madras Times.*

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—A correspondent writes that although Chendriah has come to grief yet the military force has work to do in hunting up some of the rebel leaders who are at large. A gang of rebels was reported to have been seen near Dhonalapilly, and, on intelligence being received, a party of the cavalry, stationed at Kottapailee, was sent after them, but the rebels managed to effect an escape before the force could have reached Dhonalapilly. While the cavalry was returning they captured nine men carrying supplies for rebels. Muttiala Chinnayya, a well-known rebel, his two sons and nephew were also captured. On the representation of the collector of Godavery, Rs.1,500 has been sanctioned for rewards to persons who may give information leading to the capture of the rebels.—*Ibid.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY LINE.—We learn that an accident of a serious nature occurred on the South Indian Railway line on March 23. It would appear that on that day the 3.15 p.m. goods and ballast train passed over the 383rd mile between Thalahapate and Satur, and shortly afterwards a serious slip occurred at Satur on the Gagahperry Bridge, and five men who were at the place were killed.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.—We regret to see that with so many hopeful signs the Rajkumar College of Kattyawar has had the misfortune of alienating the regard of the several Maratha chiefs who attended it. Mr. Macnaghten is not sure if any of these princes will return, and this is certainly an unpleasant look out when the college can boast such an earnest and energetic principal, and the splendid accommodation for which his Highness of Bhownagar will be remembered by the coming generations of rajkumars. No small credit is due to Mr. Macnaghten for having initiated the Bishop of Bombay into the mysteries of Kattyawar life in a few hours. Advice to the young nobles of Kattyawar, whose mental and physical training seems to have interested him so much, is far from the hackneyed cant to be usually encountered on such occasions. That was the point of most value in his lordship's speech, in which he cheerfully agreed with the principal of the Rajkumar College that mutual sympathy and tolerance can bridge over wide differences in race and religion. This concession comes with exceeding grace from the eminent and zealous young prelate. It is on principles like this that India can be governed with advantage.—*Indian Spectator.*

DEATH OF CHEVALIER GRONDONA.—The coroner's inquest on the body of Chevalier Grondona, after a careful inquir

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extending over a fortnight, found that his death was caused by an over-dose of morphia, administered by mistake. The chemist's assistant who prepared the prescription has been brought before the magistrate on the charge of causing the death by a rash and negligent act.—*Times Telegram.*

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.—We congratulate the Anjuman-i-Islam on the success it has at last achieved, and are very glad to hear that Government has sanctioned the grant of Rs.500 a month for the purposes of Mahomedan education. This is a good beginning; but, unless the Mahomedans exert themselves and supplement the grant by large contributions of their own, they cannot be considered to have done their duty. They must rely more on themselves than on Government. We would suggest to the Anjuman that no time should be lost in calling a meeting of the Mahomedan population for the purpose of raising an adequate subscription. There are so many wealthy gentlemen of the Mahomedan persuasion, not only in Bombay, but all over India, that there ought not to be the slightest difficulty in collecting a sufficient amount for establishing a first-class Anglo-Hindustani and Persian school. We have no doubt that many Mahomedan chiefs and noblemen will be ready to aid in the good cause, and we think that the Anjuman ought to make an appeal to them as well as to the Mussulmans of Bombay. One Mahomedan gentleman has decided to give Rs.10,000 for educational purposes. We understand that the Government have lett it entirely to the Anjuman to spend the grant of Rs.500 a month in the manner the body may deem best, provided that the money is spent *bonâ fide* for educational purposes only. Whilst dealing with this matter the Anjuman should also direct its attention to the various charitable grants which have from time to time been made by Mahomedan donors for educational purposes. Cannot a portion of the Jumma Musjid Fund be used in founding an Arabic professorship? We understand that a very large sum—about 2½ lakhs—has for some time been in the hands of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, as trustee, and that a scheme is about to be drawn up for utilising this fund. It is a great pity that any time should be lost before so noble a donation is put to its proper use. What can be the cause of the delay?—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE KATTYAWAR STATE RAILWAY.—The Kattyawar State Railway is progressing rapidly. Although twelve months have not yet elapsed since the first sod was turned the earthwork throughout the 200 miles of the railway is all but completed; and now that the engines have been received from England, a progress of one to three miles per day of platelaying is expected. On March 9 the first train was run over sixteen miles of the new railway. Kattyawar is indebted for this work to the intelligence and enterprise of his Highness Rawul Sri Takhtsingjee, Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar, one of the most promising young chiefs of Western India.—*Bombay Gazette.*

CONSULAR CLAIMS.—The Bombay Government have replied, through the commissioner of customs, to the petition addressed by the Portuguese merchants in Bombay against the consul's announced determination not to accept any document as valid, though duly attested by competent authorities at Portuguese Indian ports, without his placet, that no consular attestations, in future, will be required, except in cases in which there may be reason to doubt the correctness or genuine nature of the documents presented.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A VETERAN MISSIONARY.—We learn from a private letter of the approaching retirement of the Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, of Gujerat. Mr. Taylor has spent the best part of his life in India, as did his venerable father before him; and we should be glad to hear that the memory of his long connection with Gujerat is perpetuated in a fitting manner. Mr. Taylor has been known as a man of rare linguistic attainments and ripe scholarship. But he will be best remembered in Western India by his comprehensive and classical Gujerat Grammar.—*Indian Spectator*, March 21.

THE SAILORS' HOME.—The annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held on the 22nd ult., under the presidency of H.E. the Naval Commander in Chief, Rear Admiral Gore-Jones. The attendance was good, there being amongst the audience the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, the acting governor, and General Warre, the commander in chief, besides a large number of naval and military officers and several ladies. Resolutions of the usual character were passed and speeches made by gentlemen interested in the home. The chief speech of the evening was made by the chairman, who, in the course of an interesting address, traced the rise and progress of the royal navy as at present constituted, and alluded to the connection between the mercantile marine and the navy, giving statistics as to each, and relating many personal and amusing anecdotes which made his discourse entertaining. Referring incidentally to the *Vingorla* disaster, he said he had attentively read the evidence given before the Marine Court of Inquiry, and he had no hesitation in saying that the ship was lost through the absence of a shipwright carpenter on board. The first mate in his evidence said:—"The carpenter was a Chinaman, who spoke pigeon English. I could understand him, but others could not," or words to that effect. Now here was a Chinaman speaking gibberish, a carpenter on a first-class mail steamer belonging to a first-class company. If the carpenter had been an Englishman the natural instinct of his profession would have taught him what was wrong, and if he had had no time to remedy what was wrong in the two or three hours which elapsed prior to the ship foundering he would have constructed a raft which would have saved every single soul on board." He called the attention of the authorities in Bombay to this fact, for he was of opinion that no ship carrying passengers ought to leave the harbour without a first-class shipwright carpenter on board." The chairman alluded subsequently to the practice followed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company of carrying lascar crews, and prophesied that this would one day result in a great disaster. He concluded his speech with a forcible appeal on behalf of the institution.—*Times of India.*

THE LATE MR. E. D. SASSOON.—Mr. Elias David Sassoon, youngest brother of Sir David Sassoon, died at eight o'clock on Monday, March 22, at Galle, to which place he had proceeded on the 13th ult. in the P. and O. Company's s.s. *Kashgar*, to recruit his health, which had been failing for the last month or so. His case was not considered to be serious, and it was thought that a change of air and a sea voyage would bring him round. Mr. E. D. Sassoon, in company with his father and elder brother, the present Sir David Sassoon, arrived in Bombay from Baghdad close upon half a century ago, and with characteristic energy the business which they started soon showed signs for further development and gradually acquired enormous dimensions. But it is admitted on all hands that these were principally owing to the zeal and tact displayed by the younger son, who gained the confidence of all who came in contact with him and was much esteemed. It was he who started his father's firms in Hong Kong and Shanghai; and in 1867 he opened a firm after his own name in Bombay, which rivalled in importance the original firm. During the share mania, the times of feverish anxiety, when reckless speculation brought down many a well established business house, the firm of David Sassoon was taken safely through the storm, and it was then that the deceased gentleman first brought himself conspicuously forward. It was only recently that Mr. Sassoon bought for Rs.6,10,000 the new Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Mills, one of the four mills that went into liquidation on the failure of Kessowjee Naik, and he was besides the possessor of large estates both here and in the mofussil. He was a director of the Bank of Bombay, and was one of its principal promoters on the new foundation; he was a shareholder in several companies and was the head of the Jewish community. His humanity and great liberality—conspicuous features of the Sassoon family—were well known, but the public never heard of half the good he did.—*Times of India.*

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The I.G. steamer *Dalhousie*, 1,060 tons, Captain W. Powell, sailed on March 21 for Karachi with Major C. P. Newport and Captain Lyster, 24th Regt.; Major Greig, R.A.; Captain Harrison, 30th Regt., N.I., Captain Cartwright, 48th Regt.; Surgeon Major R. Reith, A.M.D.; two Misses Brown, daughters of General Brown, Mrs Kirwan, wife of Lieutenant Kirwan, R.A., and details.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE KANDAHAR COLUMN.—General Primrose will, on his arrival at Kandahar, exercise the supreme command. To Major General R. Phayre, C.B., who has had till now a brigade command in Western Afghanistan, whose ability and untiring energy have been so fully recognised by the Government, and who has rendered service in connection with the advance of our troops which have been fully and warmly appreciated by the Commander in Chief, Bombay army, has been confided the care of the whole line of communications from the frontier to Kandahar. It is but recently that the importance of the duties connected with the ordering of the line of communication has been fully understood in our armies. In the German army the function of the communications of the general have always been held in high estimation, and the officer to exercise them is always most carefully selected. The selection of General Phayre for this post shows the importance in which it is held by the Commander in Chief. The brigade commands in the division devolve upon Brigadier General Burrows, a well known, well tried, and highly valued officer of the Bombay Native Army; and Brigadier General H. Brooks, the greater part of whose service in India has been rendered on the Bengal side, but who is well known to the Bombay army from having held the office of adjutant general for the past two and a-half years. It is to the excellent way in which General Brooks has discharged the difficult and important duties of this last office, that he is indebted for his selection for the appointment to a brigade command on service. The command of the Royal Artillery devolves upon Col. W. French. Lieut. Col. Hills, R.E., is commanding the Royal Engineers. Surgeon Major O'Niel, A.M.D., will be principal medical officer, and Lieut. Col. Belville will be deputy judge advocate general. The assistant adjutant general and assistant quartermaster general to the force will be Major Burnett, 15th Foot, and Major Adam, S.C., respectively The brigade majors are Captain Nicholson, 27th N.I., Captain Cooke-Collis, 83rd Regiment, and Captain Larminie R.E. Captain Harris, 66th Regiment, will be deputy quartermaster general. The new Kandahar column will be under the control of the commander in chief of the army of this presidency, as regards discipline and supply, including clothing, equipment, ammunition, and medical service, and will be dealt with in all these matters by his Excellency. Orders for the tactical and strategical movement of the troops will emanate, as at present, from the Commander in Chief.—*Bombay Gazette.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

IF it can be gravely argued that, under the present circumstances, no settlement of Afghan affairs ought to be arrived at, there can be no room for hoping for a solution of the Burmese problem. Events, however, are not so kind as to wait for the Ministerial changes. And it is a new and most heterodox doctrine that the Government of India should pretermit an opportunity of useful action because a change of Government is imminent at home. At the present time it is still doubtful whether Theebaw has joined the majority or lives to do still more mischief. His penultimate predecessor, who lost his throne as a consequence of the loss of Pegu, has, we are told, died of small-pox in his prison. This fell disease has been raging at Mandalay, and the death of the youthful heir, for whom such gorgeous preparations were made, is reported in addition to that of the King himself. To the unreported ravages and terrors of the epidemic the wretched subjects of Theebaw have had superadded a greater horror. Following the example of several Burmese monarchs, Theebaw is said to have contemplated founding a new capital and removing his seat of government to the ancestral Moutshobi. But it is said that the Brahmin astrologers have made the royal savage believe that the Nats would be contented with the human sacrifices which are essential to the due founding of a royal palace. These Brahmins or their immediate predecessors suggested and carried out the farce of the second coronation of the late King, at which no Buddhist priests assisted. They alone are responsible for the perpetuation of those atrocities which, derived from the darker and more ancient demon worship, linger in the land whose people profess the creed of the mild and beneficent Gautama. It has often been asserted that the gateposts of the present palace of the King were erected over the bodies of human victims. Now we hear of hundreds of innocent people of all classes and ages massacred in the name, not of the religion of the country, but of a ruthless and obscure superstition. The story has doubtless been largely exaggerated, but it is in accordance with past history to suppose that there is some substratum of fact. The recent telegrams conveying these horrible facts might cause us to forget the older statements of the results arising from the unchecked career of King Theebaw. While the ambassadors sent by him have been waiting at Thayetmyo, seemingly in no hurry to return or to obtain power to enable them to proceed, the royal lotteries have been in full swing at Mandalay. The intense love of gambling which is inherent in every Burman has sent the labourers from the profitable harvest of British Burma to lose their money for the benefit of King Theebaw. While legitimate trade is checked, and the merchants of Rangoon know not what to prepare for, British subjects are winning poverty and distress to the enrichment of the King of Burma. Some, of course, have drawn prizes and returned home rejoicing, but this has been attended by another evil result. Never since the first years of our occupation of Pegu have crimes of violence and robbery been so rife. That the police of British Burma have never had the character of being especially efficient makes nothing for the present consideration. There is a distinct manifestation of lawlessness breaking out amongst the Burmese, accompanied by a feeling of something akin to contempt for the quiescent Kalas. This is demonstrated by the numerous cases of robbery which the police report as having been committed by men from up the river, who vanish over the border with their plunder. When we read the accounts that come by every mail, even making a large discount for Rangoon gossip and Mandalay mendacity, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that a feeling has recently grown up amongst the Burmese that they can go great lengths without provoking reprisals. There is an especial arrogance at all times in the true Burmese, especially among those of the official or ruling class. It is a grave question how far they understand the cool indifference with which they have been left to themselves. They have grown accustomed to the absence of the British Political Agent from Bhamo and of the Resident from Mandalay. They know that the constant anxiety, the apprehension of the ever-menacing attack on the Residency, shortened the life of Mr. Shaw. Months are now counted since Mr. St. Barbe achieved what we may fairly call an escape from the city where, not so long ago, our Resident was greeted by its King as a friend; where our expeditions were received with all hospitality and honour. We declared that we could not hold as a friend a monarch who rioted in slaughter. Our friendship or our anger has been held by him as a subject only for a jeer. Although it seems that the Europeans who still remain at Mandalay are treated with careful respect, no secret has been made of the feelings with which the Government of India is really regarded. Wild and witless as the notion may be, and utterly unshared by the elder and wiser Burmese Ministers, the fancied power of the King, which no pressure from without has depreciated, has proved a potent agent for harm. The dacoities that we have already spoken of, the raid into Munipuri territory, are a like effects of it. The Raja of Munipur is now our loyal dependent, and we doubt not he will, by means of his own forces, give a good account of the Burmese brigands. But suppose that his little force suffered defeat, we must requite in kind the ready service he rendered in the recent Naga disturbances. Months ago we suggested that even the Naga rising was a symptom of the feelings excited by

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our attitude of contemplation. Doubtless, if Sir Ashley Eden and the Chief Commissioner of Burma had planned to let things go so far that the resulting anarchy might compel the annexation of Upper Burma, no better means of attaining this end could have been devised. Everyone who knows the country is agreed that for the mass of the population there could be no better change than to pass from under the tyrannous misgovernment of the King and his officials, and be incorporated with the subjects of the Queen-Empress. But there is no question of annexing, at least at present. There is, however, a very pressing question: Whether we are to be so sensitive of the feelings of independent Burma as to suffer the present state of things to endure. If Theebaw be really dead, it is hardly to be doubted that the horrors of Burmese civil war, waged between the partisans of this or that prince will be superadded to the evils which have afflicted the population of Upper Burma. If it is to be reserved as a first achievement for the new Secretary of State and the next Viceroy of India to restore order and re-establish something like law and justice in Mandalay the outgoing rulers will deserve the gratitude of their successors. Perhaps it is as a compensation for the difficulty of completing in Afghanistan a structure, the plan of which they have so persistently denounced, that the Liberal statesmen will be given an opportunity of regenerating so large and populous a portion of Chin-India. If a large number of commercial votes have been influenced at home by the badness of trade we wonder how a *plebiscite* among the merchants of Rangoon would result. The Administration which will, so far as is possible, take measures to prevent the recurrence of the state of alarm and the stoppage of commerce which has prevailed recently would command a strong majority.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, March 20.)

SYMES, Mr. E. S., C.S., personal assistant to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to officiate as junior secretary to the Chief Commissioner, during the absence on furlough of Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C.S.

REID—The notification appointing Col. J. Reid, commissioner of the Lucknow Division, to officiate as judicial commissioner of Oudh is cancelled.

SANDFORD, Mr. J. D., judicial commissioner of Coorg, to officiate as chief commissioner of that province from March 1, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I.

WILSON, Hon. A., to be Vice Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon. Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

BRUNESSON, The Rev. J. B., B.A., chaplain, Lucknow cantonments, to be chaplain of Morar.

O'CONNOR, Rev. H. K., to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

DYER, The Rev. F. T. S., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a senior chaplain, from March 2.

MEADE, Lieut. M. J., officiating political assistant, 3rd class, is posted as assistant to the resident and assistant to the general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakiti in Hyderabad, vice Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, proceeding on furlough.

LOCH, Capt. W., officiating political assistant, 3rd class, is posted to Banswarra and Pertabgurh as assistant political agent, vice Capt. C. E. Yate.

YEATTS, Mr. S. K. L., assistant examiner, 2nd grade, is transferred from the N. W. Provinces and Oudh to the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

INNES, Mr. G., assistant examiner, 2nd grade, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

BARNETT, Lieut. H. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez section of the Kandahar State Railway.

VANSITTART, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the Jacobabad section of the Kandahar State Railway.

SHEPHERD, Capt. C. E., S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, will join the Harnai section of the Kandahar State Railway.

VANSITTART, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the charge of No. 2, Sharigh Division, Harnai section, Kandahar State Railway.

REBSCH, Mr. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from Mittri Division, Jacobabad section, to No. 2, Sharigh Division, Harnai section.

GILBERT—The services of Mr. C. F. Gilbert, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, employed on the Mysor State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.

HAROLD, Mr. C. C., examiner, attached to the office of examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to the charge of the accounts of the Dhond and Munmad State Railway, during the absence of Mr. Brand.

Officers transferred from Mysor to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways:—

GILBERT—CLEMENTSON—TODD—LEWIS—Mr. C. F. Gilbert, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. E. H. Clementson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to Assam; Mr. A. B. Todd, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. W. C. Lewis, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

RIGBY, Mr. V., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed manager and superintendent of way and works of the Tirhoot and Patna-Gya State Railways.

During the absence of the Governor General in Council from the Presidency, the officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department will have charge of that portion of the office of the Government of India in the P.W.D. which is left at the Presidency.

Permanent promotions in the Engineering Establishment attached to the several local administrations from Jan. 1:—From 2nd to 1st grade executive engineer—Mr. H. F. White, Central India. From 3rd to 2nd grade executive engineer—Major G. R. Gibbs, on furlough, Central India; and Mr. J. M. Span, Assam. From 4th to 3rd grade executive engineers—Kheter Nat Chatterjee, temporary executive, 3rd grade, Central India; and Mr. A. Sprenger, Assam. From assistant engineer to executive engineer, 4th grade—Mr. T. Lobb, Hyderabad; Mr. G. J. Perram, Mysor; and Mr. D. Joscelyne, temporary executive, 4th, Rajputana. From 2nd to 1st grade assistant engineer—Mr. C. von Ahn on furlough, Central India; Preo Nath Banerjee, temporary assistant, 1st, Assam; Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Central India; Mr. C. B. C. Knapp, British Burma; and Mr. F. Sharp, temporary assistant, 1st, Mysor. Reversions ordered from March 1:—From 1st to 2nd grade executive engineer—Major H. Y. Murray, temporary executive engineer, 1st, Rajputana; Mr. E. L. Gilbert, temporary executive engineer, 1st, Burma; Mr. A. Stoddard, temporary executive engineer, 1st, Mysor. From 3rd to 4th grade, executive engineer—Mr. J. W. Brassington, temporary executive engineer, 3rd grade, Rajputana; and Mr. H. Groves, temporary executive engineer, 3rd grade, Mysor.

Promotions made in the engineer establishment of the Military Works Branch:—From assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade—Lieut. H. W. Duperier, R.E., and Lieut. H. L. Wells, R.E.

ANLEY, Mr. G. A. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, and assistant secretary in the Permanent Works Department, Bengal, to officiate as superintending engineer, 3rd grade, during the absence on furlough of Major Smyth, R.E.

HOSKYN, Lieut. C. R., R.E., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the accounts of the Indus Valley State Railway, during the absence of Mr. Hubbard on leave.

O'DONOGHUE, Mr. W. F., assistant examiner, 1st grade, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, from the office of the auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

GRAY, Mr. G., paymaster, Northern Bengal State Railway, is posted to Bengal, and appointed an assistant examiner, 2nd grade, on probation.

WALMSLEY, Mr. T., to be third-class engineer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, from Dec. 1, on probation.

RAYMOND, Mr. R. A., third-class engineer, on probation, I.G.S. *May Frere*, is confirmed in his appointment as a third-class engineer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, from March 6.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. A. B. Wynne, officiating deputy superintendent of the Geographical Survey of India, on medical certificate for twenty months; Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, B.C.S., political assistant, 1st class, officiating political agent, 3rd class, assistant to the Resident and assistant to the general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in Hyderabad, for twenty months, on private affairs; Mr. S. J. Josephs, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for fifteen months; Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for eighteen months; Mr. J. S. Hubbard, deputy examiner of accounts, I.V.S.R., three months' privilege leave; Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, By. C.S., tutor and governor to H.H. the Gaekwar, to Europe for six months.

MEDICAL.

CUNNINGHAM, Surgeon Major J. M., sanitary commissioner with the Government of India, to be surgeon general with the Government of India, in succession to Surgeon General J. Fullerton Beatson, M.D., C.I.E.

CALDECOTT—GRANT—Surgeon R. Caldecott, in medical charge 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is posted, as a temporary arrangement, to the medical charge of the depot, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to the Western Malwa agency, and the station of Agar; Surgeon P. M. Grant will continue to officiate in medical charge of 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, vice Surgeon Caldecott.

TAYLOR, Surgeon Major E., is permitted to retire from the service, from March 15.

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Appointments to the Administrative Medical Circles in the Bengal Presidency :—*British Medical Service*—Deputy Surgeon General J. Gibbons, C.B., to the Allahabad Division; Deputy Surgeon General E. J. Franklyn, M.D., to the Meerut Division; Deputy Surgeon General J. E. Clutterbuck, M.D., to the Oudh Division and Rohilkund District; Deputy Surgeon General A. Smith, M.D., C.B., to the Rawul Pindi Division; Deputy Surgeon General H. B. Hassard, to the Sirhinge Division; Deputy Surgeon General A. H. Fraser, to the Peshawur District; Surgeon Major F. W. Moore, to officiate, with temporary rank, as deputy surgeon general, B.M.S., Rawul Pindi Division, during the absence on field service of Deputy Surgeon General A. Smith, M.D., C.B.; Surgeon Major J. Hannan, to officiate, with temporary rank, as deputy surgeon general B.M.S., Sirhind Division, during the absence on field service of Deputy Surgeon General H. B. Hassard. *Indian Medical Service.*—Deputy Surgeon General W. B. Beatson, M.D., to the Lahore Division; Deputy Surgeon General J. J. Clarke, M.D., to the Eastern Frontier District; Deputy Surgeon General J. E. Tuson, M.D., to the Presidency District; Deputy Surgeon General R. H. Perkins, to the Gwalior and Saugur Districts; Deputy Surgeon General A. C. C. De Renzy, to the Punjab Frontier District.

MILITARY.

Officers admitted to Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified :—

WOOLLEY—BARRETT—LUSHINGTON—YIELDING—LAMB—Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, 2nd Battalion 7th Foot, officiating squadron officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, Sept. 11; Lieut. A. A. Barrett, 44th Foot, officiating wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, Jan. 17; Lieut. E. C. M. Lushington, 33rd Foot, officiating wing officer, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Feb. 7; Lieut. W. R. Yielding, 54th Foot, officiating wing officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force, Feb. 21; Lieut. J. L. Lamb, 2nd Battalion 16th Foot, officiating wing officer, 24th (Punjab) N.I., March 22.

DALRYMPLE, Lieut. Col. W. L., is confirmed in the appointment of military secretary to the Viceroy and Governor General, from Jan. 1, vice Col., now Brig. Gen. T. D. Baker, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, resigned.

Temporary appointment in the department of the military secretariat of the Government of India :—

DAVIDSON, Major J., S.C., squadron officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and assistant adjutant general, Punjab Frontier Force, to officiate as additional assistant secretary.

Appointments on the staff of the Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Quartermaster General in India :—

SANFORD—BALL—MAITLAND—Lieut. Col. G. E. L. Sanford, R.E., assistant quartermaster general and officiating deputy quartermaster general of the army, to be deputy quartermaster general of the Intelligence Branch; Capt. M. S. Bell, V.C., R.E., to be assistant quartermaster general; Capt. P. J. Maitland, B.S.C., 2nd squadron commander, 3rd Sind Horse, to be deputy assistant quartermaster general.

LITTLE—Lieut. Col. H. A., S.C., officiating deputy quartermaster general, Intelligence Branch, to be assistant quartermaster general on the permanent establishment of the General Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department in India, vice Lieut. Col. Sanford, appointed deputy quartermaster general, Intelligence Branch.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. Col. B., S.C., commandant 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to officiate as senior superintendent, Reserve Remount Depots, vice Col. H. C. Smith, on furlough.

CONNELL, Honoray Lieut. and Assistant Commissary A., P.W.D., is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Promotions in the Staff Corps :—

WALKER—MACGREGOR—To be lieutenant colonel—Major T. N. Walker, March 14; to be captain—Lieutenant C. R. Macgregor, March 14.

Officers placed on the Indian graduation list as specified :—Major General A. Boyd, B.S.C. (since deceased), is placed on the list of lieutenant generals, and Col. C. C. M'Callum, M.S.C., is placed on the list of major generals, in consequence of the death of Lieut. Gen. W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., By.S.C., on Dec. 17; Lieut. Gen. R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bl.S.C., is placed on the list of generals; Major Gen. R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Bl.S.C., is placed on the list of lieut. gens.; and Col. T. Greenaway, M.S.C., is placed on the list of major generals in consequence of the retirement from the service of Gen. H. Pritchard, M.S.C., on Jan. 1, 1880. Major General H. Nicoll, B.S.C. is placed on the list of lieut. gens.; Colonel C. M. Barrow, C.B., B.S.C., is placed on the list of major generals; and Major St. G. Caulfeild, M.S.C., is placed on the list of lieutenant colonels, in consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant General J. K. Spence, B.S.C., on Jan. 16.

Brevet promotions :—Major H. R. E. Wellesley, Madras Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel; and Capt. (now Major) E. P. Mainwaring, Bengal Infantry, to be major, from Dec. 18, vice Lieut. General W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., B.S.C., deceased; Major C. Beadon, Madras Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel; and Captain (now Major) H. E. Eliot, Bengal Infantry, to be major, from Jan. 1, vice General H. Pritchard, M.S.C., retired; Captain (now Major) G. D. Ried, Bengal Infantry, to be major, from Jan. 16, vice Lieut. General J. K. Spence, B.S.C., retired.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major J. B. Sparks, S.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, P. W. Department, private affairs, for 182 days; Capt. J. C. Ross, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, P. W. Department, private affairs, for one year; Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, S.C., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Assam, private affairs, for 182 days; and Lieut. Col. S. A. T. Judge, S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, medical certificate, for 182 days.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, March 8.)

Orders confirmed :—

HICKS—Allahabad Brigade O., March 1, directing Col. C. F. Hicks, Bl. S.C., to assume command of the station.

WATTS—Jubbulpore Station O., Feb. 4, directing Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. N. Watts, 2-1st Foot, to assume command of the station of Jubbulpore, with effect from the 17th idem.

MORRIS—Dated Feb. 14, directing Major R. Morris, transport officer, to officiate as station staff officer at Jubbulpore, with effect from the 17th idem.

BLACKETT—Attock Garrison O., Feb. 23, appointing Second Lieut. C. Montague Blackett, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to officiate as fort adjutant at Attock.

DUNDAS—Dated Feb. 20, appointing Second Lieutenant L. C. Dundas to officiate as interpreter to the battalion.

STEVENS—BINGHAM—MEACHAM—13th N.I.—R.O., dated Jan. 24, making the following appointments, with effect from Dec. 26 :—Major G. B. Stevens, wing commander, to officiate as commandant; Capt. E. H. Bingham, wing officer, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. W. M. Meacham, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

ROSE—WEMYSS—41st N.I.—R.O., dated Jan. 20, making the following appointments :—Capt. H. M. Rose, wing officer, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. B. Wemyss, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

TREGEAR—ROSE—WEMYSS—Dated Jan. 26, making the following appointments :—Major V. W. Tregear, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. H. M. Rose, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander; and Capt. B. Wemyss, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.

REID—BERESEORD—43rd N.I.—R.O., Dec. 17, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from Nov. 24 :—Capt. G. D. Reid, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Major Evans; and Capt. G. W. Beresford, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Capt. G. D. Reid.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, March 15.)

BLYTH—73rd Regiment—Lieut. F. A. Blyth, having passed the higher standard, to be interpreter, dated Jan. 5.

O'BRYEN—31st N.I.—Lieut. J. L. O'Bryen, wing officer, to be adjutant, dated Jan. 22.

REA, Col. C., B.S.C., will do general duty at Jullunder on being relieved of the officiating executive commissariat charge there.

BARLOW, Col. W. J. P., Bl.S.C., whose resignation of his appointment of commandant 5th N.I., has been accepted, is posted for general duty at Almorah, Pithoraghur, and Lohooghat.

CORDNER, Col. J. E., R.A., to proceed from Allahabad to Lucknow, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

WESTERN, Capt. C. M., R.A., to proceed from Calcutta to Fyzabad, for duty with F Battery, 4th Brigade.

BARROW, Lieut. E. G., 7th N.I., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, Oudh division, from Oct. 16.

Officers to proceed to England, to join the 1st battalion of their regiment :—

MITCHELL—FRY—14th Foot—Lieut. G. W. Mitchell and Lieut. W. Fry.

DUNLOP, Lieut. H.D., R.A., to proceed from Thull to Peshawur, and rejoin L Battery 5th Brigade R.A., for duty.

ROGERS, Lieut. H. H., No. 10 Battery 9th Brigade R.A., to proceed from Govindgarh to Thull, and join No. 1 Battery 8th Brigade for duty.

Orders confirmed :—

MAXWELL—WELLS—Reserve Divisional O., Feb. 12, appointing Lieut. R. C. Maxwell, R.E., and H. L. Wells, R.E., assistant field engineers, from Jan. 5 and 12 respectively.

LEACH—PHILPOTTS—Koorum Divisional O., Feb. 2, appointing Lieuts. H. P. Leach, R.E., and R. V. Phillpotts, R.E., assistant field engineers.

MACTURK—Lahore Divisional O., Feb. 20, appointing Lieut. Col. W. D. Macturk to the charge of the depot 1st Goorkhas from Jan. 7.

DUNDAS—1st Division Cabul Field Force O., Feb. 25, appointing Capt. J. Dundas, V.C., R.E., to be field engineer to the force from Sept. 21.

YOUNG—Agra Brigade O., Feb. 23, appointing Lieut. C. W. Young, 12th N.I., to the charge of the depot 16th N.I., with effect from Feb. 9.

MACCALL—Umritsur Station O., Feb. 11, appointing Capt. G. MacCall, station staff officer, to the charge of the depot 23rd Pioneers, with effect from Feb. 11.

BAGSHAWE—Nowgong Station O., Feb. 28, appointing Major S. L. Bagshawe, 35th Madras N.I., to officiate as station staff officer from March 1.

REAY—Jullunder Station O., March 2, directing Col. C. Reay, Bengal S.C., to assume command of the station, with effect from March 1.

BARNETT—Jellalabad Station O., Feb. 26, directing Major J. H. M. Barnett, 4th Madras N.I., to officiate as deputy judge advocate at a general court martial to be assembled at that station.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

STANSFIELD—The services of Lieut. Col. H. H. Stansfield, private secretary and aide de camp to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

QUINN, Mr. C. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hooghly, to act as magistrate and collector, Patna, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I. This cancels the orders of the 17th ult., appointing Mr. Quinn to act as magistrate and deputy col-

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lector of Howrah. Mr. Quinn is posted temporarily to Patna as joint magistrate and deputy collector until he relieves Mr. Metcalfe.

WHITMORE, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sarun, temporarily to act as district and session judge of Mozufferpore.

COOKE, Mr. H. G., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade, is posted to Patna.

GRIERSON—COLLIER—The orders transferring Mr. G. A. Grierson, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the Mudhoobunnee Sub Division in Durbhunga to Backergunge, are cancelled. This cancels the orders appointing Mr. F. R. S. Collier, assistant magistrate and collector, Mozufferpore, to the charge of the Mudhoobunnee Sub Division in Durbhunga.

VERNER, Mr. W. H., officiating district and sessions judge, Burdwan, to act as district and sessions judge of Bhagulpore.

PAGE, Mr. W. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, to act temporarily as district and sessions judge of Burdwan.

GORDON, Mr. H. W., officiating district and sessions judge, Pubna, to act as district and sessions judge of Muzufferpore.

WINTER, Mr. C. D. C., officiating additional district and sessions judge, Chittagong, to act as district and sessions judge, Pubna, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. W. R. Cowley.

PARISH, Mr. C. H., to officiate as an assistant superintendent of police.

MUSPRATT, Mr. E., is posted to Burdwan.

PARISH, Mr. C. H., is posted to Cuttack.

JUDGE, Mr. A. S., probationary assistant superintendent of police, Dinagepore, to act as an assistant superintendent of police in that district.

JACKSON, the Rev. C. W., to act temporarily as 2nd chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, with the charge of the Medical College Hospital.

POPE, Mr. R. R., assistant magistrate and collector, to be secretary to the District School Committee of Chittagong, vice Mr. C. P. Caspersz, transferred.

MATHEW, Dr. R. G., to act as civil surgeon of Durbhunga, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. W. F. Murray.

GREGG—The orders of 30th Dec. last, appointing Dr. W. H. Gregg, officiating civil surgeon of Hooghly, to act as civil surgeon of Durbhunga, are cancelled.

COLLIN, Mr. E. W., B.C.S., having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.

FOSTER, Mr. E. W. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Eastern Sone to the Arrah Division. Mr. Foster to be executive engineer of the Arrah Division during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. W. Odling.

CLEGHORN, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Buxar Division of the Sone Circle to the Cossye Division of the South Western Circle.

THOMPSON, Mr. T. M. L., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Cossye Division, is transferred to the Buxar Division of the Sone Circle.

FURLOUGHS.—Capt. R. Brown, of the Behar Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps, for seven months; Mr. H. Rattray, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Kissengunge, Purneah, for three months; Dr. V. B. Stork, civil medical officer, Tipperah, for one year; Dr. D. D. Cunningham, professor of physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, for three months; Mr. G. Toynbee, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, for seven months; Mr. H. Dawson, officiating district superintendent of police, Lohardugga, for one year.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

PARKER, Mr. E. W., judge Small Cause Court, Delhi, to officiate as judicial assistant, vice Mr. A. W. Stogdon, transferred.

STOGDON, Mr. A. W., judicial assistant, Delhi, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Lahore, from March 11, vice Major A. F. P. Harcourt, proceeding on furlough.

GRANT, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, from the Gujranwala to the Kohat District, which he joined on March 3.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. D. C., assistant commissioner, from the Lahore to the Gujranwala District, which he joined on Feb. 21.

TUFNELL—Dera Ghazi Khan Station O., Feb. 9, consequent on the departure of Capt. Hervey, 1st Punjab Cavalry, directing Lieut. R. H. C. Tufnell, station staff officer, to take charge of the depots of the 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

ABBOTT, Lieut. H. E. S., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Derajat Provincial Division, passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Hindustani on Feb. 25.

JACOB—SMITHE—Capt. S. L. Jacob, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, took over charge of the 4th Division, Sirhind Canal, from Mr. E. du Cane Smithe, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, on Feb. 23.

BROWN—The services of Mr. C. Brown, district superintendent of police, having been replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, he is appointed on special duty at the headquarters of the Punjab Government, vice Mr. J. T. Christie, on special duty in Afghanistan.

Orders confirmed:—

CODRINGTON — Brigade Punjab Frontier Force, 8th March, making the following temporary appointment, consequent on the departure of Major J. Davidson, assistant adjutant general, Punjab Frontier Force, to Calcutta on duty in the Military Department of the Government of India. Major E. C. Codrington, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as assistant adjutant general, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Major J. Davidson.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. E. Forrest, assistant conservator of forests, Fue. Reserve, Northern Division, to Europe for 18 months; Mr. J. W Macnabb, commissioner and superintendent, Umballa Division, to Europe on medical certificate for 6 months; Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, 3d Sikh Infantry, on medical certificate to England for 18 months; Capt. C. P. Egerton, aide de camp to the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a medical board.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

ASHTON, Mr. F., to be assistant commissioner of Inland Customs, Internal Branch.

WRIGHT, Mr. F. N., officiating magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, to officiate as director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the N.W.P. and Oudh, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. C. Buck.

REID, Col. J., commander of the Lucknow Division, to officiate as judical commissioner of Oudh during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Capper.

MOENS, Mr. S. M., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, is posted to the Cawnpore District.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. E. C. Buck, director of the depot of agriculture and commerce, North West Provinces and Oudh, to Europe, for one year; Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, commissioner, Fyzabad Division, privilege leave, for three months; Mr. J. W. Muir, officiating joint magistrate, Mainpuri, privilege leave, for three months; Mr. J. Woodburn, deputy commissioner, Fyzabad, to Europe for six months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

IRWIN—PENNY—Mr. W. Irwin, executive engineer, 2nd grade, from Saugor Road Division, to Hoshangabad Division; Mr. E. Penny, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, from Hoshangabad Division to Saugor Division.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. Lindsay Neill, C.S., officiating secretary to the chief commissioner, Central Provinces, for one year; Mr. J. H. Glass, C.E., executive engineer, Jubbulpore Division, three months' privilege leave.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, March 20.)

SAVI, Mr. W. B., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Cachar to the Naga Hills.

SOPPITT, Mr. C. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from the Khasi Hills to the Naga Hills.

FISHER—MEIN—Mr. W. R. Fisher, B.A., and Mr. A. J. Mein, assistant conservators of forests, 2nd grade, are promoted to the 1st grade of assistant conservators of forests, with effect from April 1, 1880.

CAWLEY—GOAD—Mr. G. J. Cawley, district superintendent of police, on transfer from the Naga Hills, received charge of the office from Mr. J. B. Goad, on the 8th inst.

BARUAH, K. N., extra assistant commissioner, was placed in executive charge of the treasury at Darrang on the 10th inst.

RIDSDALE—DONOVAN—Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale assumed charge of the office of judge of the Assam Valley Districts, from Mr. C. Donovan, on the 15th inst.

HARE—RIDSDALE—Mr. L. Hare assumed charge of the office of secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, from Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, on the 15th inst.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 23.)

LONGLEY, Mr. C. T., acting third member of the Board of Revenue, to act as second member during the employment of Mr. R. K. Puckle, C.I.E., as acting first member.

DUMERGUE—HAY—Mr. W. Dumergue, assistant resident, Travancore and Cochin, assumed charge of the office from Lieut. Col. Woulfe Hay on the 15th inst.

BLACK—The Rev. J. Black, B.A., to act as joint chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, during the absence of the Venerable the Archdeacon on privilege leave.

SCOTT—The Rev. W., B.A., chaplain of Trivandrum, to act as chaplain of Trinity Church, Bangalore.

KELSALK, Mr. J., to act as collector of Kistna, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Horsfall on leave.

ROUPELL, Mr. N. A., to be sub collector and joint magistrate, Coimbatore, vice Mr. Hughesdon, but to continue to act as sub collector, Madura.

GIBSON, Mr. F. E., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Arcot, during the absence of Mr. Thomas on leave.

WEIR, Mr. T., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate and Government agent, Godavery, vice Mr. Roupell.

FAWCETT, Mr. G. W., to act as deputy commissioner, Salt Revenue, during the absence of Mr. Adam on leave.

HORSFALL, Mr. T. M., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tanjore during the employment of Mr. E. Gibson on other duty.

POWER, Mr. G. F. T., to act as head assistant to the collector of Godavery during the employment of Mr. J. A. Davies on other duty.

PENNINGTON—LISTER—Mr. J. B. Pennington, collector and district magistrate of Tinnevelly, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. A. L. Lister, the acting collector, on the 17th inst.

NELSON, Mr. J. H., district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, to be district and sessions judge, South Arcot.

STOKES, Mr. H. E., to be district and sessions judge of South Malaba r,

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but to continue to act as collector of Salem during the employment of Mr. Longley on other duty.

HUGHESDON, Mr. J. C., acting district and sessions judge, South Arcot, to be district and sessions judge, Cuddapah.

EGAN, Mr. G. T., assistant superintendent of police, Cuddapah, to act as superintendent of police, Cuddapah, during the absence of Lieut. Col. W. M. Frazer on privilege leave on medical certificate.

LAPORT, Mr. G., sub magistrate of Tangacheri, in the district of Malabar, to be sub registrar of Tangacheri, with the effect from April 1.

FISCHER—KENNEDY—Replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from April 1 :—Col. J. F. Fischer, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade; Lieut. Col. R. B. Kennedy, 23rd Regt. L.I., executive engineer, 2nd grade.

Permanent promotions with effect from April 1 :—

Major H. M. Vibart, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, temporary 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 1st grade; Major John Penycuick, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, temporary 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 1st grade; Mr. T. D. Harris, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade; Capt. A. C. Smith, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade; Capt. R. F. Morris, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.

Reversions with effect from April 1 :—

Lieut. Col. H. L. Prendergast, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st grade, temporary, to superintending engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. J. W. Rundall, superintending engineer, 2nd grade, temporary, to superintending engineer, 3rd grade, temporary; Mr. G. D. Wybrow, executive engineer, 3rd grade, temporary, to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. J. Grimes, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, to assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieut. F. J. Romilly, R.E., ditto; Lieut. W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., ditto; Mr. A. H. Garrett, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary, to assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. J. P. Davidson, ditto; Mr. J. C. Johnson, ditto; Mr. C. M. Smith, ditto; Mr. H. S. Taylor, ditto.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Major W. S. Macleod, superintendent, central gaol, Vellore, privilege leave, for three months; Lieut. Col. W. M. Frazer, superintendent of police, Cuddapah, privilege leave, for three months, on medical certificate; Mr. H. S. Thomas, third member, Board of Revenue, to Europe, for eighteen months, on medical certificate; Mr. James Thomson, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Arcot, to Europe, on private affairs, for eighteen months; the Ven. the Archdeacon, joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, for three months; Mr. J. Hannan, executive engineer, 3rd grade, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

STEWART, Surgeon Major W., M.D., A.M.D., from medical charge, R.A., Secunderabad, to officiate as deputy surgeon general, British forces, Mysore circle, as a temporary arrangement, vice Deputy Surgeon General Madden.

GUINNESS, Surgeon Major H. C., A.M.D., from medical charge, British troops, Bellary, to do duty British troops, Fort St. George.

Appointments to the Administrative Medical Circles of the Madras Army :—*British Medical Service.*—Deputy Surgeon General C. D. Madden to the Mysor Division and Ceded Districts, Acting Deputy Surgeon General W. Stewart continuing to officiate as at present; Deputy Surgeon General W. S. Murray, M.B., to the Centre and Northern Districts. *Indian Medical Service.*—Deputy Surgeon General P. G. Fitzgerald, M.D., to the British Burma Division; Acting Deputy Surgeon General J. M. Joseph, M.D., continuing to officiate as at present; Deputy Surgeon General J. Wilson, to the Southern and Malabar and Canara Districts; Deputy Surgeon General H. R. Oswald, M.D., to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and Hyderabad Contingent; Deputy Surgeon General C. Smith, M.D., to the Nagpore Force and Central India Regiments.

BIDIE, Surgeon Major G., M.B., J.M.D., to be secretary to the Surgeon General, Madras.

MILITARY.

ARMSTRONG—SAUNDERS—MILEY—BURN—HAWKES—Appointments in the Military Accounts Department, with effect from Feb. 22 :—Col. C. Armstrong, officiating military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to officiate as military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade; Major H. G. Saunders, officiating military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade; Capt. J. A. Miley, officiating military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade; Lieut. H. T. G. Burn, officiating military accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade; Capt. R. T. Hawkes, assistant military accountant, to officiate as military accountant, 3rd class.

MORGAN—PARK—Lieut. William Morgan and Second Lieut. David Park, of the Madras Volunteer Guards, are permitted to resign their commissions at their own request.

Order by the officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, confirmed :—

ELLIOT—March 8—Appointing Lieut. Col. H. R. Elliot to take charge of the Commissariat Department at Secunderabad, as a temporary measure.

BERESFORD, Col. G. De la P., S.C., assistant adjutant general, to officiate as deputy adjutant general, from Feb. 21.

Order by the officer commanding Ceded Districts confirmed :—

EYRE, Major E. H. Eyre, D.A.Q.G., to take charge of the commissariat duties at Bellary from Lieut. Col. Hewetson, proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

Promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel by brevet :—

CAMPBELL—Cadre, 2nd Regt. L.C.—Brevet Major A. H. E. Campbell, from March 20.

SHAW, Sub Lieut. George Jocelyn, H.M.'s 18th Foot, officiating wing officer, 34th Regt. L.I., is admitted to the S.C., from July 3, 1877, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant from April 1, 1879.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Madras,* March 9.)

BEECHING, Lieut. Colonel F., from second in command, officiating commandant 10th Regiment N.I., to commandant 10th Regiment N.I.

MACKENZIE, Major C., from officiating second in command 10th Regiment N.I., to second in command 10th Regiment N.I.

HAWKS, Colonel T. S. (Europe), from commandant 36th Regiment N.I., to commandant 26th Regiment N.I.

BEATTY, Lieut. Colonel R., from second in command, officiating commandant 36th Regiment N.I., to commandant 36th Regiment N.I.

MURRAY, Major G., from acting 2nd in command 36th Regiment N.I., to 2nd in command 36th Regiment, N.I.

OAKES, Major G. H., from officiating wing commander 36th Regiment, N.I., to wing commander 36th Regiment, N.I.

SMITH, Lieut. S. C. U., is transferred from No. 12 Battery 8th Brigade, to O Battery 1st Brigade R.A.

Orders confirmed :—

WILLIAMS—Oct. 11, by the officer commanding Mean Meer, Surgeon A. H. Williams, in medical charge of the 9th Regiment N.I., will take the medical charge of the headquarters and wing of the 13th Regiment, M.N.L., as a temporary arrangement.

SARKIES—By the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Surgeon S. G. Sarkies, Indian Medical Department, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, will do duty with the 28th Regiment N.L., as a temporary measure.

(*Headquarters, Madras,* March 10.)

HAY—Lieut. Col. W. Hay, S.C., from on relief of appointment in the Presidency of Travancore, to attached 34th Regiment, N.I., for duty at Cannanore.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* March 25.)

NUTT, Major H. L., received charge of the office of the third assistant political agent, Kathiawar.

FITZGERALD—WALSH—Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald reverted to his appointment of fourth assistant political agent, Kathiawar; and Mr. L. P. Walsh delivered over charge as acting fourth assistant political agent.

The assistant collector, Panch Mahals, shall be *ex officio* assistant political agent, Narukot, and assistant political agent, Rewa, Kantha.

WEST, the Hon. Mr. Justice, judge of H.M.'s Court of Judicature at Bombay, resumed charge of his duties on March 10.

VAZ, Mr. J. F., to be Portuguese translator to Government, vice Mr. E. Menesse, deceased.

BAINES, Mr. J. A., C.S., to act as under secretary to Government Revenue, Financial, and General Department, during Mr. Acworth's absence on privilege leave.

PLUNKETT, Mr. A. H., city magistrate of Puna, to act as cantonment magistrate at Puna during the absence of Col. Britten.

HART-DAVIES, Mr. T., is appointed manager, Encumbered Estates, Sind.

WALSH, the Rev. A. O., M.A., chaplain of Aden, to officiate as chaplain of Puna.

LOCHEE, the Rev. A. C., M.A., officiating joint chaplain of Puna, to be chaplain of Aden.

LEWIS, the Rev. G. H., officiating chaplain of Puna, to officiate as joint chaplain of Puna, and to be in charge of Ghorpuri.

LE FEUVRE, the Rev. P. H., B.A., to act as chaplain of the fort, Belgaum.

PORTMAN—DADABHAI—Major A. B. Portman delivered over, and Mr. Dhunjisha Dadabhai received charge of, the office of superintendent of police, B.B. and C.I. Railway.

LOCH—GRANT—Mr. W. W. Loch delivered over, and Mr. G. F. M. Grant received charge of, the office of the collector and district magistrate, Surat.

DADABHAI—PAYNE—Mr. Dhunjisha Dadabhai delivered over, and Major C. Payne received charge of, the office of superintendent of police, B.B. and C.I. Railway.

BARTHOLOMEW—STEWARD—Lieut. Col. F. P. Bartholomew and Mr. A. B. Steward respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Sholapur.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. G. Druitt, acting judge and sessions judge of Shikapur, for eight months.

MEDICAL.

GREANY—SALAMAN—Surgeons J. P. Greany, M.D., and S. M. Salaman, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Yarauda Central and the Puna District Gaols.

BRIGGS—PATTERSON—Surgeon H. B. Briggs and D. A. Patterson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kaira District Gaol.

M'CALMAN—DOSABHOY—Surgeon H. M'Calman and Mr. Darasha Dosabhoy, deputy collector, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sholapur District Gaol.

Medical officers brought on the strength of her Majesty's British forces in this Presidency :—

EDGE — ASHTON — CODRINGTON — WILSON — KEITH — LYONS — FLANAGAN—MACNEECE—Surg. Majors J. D. Edge, G. Ashton,

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O. Codrington, W. J. Wilson, R. Keith, F. Lyons, J. W. H. Flanagan, and J. MacNeece.

HEFFERNAN, Surg. Major M. Heffernan, Bombay Medical Establish ment, is permitted to resign the service.

MILITARY.

YATE, Lieut. A. C., of the 1st West India Regt., officiating wing officer 27th N.I., is admitted to the B.S.C., from Feb. 10, 1878.

HOGG, Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. A. G. F. H., S.C., is confirmed in the appointment of quartermaster general. H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the local rank of brigadier-general on Col. A. G. F. Hogg, quartermaster general.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. J. F. Alexander, to England, on private affairs, pending retirement; Capt. A. T. Ross, 29th Foot, to England for six months; Lieut. Col. E. J. M'Nair, Bengal Infantry, to Europe on medical certificate; Major G. R. Grylls, 1st Bengal Infantry, to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. Colonel W. G. Morris, 1st Regiment M.L.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Major E. T. Thackeray, R.E., V.C., commandant Bengal Sappers and Miners to Europe on medical certificate; Major G. Rowlandson, Madras S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Major A. F. Laughton, Madras S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Col. L. D'A. Dunsterville, S.C., collector of Hyderabad, to Europe for one year; Surgeon Major H. V. Carter, M.D., in charge Goculdas Teipal Hospital, to Europe for eighteen months from April 1; Lieut. A. E. Abbott, G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Europe for eighteen months; Lieut. A. L. Sinclair, S.C., wing officer, 27th N.I., to Europe for six months on medical certificate; Surgeon Major C. G. H. Rose, in medical charge 4th N.I., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. H. K. Bushe, Bombay Infantry, to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, March 25.)

SEXTON, Lieut. Col. J. M., S.C., is placed on general duty, Bombay.

HADON, Lieut. Col. F. E., 2nd Brigade R.A., to command the R.A. Sind District, temporarily.

Appointments and transfers of R.A. officers:—

LEGGETT, Capt. C. G., 24th Foot, is detailed for duty with the Regimental Depot, and will proceed to England during the present trooping season.

Officers permitted to exchange to the battalion specified:—

KEYSER—DALY—7th Foot—Capt. F. C. Keyser, 2nd Battalion; 7th Foot—Capt. W. Daly, 1st Battalion.

Orders confirmed:—

ANDREWS—Hyderabad station, O., March 15, directing Capt. J. W. Andrews, 2-11th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer.

YATES—Surat station O., March 7, appointing C. J. Yates, 26th Regt. N.I., to be station staff officer with effect from March 8.

MACKINTOSH—78th Foot, O., March 6, appointing 2nd Lieutenant G. Mackintosh, officiating interpreter to the regiment with effect from March 1.

KARSLAKE—33rd Foot, O., March 12, directing Brevet Major F. Karslake to resume the duties of interpreter.

WRIGHT—R.O., dated March 15, appointing Capt. F. A. Wright to officiate as interpreter to the regiment.

PITT—Sappers and Miners—R.O., dated March 15, directing Lieut. W. Pitt, R.E., to officiate as quartermaster, with effect from Feb. 15.

BENGAL MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.—With reference to the G.G.O. No. 13, of 1880, the following appointments are made to the administrative medical circles in the Bengal Presidency:—*British Medical Service.*—Deputy Surg. Gen. J. Gibbons, C.B., to the Allahabad Division; Deputy Surg. Gen. E. I. Franklyn, M.D., to the Meerut Division; Deputy Surg. Gen. I. E. Clutterbuck, M.D., to the Oudh Division; and Deputy Surg. Gen. A. Smith, M.D., C.B., to the Rohilcund District, Rawul Pindi Division; Deputy Surg. Gen. H. B. Hassard, to the Sirhind Division; Deputy Surg. Gen. A. H. Fraser, to the Peshawur District; Surg. Major F. W. Moore to officiate, with temporary rank, as deputy surgeon general, British Medical Service, Rawul Pindi Division, during the absence on field service of Deputy Surg. Gen. A. Smith, M.D., C.B.; Surg. Major J. Hannon to officiate, with temporary rank, as deputy surgeon general, British Medical Service, Sirhind Division, during the absence on field service of Deputy Surg. Gen. H. B. Hassard. *Indian Medical Service.*—Deputy Surg. Gen. W. B. Beatson, M.D., to the Lahore Division; Deputy Surg. Gen. J. J. Clarke, M.D., to the Eastern Frontier District; Deputy Surg. Gen. J. E. Tuson, M.D., to the Presidency District; Deputy Surg. Gen. R. H. Perkins, to the Gwalior and Saugor Districts; and Deputy Surg. Gen. A. C. C. De Renzy, to the Punjab Frontier District. The abovementioned officers will take charge of their respective districts on April 1, proceeding to join with the least possible delay at the public expense.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. H. HEWETT, COMMANDANT B.V.R. CORPS.—BOMBAY, March 23.—The accompanying farewell to the Bombay volunteers from Lieut. Col. J. M. Sexton, who has resigned the command, is published for the information of the officers and members of the corps:—"Dear General Hewett,—Having now, in obedience to superior authority, formally relinquished the command of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, I cannot allow the occasion to pass without asking you, as their permanent commandant, to oblige me by tendering in regimental orders to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and members of the corps, my most sincere thanks for the cordial support I have received from them, and the soldierlike manner in which they invariably performed their duties during my tenure of command. In the discharge of these duties all ranks have displayed the most admirable qualities. Officers fully alive to the interest and efficiency of their men, non-commissioned officers being with their officers to the same end, and men loyally responding to their officers every call no matter at what sacrifice to themselves. To Majors the Hon. L. H Bayley and Fraser S. Hore my thanks are specially due for th able assistance and hearty co-operation rendered to me; the former first as junior and latterly as senior major and second in command, and the latter first as captain of 'C' Company and latterly as junior major of the corps. I am also much indebted to Captains Tennent, Kemp, Weir, Wyer, Noble, Scorgie, Cooke, and Sturrock for the zealous and able manner in which they have commanded their respective companies on parade, and superintended their interior economy. In the performance of these important duties they were well seconded by their subaltern officers. From Capt. Stokes, the adjutant, Capt. Crockett, the paymaster, and Lieut. Pearse, the quartermaster, I have received the most willing assistance. Both in the orderly room and on parade Capt. Stokes has given me entire satisfaction. Capt. Crockett has kept the accounts of the regiment from the first, and I take this opportunity of thanking him for the labour and care bestowed upon them, and for the extreme accuracy with which they have been kept. Lieut. Pearse, as quartermaster, looks well after his department, which, when I last inspected it, was in a most satisfactory state. In the discharge of their onerous and responsible duties the above officers were ably and zealously assisted by their respective non-commissioned staff. I beg, likewise, to offer my best thanks to Surg. Majors Hughes, Gray and Hatch, honorary surgeons, and to the Rev. Dr. Maule, Rev. J. Cooke, and Rev. D. Macpherson, honorary chaplains to the corps, for their kind assistance to me in their respective departments."

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. G. Lillingston, S.C., Lieut. Col. William Winson, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Deputy Surg. Gen. P. G. Fitzgerald, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Gen. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E., Capt. C. M. Ryves, Inf.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. B. Craigie, Cav., six months; Capt. F. A. Remmington, S.C., six months; Major O. M. Graham, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. Rice, S.C., six months; Major W. Stoddart, S.C., six months; Capt. A. F. Wilkinson, Inf., six months; Surg. D. H. Cullimore, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. T. Waddington, S.C., four months; Lieut. Col. T. L. Fraser, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, S.C., Col. M. R. High, S.C., Lieut. E. Werge, S.C.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—APRIL 9.

14th Hussars—Lieut. A. J. English is second for service on the Staff

2nd Foot—Captain G. D. King-Harman is seconded for service on the Staff.

3rd Foot—Lieut. J. B. Backhouse to be captain, vice G. F. Harris, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Second Lieut. A. M'Lachlan to be lieutenant, vice J. B. Backhouse.

6th Foot—Captain J. B. Hopkins retires on half pay.

7th Foot—Lieut. R. Hardy, from the 3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. P. St. Maur, promoted.

12th Foot—Captain L. W. Wilmer retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

13th Foot—Captain and Brevet Major T. A. Cary to be major, vice J. C. Connington, retired on a pension; Lieut. E. J. Gallwey to be captain, vice J. F. James, deceased; Second Lieut. C. W. Napier to be lieutenant, vice E. J. Gallwey.

18th Foot—Second Lieut. G. H. J. Moore to be lieutenant, vice H. W. N. Guinness, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

31st Foot—Lieut. G. A. Carruthers has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

40th Foot—Capt. T. Kelly retires on half pay.

51st Foot—Major and Brevet Colonel C. Acton to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Colonel S. A. Madden, C.B., retired on half pay; Captain and Brevet Major C. K. Chatfield to be major, vice Brevet Colonel C. Acton.

57th Foot—S. E. Bellingham has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot—Major C. Ashburnham to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W. L. Pemberton, C.B., placed on half pay; Captain J. Gustavus Crosby to be major, vice C. Ashburnham; Lieut. J. D. Howden to be captain, vice J. G. Crosbie; Lieut. C. Michell to be captain, vice Brevet Colonel R. H. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., promoted major on half pay; Lieut. F. M. Ward to be captain, vice G. T. Whitaker, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Second Lieut. E. J. S. Wortley to be lieutenant, vice C. Michell; Second Lieut. D. C. W. Lysons to be lieutenant, vice R. Story, appointed a probationer to the Indian Staff Corps.

62nd Foot—Lieut. J. H. Bowhill to be captain, vice J. Kyle, retired on a pension.

66th Foot—Lieut. A. J. Price to be captain, vice T. Harris, seconded for service on the Staff.

70th Foot—Second Lieut. G. F. D. Hamilton, from the 104th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice H. F. K. Waldron, promoted.

92nd Foot—Captain A. P. B. S. Dunbar, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half pay.

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105th Foot—Lieut. D. W. Purdon has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. H. Lawson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—Major and Brevet Colonel R. H. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., half pay, late 60th Rifles, has been placed on the Staff of the Army serving in Great Britain as an assistant adjutant and quartermaster general, North British District, vice Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel St. George M. Nugent, half pay, unattached, who has resigned that appointment; Captain G. E. Boyle, Rifle Brigade, to be deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster general at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Captain and Brevet Major H. Spalding, 104th Foot, who has resigned that appointment; Captain and Brevet Major Ronald Bertram Lane, Rifle Brigade, to be aide de camp to Major General E. Newdigate, C.B., commanding the troops South Eastern District.

BREVET.

Capt. T. D. Backhouse, half pay, late 70th Foot, to be major.

Surgeon General W. G. Hunter, M.D., Bombay Medical Department, to be honorary surgeon to the Queen, vice Surgeon General Arnott, C.B., deceased.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General C. Stuart, colonel of the 46th Foot, placed upon the Retired List, on March 15:—Lieut. General R. W. Penn, Earl Howe, C.B., colonel of the 17th Foot, to be general; Major General C. L. Nugent to be lieut. general; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. F. W. Burroughs, C.B., from half pay, late 93rd Foot, to be major general; Major J. P. Campbell, 30th Foot, to be lieut. colonel; Capt. E. J. Fryer, Rifle Brigade, to be major.

APRIL 13.

Royal Artillery.—Major E. D. Tarleton, from the seconded list, to be major, on augmentation; Capt. F. J. Caldecott (late Bombay), upon the seconded list, to be major; Capt. F. Lodge (late Bombay), from the supernumerary list, to be major, vice T. Walker (late Bombay), placed upon the seconded list; Capt. W. B. Hemans, from the seconded list, to be captain, on augmentation; Capt. G. W. Hawkins, from the seconded list, to be captain, on augmentation; Captain G. Mackinlay, from the seconded list, to be captain, vice L. P. Pennethorne, placed upon the seconded list; Capt. R. S. Watson, from the seconded list, to be captain, vice G. F. Wilson, placed upon the seconded list for service as adjutant of the 1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers; Capt. H. Crofton, from the seconded list, to be captain, vice H. Barron, placed upon the seconded list for service as adjutant of the 1st Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers; Capt. W. P. Blandy from the seconded list, to be captain, vice A. L. Pringle, placed upon the seconded list for service as adjutant of the West Cork Artillery Militia; Lieut. A. R. Fraser to be captain, vice A. J. Bigge, placed on the seconded list for service on the Staff; Lieut. A. F. Liddell, from the seconded list, to be lieutenant, vice H. Lyall, promoted; Lieut. W. H. Darby, from the seconded list, to be lieutenant, vice J. Leach, promoted. The date of retirement of Major M. H. C. B. Steinman, half-pay (late Madras), upon a pension, announced in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 23, is altered to April 4.

BREVET.—Lieut. Col. F. Whyinates, R.A., to be colonel; Lieut. Col. W. N. Waller, R.A., to be colonel; Lieut. Col. B. L. Gordon, R.A. (late Madras), to be colonel.

OUR ABKARI REVENUE.—From "Standing Information" regarding the Madras Presidency we gather a few particulars regarding our abkari revenue which will be found interesting. The income derived from the excise on spirits and drugs is more than sixty-three lakhs. The practice of deriving a revenue from the sale of intoxicating liquors is a very ancient one, having existed under Mussulman and Hindu Governments. The present sources of the Abkari revenue are the tax upon the manufacture and sale of country-made spirits, or arrack; the tax upon the sale of date toddy, palmya toddy, and cocoanut toddy; the proceeds of the licenses for the sale of country beer and European spirits, wines, and beer; the receipt from fees for licenses for the distillation of spirits by the European process and from breweries. Arrack, or rum, is distilled from sugar cane, jaggery, palmyra jaggery, date jaggery, and molasses, or from a combination of these substances, together with a small quantity of acacia bark. The spirit consumed in every district is made from these ingredients, excepting in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Kurnool, Malabar, and South Canara. In Ganjam and Vizagapatam Messrs. Minchin and Co. are the renters, and they supply rum from their sugar factory at Aska. Date toddy is the fermented juice of the date palm, and is extracted by making an incision in the bark of the trees and letting it exude. It is taken from the trees for three months of the year only. It is largely used in the Bellary district, and is also used in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Godavery, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam. Palmyra toddy is drawn from the male trees from January to April, and from the female trees from February to May, the produce being about two bottles per day during the season. Cocoanut toddy may be drawn at any period of the year, but not for more than six months out of the twelve for each tree. In the Jeypore zemindari a fermented liquor is in use termed "sounda," which is somewhat similar to the rice beer of Bengal. Beer is brewed on the hills, its alcoholic strength not exceeding 6 per cent. In the town of Madras the arrack system is somewhat different from what it is in other places. All the arrack is distilled from jaggery and acacia bark under contract, and is taken to the deputy collector's office, where it is issued to the liquor shopkeepers. These latter enter into an engagement, called a "dowle," wherein they agree to sell, or, at any rate, pay the duty on certain quantities of liquor supplied to them daily from the Government stores. The revenue is obtained by issuing the liquor to the shopkeepers at a price higher than that at which it is obtained from the contractor, and the difference constitutes the duty. Colombo arrack, which is imported from Ceylon, is also sold to the dealers, and the duty on that as well as on country arrack is higher than the duty on imported spirits. There are at present in Madras forty-eight Colombo and ninety-three puttai arrack shops. The shopkeepers supply themselves with cocoanut toddy. Each shopkeeper is licensed by Government, and enters into arrangements with owners of gardens to draw toddy from the trees in those gardens. The Government officers stamp all the trees each season from which toddy is to be drawn, and fix a sum that the shopkeeper must pay daily as dowle or duty. Toddy cannot be extracted from any tree until the tree has been stamped and registered by the abkari officers. Besides the permanent shops for the sale of toddy, there are from 100 to 120 opened for the sale of palmyra toddy in the three months that the palmyra tree yields. The cost of the establishment for the Madras town abkari is about Rs.24,000 per annum. Those who retail European liquors in Madras town pay a license fee of Rs.100 or Rs.50 per annum, according to the extent of their transactions. In the mofussil the fee for a wholesale license is Rs.25, and for a retail license Rs.15 per annum. The fee for a license to distil by the European process is Rs.100. In 1800-1 the amount realised from the abkari dues throughout the presidency was but little over 2 lakhs of rupees. In 1832-3 it had risen to 18 lakhs, and from 1843 to 1855 it rose to 22½. In 1860 it stood at 30, and in 1865 at 42 lakhs, while in 1869 it reached 61 lakhs. Since 1870-1 there has been a slight falling off in abkari revenue. The greater part of this increase is due to the enhanced competition amongst abkari farmers. In one district with which we are acquainted the price of the contract has risen considerably more than 100 per cent. within the last fifteen years.—*Madras Times.*

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.—By the recent resolution of Government on this subject the Government guarantees a monthly grant of Rs.500 towards the expense of the proposed school, but as regards the formation of the school his Excellency in Council preferred that everything should be arranged and provided for by the Anjumani Islam, subject only to the usual half-yearly examinations by the educational officers. The Anjuman is expected by Government to do everything in its power to raise subscriptions in aid of this institution, and we understand that a meeting of the managing committee of the Anjuman was held on March 21 for the purpose of considering the best means of carrying into effect the terms of the resolution. All the leading members of the various Mahomedan communities of Bombay were present at this important meeting, and the expectations of Government as expressed in their resolution were fully realised. We shall watch with great interest the proceedings of the Anjuman, and the results of its endeavours to improve the status of the Mussulmans of this Presidency.—*Times of India.*

INCUMBERED ESTATES IN SIND.—The administration reports by the managers incumbered estates in Sind and in Thar and Parkar show that altogether 313 estates have been taken under management, and proposals have been submitted for fifty-four of the largest of them, representing more than half the actual liabilities. Of the remainder it is considered probable that many will be restored to their owners, and that this would not have come under management at all if the preliminary inquiries had been properly conducted. The total sum claimed by creditors was, it appears, Rs.30,77,693, of which only Rs.16,60,976, or little more than one-half, has been admitted, exclusive of Rs.78,637, not yet disposed of. In a large percentage of cases it is stated no claims were preferred at all, the reason of their abandonment being, as explained by the political superintendent, Thar and Parkar, "that the so-called creditors had already received full satisfaction of their just claims, and the balance which they told the zemindars was due consisted only of exorbitant compound interest, claims for which they did not care to advance to the manager." The Secretary of State remarks on the reports that they "are satisfactory, and reflect credit on the management of Colonel Boulton and Major Crawford."—*Bombay Gazette.*

BENGAL GAOLS.—The Press Commissioner informs us that the Secretary of State has sanctioned certain proposals made by the Government of Bengal for the reorganisation and improvement of the Gaol Department in the Lower Provinces. The specific proposals involved were the creation of a special gaol service and the increase of the pay of the inspector-general's personal assistant. By the special gaol service is meant that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal should be authorised to select certain assistant superintendents of police not exceeding three in number, who might show special aptitude for work in the gaol department, and that after they had been trained in the central gaols, they might be transferred to the charge of a large district gaol and eventually be entrusted with the superintendence of a central gaol; the object being to induce men taking an interest in the work and showing qualifications for it, to remain in the department instead of seeking for more highly paid employment elsewhere. The arrangement will remove inconveniency in the present system, and will be attended with a small annual saving to Government.

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HOME NEWS.

OBITUARY.—Lady Haines, the wife of General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., died somewhat suddenly on Wednesday week, at Austin-wood-cottage, near Gerard's-cross, Buckinghamshire. Her ladyship was Charlotte Jane Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Major General Edward Every Miller, and was married in 1856 to General Haines, who was created a K.C.B. in 1871 and G.C.B. in 1877, and is now Commander in Chief in India. The funeral took place at Stutton, near Ipswich, on Thursday last. Lady Haines, by her lively manners and accomplishments, made herself a general favourite in India, and her untimely loss will be felt by many sincere friends.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Board of Oriental Studies have appointed the following subjects for the previous examination, 1880, for natives of India:—Sanskrit": The Story of Nala," books i.-xiii.; "Sakantala," acts i.-iii., ed. Monier Williams. Arabic: The Koran, sür, 6, 17, 18, 36, 39; Wright's Arabic Reading Book, pp. 177 to end.

THE JAVANESE IDIOTICON.—A Dutch judge in India, the editor of a Dutch-Indian law journal, has collected no fewer than sixteen Javanese words for the various phases of stealing, as used in Central Java. "Ngiwat" is to abduct, to decoy; "mbedog" seems to stand for poaching or cattle lifting; "njoeling" means organised brigandage; and "ngètjoe," a word supposed to be derived from the name of the Chinese pirate Keh Tjoe, clearly indicates garroting.—*Times.*

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.—Professor Martens held a conference on the 13th inst. at the Navy Club of Cronstadt on the Central Asian question. The professor refuted the opinion prevalent in England that Russian dominion in Central Asia was a source of danger to the British possessions in India, and declared the idea of a Russian invasion of India to be absurd. Such an invasion would, moreover, be materially impossible, in view of the fact that the distance from Tiflis to the Indus was 2,250 English miles. From the Caspian Sea to Merv the distance was 700, and from Merv to the Indus 1,000 miles. Modern wars were not carried on now as in the time of Alexander the Great and Genghis Khan. Forage, water, ammunition, and artillery must be carried for the troops; and an army leaving the shores of the Caspian Sea would arrive at the Afghan mountains reduced to one-half its original strength, while only a few regiments would ever reach the Indus. "But it is said," continued Professor Martens, "that Russian influence in Asia diminishes that of England in India. That is impossible in the case of a nation possessing the resources of the British Empire, and the rivalry between England and Russia must on the contrary be a benefit to civilisation, instead of leading to war and bloodshed." The professor dwelt strongly on the irrationality of two great Powers weakening themselves to secure an impossible reciprocal surrender on barbarous territory when there was room for friendly emulation, and, in conclusion, advocated a Russo-English understanding for the benefit of trade, progress, and humanity. Professor Martens was loudly cheered at the close of his address.—*Times.*

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP "AMELIA."—A telegram from Aden reports that the *Amelia*, Captain Dixon, from the Malabar Coast for London, has been lost on Lacapedes Island. The master reports that the men who left in the mate's boat have not yet arrived. She was an iron screw steamer of about 1,000 tons burden, owned in Newcastle by Messrs. Hutchinson and M'Intyre, and classed 90 A1. A telegram from Cochin, dated April 8, states that the steamer will be a total wreck. When the captain left her she was parted amidships and breaking up, and the cargo was being washed out. The inhabitants were plundering her, and there was but little prospect of salvage. The Admiral at Bombay has been communicated with. A letter received at Lloyd's from the India-office on Monday morning says "there are native agents on the Laccadive Islands for the administration of justice, but no European officer resides on the islands. Under these circumstances the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to send a telegram to the Government of Bombay asking them if they can despatch a steamer to the wreck." A later telegram from the Admiralty states that her Majesty's ship *Dryad* would leave Bombay at daylight on the 11th for the wreck.

FIRE ON BOARD A P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER.—A Lloyd's despatch states that the *Khedive*, Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, arrived at Malta, April 13, with fire in forehold, which was extinguished after four hours. Much cargo damaged, some jettisoned. Must discharge portions in forehold and orlop. No damage to ship. Hope to despatch her to-night. The *Khedive* left Calcutta on March 17 for Southampton and London, and brought the China and Australian mails to Suez.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The directors report that the accounts for the year ended Dec. 31 last show a net balance of £66,188 after defraying all current expenses and providing for the deficiency of £39,095 arising from the sale of the Chilian bonds held by the bank. A dividend of 2 per cent. was paid for the first half of the year in November last, and it is proposed to make a like distribution now, making 4 per cent. for the year. This leaves £6,188 to be carried forward. Steps have been taken to introduce economies into the working charges, and the second half of the year showed a reduction on these of £14,000. As time goes on the improvement will, it is stated, become more visible. The balance-sheet, as compared with the figures for June 30, shows a reduction of nearly £2,500,000 in the liabilities due to the public, but the total of these, £12,652,229, continues to indicate a very large business. The deposits not bearing interest amount to £2,729,578, and those bearing interest to £6,252,201. On the asset side coin and bullion, £1,873,055, and balances due from other banks, £583,663, amount to much the same as they did six months previously. Government securities, including £121,875 consols, amount to £1,401,318, against £1,515,624 in June, 1879. Bills bought amount to £2,911,008, ditto discounted to £3,564,195, and loans and advances to £3,027,000, the three items showing a total of £9,502,210, as against £11,820,127 six months before. The balance-sheet is fuller than those hitherto made public, and indicates that the managers of the bank are doing their utmost to repair past mistakes.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs.45,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.27,39,000, to Bombay, Rs.17,51,000, and to Madras Rs.10,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7 13-16d. will receive about 3 per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week this price shows a fall of 3-16d. The silver market showed no change as regards the tone until the result of the allotment was made known, when the tendency became depressed, and buyers were unwilling to offer more than 51¾d. per ounce for bars.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The subject for the meeting of Tuesday next will be a discussion on sewerage and drainage works, and, time permitting, "The Amsterdam Ship Canal" by Mr. Harrison Hayter, M.I.C.E.

ROBBERY ON BOARD SHIP.—Martin M'Grath, a native of Liverpool, a seaman, was charged on remand, before Sir Robert W. Carden, M.P., at the Guildhall, on Wednesday, with stealing £40 in gold and silver, a draft for £20, and divers other goods, the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on board the *Mirzapore* on the high seas.—Mrs. Clarence Watson said that she was a passenger in the steamship *Mirzapore* on her last voyage from India, and, with her sister, occupied a first-class cabin. On April 3 she went to her cabin about seven o'clock in the evening. The light had been put out, and when she got another light she found on the floor of her cabin her box broken open, a quantity of linen and other things having been taken out. The large bag produced was missing and a desk. She bought the bag at Calcutta for £6, and the desk cost her £3. There was also a hand-bag missing, and in that bag were four purses, two of which belonged to her. In one of them there was £19 in gold and some silver, and in the other a cheque for £20. She had received them back.—Hesketh Jones said he was third officer of the *Mirzapore*. On April 3 he was on the watch from eight to twelve o'clock, and he took the prisoner with him. The prisoner sat down on the deck, and pulled out a handkerchief. It was scented, and witness, believing that it belonged to one of the passengers, called the first officer. The prisoner then threw the handkerchief through a hole in the skylight. He (witness) went downstairs to get the handkerchief, and then he found in it 18 sovereigns and 4s. in silver in one purse, and a cheque for £20 in another.—Sir Robert W. Carden sentenced prisoner to six months' hard labour.—*Standard.*

INDIAN APPEAL CASE.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday judgment was given in the case of Ganesh Lall Tewari *v.* Sham Narain and others. This was an appeal from a decision of a Divisional Bench of the High Court of Calcutta on August 24, 1876, affirming a decree of Mr. Da Costa, the subordinate judge at Sarun, in the Bengal Presidency. Mr. Doyne was counsel for the appellant; Mr. C. W. Arathoon for the respondents. In December, 1851, the Raja of Ramnugger (Perhlad Singh) executed a mortgage of fifteen villages in his territory in favour of the predecessors of the appellant in consideration of the sum of Rs.49,453. Shortly afterwards one Binda Lall, who is now represented by the respondents, set up a lease of one of the villages, which, he alleged, had been granted to him by the Raja prior to the mortgage in question. A suit was brought by the Tewari family to set aside that lease, on the ground that it was obtained by collusion with the Raja, and to recover the village, of which they had been dispossessed, with mesne profits from the date of their ejection. They obtained a decree to that effect in 1860, but the litigation was continued until 1874, when a sale in execution took place. The question now was whether or not the appellant was entitled to recover the mesne profits of the property up to the date of the sale. Both the Indian courts held that he was not so entitled, and that the whole of his rights, including that to the mesne profits, passed to the purchaser. Their Lordships, in giving judgment, held that the courts below had taken an erroneous view of the sale, as far as it related to the mesne profits. The appeal must, therefore, be sustained, and the judgments of the Indian courts reversed. They granted the appellant his costs both in the tribunals below and in that appeal.

THE BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.

THE Court of Appeal was occupied on Tuesday—present, Lords Justices James, Bramwell, and Baggallay—in hearing the arguments in the case of the Rev. Alfred Kinloch *v.* the Secretary of State for India in Council, which was an appeal from an order of Vice

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Chancellor Hall. The action arose out of the distribution of the Banda and Kirwee booty and prize money. In 1857, during the Indian Mutiny, Brigadier General Sir George Whitlock, who captured the town of Kirwee and the two Mahratta princes, Narrain Rao and Madho Rao, its then chiefs, in the course of the operations also captured a very large amount of money, notes, treasure, and jewels, of the aggregate value of about £700,000. Disputes having arisen as to who were entitled to share in the booty, in June, 1864, the Queen referred all claims in relation thereto to the judge of the Admiralty Court, and two years afterwards he decided that the only persons entitled to share in the booty were the personal representatives of Lord Clyde and his staff, and the officers and troops under Sir George Whitlock. In Nov., 1866, her Majesty granted the booty to the Secretary of State for India in trust to distribute the same among the persons who, under the judgment of the Admiralty Court, were entitled to share therein, and directed that if any doubt should arise as to the division of the booty the same should be determined by the Secretary of State for India. The plaintiff, who alleged that all the booty had not been distributed, brought the action on behalf of himself and all the other persons who, under the grant of June, 1864, were entitled to share in the booty, and claimed (1) an account of all the prize moneys and booty of war which had come to the hands of the defendant which formed part of the property of the ex-chiefs of Banda and Kirwee; (2) an account of all moneys paid or distributed under the royal grant of June, 1864; (3) and that any undisturbed balance might be paid and distributed in accordance with the last-mentioned royal grant. The defendant demurred to the plaintiff's claim on the ground that the facts alleged therein showed no cause of action. The Vice Chancellor, in overruling the demurrer, said that the grant being in a form which created a trust in the grantee there was nothing to prevent the *cestui que trust* from requiring his trustee to account. The question of obligation to account was not one determinable by the trustee within the meaning of the royal order; the case of "Alexander *v.* the Duke of Wellington" (2 Russell and My., 35), where there was only a scheme and no final grant, did not apply, and the demurrer must be overruled with costs.—The defendant appealed.—Sir J. Holker (the Attorney General), and Mr. Macnaghten were for the appellant; and Mr. W. Pearson, Q.C., and Mr. W. Bund were contra.—Their lordships were of opinion that the demurrer ought to have been allowed The warrant did not create a trust enforceable in a court of law, but was what it purported to be, a direction by the Sovereign authorising the Sovereign's servant having possession of the Sovereign's money to deal with it in a certain way. Another consideration was that in point of law there was no such person or body politic as the Secretary of State for India in Council. The words merely indicated the way in which the Government of India was to sue and be sued. It would be a violation of principle for a municipal court to take on itself to enforce the directions which the Crown was minded to give to one of its great officers of State. A provision in the warrant showed that the matter was meant to be a mere Government matter, to be determined, not by a court of law, but by the Secretary of State and an appeal only to the Queen. The appeal would be allowed without costs.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ATKINS—March 19, at Madras, the wife of Frederick T. Atkins, a son.

BARTON—March 22, at Nagpur, the wife of J. B. Barton, G.I.P. Railway, a son.

CANDY—March 18, at Mahableshwar, the wife of R. E. Candy, C.S., Ahmednagar, a daughter.

CORDNER—March 19, at Roorkee, the wife of R. A. Cordner, executive engineer, a son.

DEASE—March 20, at Bijnor, N.W.P., the wife of R. Dease, Esq., civil engineer, a son.

ELLIOTT—March 15, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of C. F. Elliott, Forest Department, a daughter.

ELLIS—March 9, at Sitapur, Oudh, the wife of John Ellis, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, a son.

FITZ-CLARENCE—March 16, at Aldourie, Agra Patenas, the wife of Henry E. Fitz-Clarence, Esq., a son.

GOLDNEY—March 10, at Dibrugarh, the wife of Lieut. F. C. N. Goldney, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, a son.

HARRIS—March 14, at Calcutta, the wife of T. L. Macrae Harris, a son.

HOUSTON—March 19, at Madras, the wife of A. C. Houston, Esq., a daughter.

MACKINLAY—March 4, at Ootacamund, the wife of William Mackinlay, of Wynaad, South India, a daughter (Evelyn).

MACNAGHTEN—March 14, at Khan Mirzapore, the wife of Edmund Macnaghten, a son.

M'GOWAN—March 17, at Lahore, the wife of P. S. M'Gowan, assistant engineer, a son.

MORIARTY—March 12, at Mozuffernugger, the wife of Matthew D. Moriarty, M.B., officiating civil surgeon, a son.

NASH—March 17, at Dehra Dun, the wife of G. P. Nash, a daughter.

RAE—March 16, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. George Milne Rae, a son.

REBSCH—March 19, at Ferozepore, the wife of the Rev. A. W. Rebsch, B.A., chaplain, a daughter.

RICHARDSON—March 14, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. R. Richardson, a daughter.

SELOUS—March 19, at Ghazipur, the wife of Surgeon Major E. Selous, a son.

TALBOT—March 6, at Mount Aboo, Rajputana, the wife of Capt. A. C. Talbot, B.S.C., a daughter.

WARDE—March 12, at Puna, the wife of F. E. Warde, Survey of India, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHAPPLE—REEVES—March 14, at Anarkulli, the daughter of W. Chapple, Plymouth, to Robert Reeves, P.N.S. Railway.

CHRISTISON—GRIEVE—March 16, at Howrah, before A. Forbes, Esq., B.A., *ex officio* registrar, magistrate of Howrah, George W. Christison, Darjiling, to Agnes S. Grieve, daughter of the late R. S. Grieve, of Edinburgh.

GRANT—SINGLETON—March 2, at Galle, George Mylton Grant, Bombay C.S., to Isabel Margaret Corbet, daughter of F. C. Singleton, Adelaide, South Australia.

GUNN—MASSEY—At St. George's Cathedral Madras, by the Rev. Canon Black, assisted by the Rev. H. Pope, William Donald Gunn, R.A., Mount, to Louisa (Lily) daughter of Richard Massey, Esq., Hooper House, Wentworth, Yorkshire.

TEMPLE—SEARLE—March 18, at Calcutta, Lieut. Richard Carnac Temple, B.S.C., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., cantonment magistrate, Ferozepore, Punjab, eldest son of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Governor of Bombay, to Agnes Fanny, second daughter of Major General G. A. Searle, late M.S.C.

DEATHS.

BEATTIE—March 23, at Lucknow, Henry Jopp Beattie, eldest son of A. Beattie, Esq., M.D., of Porchester-terrace, London, aged 38.

BEAUMONT—March 20, at Indore, the daughter of Dr. T. Beaumont, residency surgeon.

BUTLER—March 17, at Palaveram, Richard Butler, aged 70.

CAMELL—March 3, at Calcutta, the wife of Martin Camell, solicitor, aged 39.

CAMPBELL—March 17, at Rock Villa Kandy, Mary Clifford, infant daughter of Neil and Maria Campbell, aged 12 months.

CHARLES—March 13, Caroline Augusta Charles, relict of the late Walter Charles.

DE LANTY—March 21, at Amraoti, East Berar, Patrick De Lanty, inspector G.I.P. Railway police, after a long and protracted illness.

FAULCONER—March 19, at Puna, of typhoid fever, Katherine Sarah, youngest daughter of Henry Verrall and Matilda Faulconer, aged 13 years and 8 months.

FFINCH—March 13, at Manora, Karachi, Philip Wyville, son of B. T. Ffinch, Esq., aged 13½ months.

GORDON—March 17, at the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Wolseley, Bareilly, Lieutenant Colonel William Fraser Forbes Gordon, 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment.

HEARSEY—March 14, at Derah Dun, Clarence Reginald, infant son of Captain and Mrs. A. W. Hearsey.

IRVINE—March 14, at Waltair, Madras, Octavius Butler Irvine, of the M.C.S.

KEDDIE—March 20, on the Shirghutty Road, Gya District, Frances Mary Roberts, the beloved child of James C. G. Keddie, aged 2 years and 1 month.

SALE—March 23, at Aligarh, T. M. Sale, station master E.I.R., aged 51.

SINGLETON—On board H.M.'s *Jumna*, off Malta, Loftus Corbet, infant son of Captain S. C. Singleton, 92nd Highlanders, aged 2½ months.

VANDERLOWEN—March 17, at Cuddalore, Mr. J. E. Vanderlowen, late superintendent of Sea Customs and sub magistrate, Cuddalore.

WINCKLER—Feb. 12, at Bangalore, Caroline, widow of the late Rev. C. Winckler, C.M.C., aged 72.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

RUSSELL—HEXT—April 6, at All Saints', Plymouth, Henry Patrick, son of the late Alexander Wood Russell, of the Bengal C.S., to Emily Sophia, daughter of the late Rev. John Hawkins Hext.

TOULMIN—FERRIS—April 6, at St. Saviour's, Croydon, Edward Henry Toulmin, to Beatrice Alice, daughter of the late William Ferris, of Bengal and Brighton.

DEATHS.

BALLARD—April 2, in Northern Greece, near Livadia, General J. A. Ballard, C.B., LL.D., late R.E., Bombay.

DRAYNER—April 7, at Lothian-road, Camberwell, Hannah, relict of the late Capt. James Drayner, H.E.I.C.M.S., aged 76.

GOLDIE—April 10, at Shoeburyness, Mary Louisa Alexandra (Minnie), daughter of Major James Goldie, of the Carabineers, assistant adjutant general, Bengal, aged 13.

HORSLEY—April 8, at 18, Hyde-park-place, W., Eliza, widow of the late John Horsley, H.E.I.C., C.S.

HORSFORD—April 10, at Clifton, Ed. O'Bryen Horsford, colonel Bengal S.C., aged 48.

HUTT—April 9, in the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, John Hutt, late M.C.S., aged 84.

M'LEOD—April 4, at 62, Grosvenor-gardens, General W. C. M'Leod, Madras Army.

MAITLAND—April 9, at 13, Devonshire-terrace, Elizabeth White, widow of John Maitland, M.D., Indian Medical Service, and daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Hobbs, R.E.

MATTHEWS—April 2, at 187, Malpas-road, New-cross, S.E., James Matthews, aged 73.

MAYNARD—April 6, at 77, Fellows-road, South Hampstead, Jane Mary C. Maynard, widow of the late Herbert Maynard Bengal Army, aged 72.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 7. Simla, Calcutta; Kingston (s), Bombay; Kingdom of Saxony, Coconada; Glaucus (s), China; Jane Avery, Sourabaya; Cape Sable, Java; Cape of Good Hope, Bangkok; Natal, Mauritius; North Riding, Calcutta; Lugar, Mauritius; Tiverton, Calcutta.—American (s), Cape.—12. City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Cohanen, Rangoon; Carlstrum, Calcutta; Glenfinlas, Penang; Manora (s), Calcutta; Bagany, Bangkok; Ochis (s), Bombay; Circassia (s), Akyab.—13. Ulysses, Shanghai.—14. Warwick Castle, Cape.

CALCUTTA.—March 16. Madras (s) and Commilla (s), Rangoon; Gannet (s), London; Kilwa (s), Singapore; Lord Northbrook, Cape Town.—17. Belfast, Liverpool.—18. Carrick Castle, Liverpool.—19. Argomene, Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 9.—Discoverer (s), Liverpool.—10. City of Hankow (s), London.—14. Duke of Sutherland (s), London.

BOMBAY.—March 20. Pachumba (s), Bussorah; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool; Salzie and Hebe, Mauritius; Columbia (s), Glasgow.—21. Chateau Lafitte, Mauritius; J. Aitkin, Newcastle; Edouard, Mauritius; Twilight, Newport.—22. Dido (s), Trieste.—23. Clan Ranald (s), Liverpool; Olympia (s) and Umballa (s), Karachi; J. W. Gamwell, Mauritius; Teheran (s), London; H.M.S. Wild Swan, Trincomalee.—25. Trafalgar (s), Cardiff; Oorun (s), Mandevie.—26. Pearl (s), Mundevie; Liddesdale (s), Shields; Amoor (s), Cardiff.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 10.—H.M.S. Jumna, Portsmouth.—Galatea, Cardiff.—14. Khiva (s), London; Italia (s), Glasgow and Liverpool.

MADRAS.—March 16. Merkara (s), Calcutta.—18. Khandalla (s), Bombay and Southern Ports; Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Sea Queen, London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 9.—Duke of Sutherland (s), London.—12. Gannet, Calcutta for London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 7. Professor Johnson, Batavia; Conqueror and Charger, Hong Kong; Alexandria (s), Bombay; Martina Johanna, Java; Leander, Shanghai; Ispingo and Rosebud, Natal; Mongolia (s), Bombay; Lassa, Madras.—9. Carricks, Hong Kong; St. Mark (s), Karachi; Lanetta (s), Karachi; Champion, Calcutta; Syno, Java; Zanita, Karachi; Culzean, Calcutta; Alma, Hong Kong.—10. South American, Hong Kong.—11. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta; Oxfordshire, China; City of Baltimore (s), Bombay; Indus (s), Calcutta.—12. Caledonia, Natal; Abblasserward, Colombo; Prins Oscar, Bombay; Sierra Madrona, Rangoon.—13. Athena, Singapore; Corsica (s), Bombay; Star of Italy, Calcutta; Charlotte and Athena, Singapore.—14. Bacchus and Sophia, Singapore.

CALCUTTA.—March 16. Maharani (s), Brahmin, Glenroy, Amana, and William D. Lawrence.—18. Khedive (s), Moray (s), Sir John Lawrence (s), Satara (s), Sirdhana (s), and Japan (s).

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 10.—Duke of Devonshire (s), London.—14. Chyebassa (s), London.

BOMBAY.—March 20. Ettore (s), Trieste, &c.; Socotra (s), Karachi and Kattyawar; Hindostan, Calcutta; Timsah (s), New York; Nepaul (s), London, &c.—21. I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi.—22. Chilka (s), Rangoon *via* Cochin; Bisson (French gunboat), Ceylon.—23. Rydall Hall (s), Liverpool; Stelvio (s), Madras.—24. Pachumba (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Lady Frances (s), Moulmein.—25. Assyria (s), Genoa, &c.; Franconia, Liverpool; Antonio (s), New York; Leo (s), Genoa and Marseilles; Colaba (-), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Chanda (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—26. Hydaspes (s), Melbourne; Nizam (s), China, &c.; Vortigern (s), Trieste, Venice, &c.; Columbian (s), Karachi.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 9.—Wistow Hall (-), Liverpool.—10. Columbia (s), Liverpool and Glasgow.

MADRAS.—March 16. Navarino (s), Calcutta.—17. Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Merkara (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mongolia*, March 31.—From Bombay: Mrs. Power, Mrs. Gillespie and children, Mr. Wadia, Col. Langmore, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. H. Bell and children, Mrs. Bartholomew, Capt. Stanhope, Mrs. Sym and children, Mrs. M'Master and children, Mrs. Norie, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mr. W. Sandwith, Mrs. C. Hayter, Col. Thomason, Mr. Liversage, and Dr. James. From Aden: Mrs. Hobson. From Madras: Mr. M'Master. From Port Said: Mr. R. Jolly and Mr. J. Robertson. From Malta: Commander Hammick, Mr. Jones, Lieut. Fisher, Mrs. Murray and child, Capt. Crewe, Miss Marriett, Major C. Smith, Major G. W. Smith, Capt. Bibby, Messrs. Dugdale, Wormald, and Campbell. From Gibraltar: Hon. Capt. Curzon, Lord Torphichen, Major Tellahoney, Capt. Percy, Capt. Campbell, Mr. A. Bell, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Cavendaff, and Col. Swindley.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, March 29.—From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Kennedy. At Venice: Mrs. Bernard and child, Col. J. Preston, and Mrs. C. Grant and children. From Madras: Mr. W. Hamilton. From Bombay at Venice: Sir R. Temple, Capt. D. Pitt, Mr. Playfair, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Guttling, Mr. Finckl, Major and Mrs. Tillington, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Ghose, Mr. Schalch, Col. Christie, Mr. Mactavish, Mrs. Jarvis, Major Worthy, Mr. Conolly, Dr. and Mrs. Ogg and children. From Aden: Col. Harrison. From Penang: Mr. Smith, Hon. W. Scott, Mrs. and two Misses Scott, and children. From Alexandria: Mr. Hammerman, Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Jeffrey and daughter, Mr. Lee, Lord Kesteven, Messrs. Gascoyne, Camporion, Key, and Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Tredwell, Mr. Pickering, Mr. H. Jones, and Mrs. Eisenlohr. At Venice: Baron Rothschild, Dr. Collier, Mr. Fletcher, Hon. T. Wilson, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Clarke, two Misses Clarke, Mr. White, Mr. Maitland, and Mr. Goldfinch and two daughters.

AT VENICE.—Per *Sumatra*, April 8.—From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Church, Major and Mrs. Harcourt, Col. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. J. P. C. Ballie, Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, Mr. A. Maris, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Lieut. Col. R. Home, Mr. Little, Major R. Wetherall, Mr. W. Souttar, Mr. M. Adams, Capt. J. Clark, Mr. J. C. B. Cotton, Mr. Collingridge, Mr. J. E. Anderson, Mr. R. H. F. Stuart, Mr. R. D. Cruickshank, Mr. F. J. Freeschmann, and Mr. Bowing. From Alexandria: Miss Paxton, Sir Thomas Owden, Mr. Teyo, Mr. J. Ajhion, and Mr. Stevenson. From Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. T. Bath and two Misses Farrar, Mr. S. Mason, Mr. A. Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, and Hon. W. Wilson.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Pera*, April 12.—From Bombay: Major R. Curnace, Mr. J. D. Sandford, Col. Glandford and two daughters, Mr. Collan, Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. W. and Mr. A. Best, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Burrows, Mr. J. Harvey, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. N. H. Gladstone, Mr. A. W. Higgins, Mr. Holland, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Biden, and Mr. J. Hector. From Alexandria: Mr. P. H. Kessler and Capt. and Mrs. Roberts.

AT VENICE.—Per *Pera*, April 15.—From Bombay: Col. Campbell, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. Strahan, Mr. M'Griffin, Mr. Longmuir, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Leonard, Mr. Mackenzie, and Capt. Barlow. From Alexandria: Mr. Tsehude and friend, Madame de Palin, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, two Misses Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. Luck, Mr. A. Yentz, the Earl and Countess of Crawford, three ladies, Miss Sinclair, Madame M. Santucci, Madame M. Cavillini, Madame Malvelli, Dr. P. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen, Miss Stephen, Lieut. Col. Drundring, and Mr. Wade.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Bokhara*, March 31.—For Ceylon: Capt. Adams, Mr. Clarence, children, and governess. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. W. Bruce Prescott and child, Col. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Jacob and two children, Major Barton, Lieut. G. Adams, Lieuts. Cracroft, Parsons, Butcher, Capt. Gordon, Mrs. Strutt, Surg. Major C. White. For Shanghai: Mrs. A. C. Burnett and Mrs. Woolley and children. For Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Moore and four children. For Malta: Lieut. C. Chapman, Capt. and Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Dougherty, Mr. Rutterman, Paymaster Jones, and Dr. Cooper. For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Scott and two children, Mr. Pack, Miss E. Smith, Mr. Crombie, Mrs. John and children, Major and Mrs. C. Bromhead and child, Mr. and Miss Stileman, Master Edge, Mr. Cock, Mr. Sartois, Mr. Rosa, Mr. Randegger, Mr. Powell, Mr. Sullivan, and Earl of Cathcart and son. For Zanzibar: Mr. Forster. For Singapore: Miss C. Dawson. For Calcutta: Mrs. D. Heugh, Rev. H. K. O'Connor, Mr. Fergusson, Capt. Burnaby, and Mr. Galbraith. For Port Said: Mr. H. Marriott and three children. For Madras: Mr. W. S. Adams, Surg. Major and Mrs. Churchill and children. For Yokohama: Mr. Graham.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, April 9.—For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Innes. From Brindisi: Mr. E. W. Sinclair. For Hong Kong: Mr. J. Ezekiel. For Madras: Col. Palmer. For Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Clarence. For Bombay: Mr. R. Souttar and Mr. Lemare. From Brindisi: Sir J. Fergusson, Capt. Stracey, Hon. J. Gibbs, Mr. A. Rogers, Major Salmon, and Col. Duff. For Alexandria: Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Carmichael, and Mr. Dicey.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Zambesi*, March 27.—For Southampton: Mr. James Newland, H.H. Raja Rampal Singh Bahadoor and three servants, Col. and Mrs. W. G. Morris, Mrs. Collen, Mr. T. Girling and daughter, and Mr. A. Girling. For Brindisi: Mr. Wm. Kiddell, Col. C. Glasfurd and child, Mr. J. O'Callaghan, Mr. J. D. Sandford, Mrs. G. E. Manisty, Mr. R. G. Harvey, Mr. Barnes, Mrs. W. Best and two infants, Mr. Andrew Best, Mr. Walter Thomson, Mr. W. F. Burrows, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, a gentleman, Mr. A. W. B. Higgens, Capt. G. W. Hutchinson, and Major Rivett-Carnac. For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. H. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and two children, Miss Leonard, Mr. F. G. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Flowers and child, Capt. and Mrs. Strahan, child, and infant, Mr. W. H. Longmuir, Col. H. L. Campbell, and Mr. Cornwall. For Suez: Mr. Fane Alexander and Capt. Fane Alexander. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on March 30:—For Malta: Mrs. Beville and Master Crooke. For Venice: Mr. R. D. Cruickshank. For Aden: Mr. C. C. Harold;

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Plantagenet, from Singapore, Feb. 3, 20 S., 1 W.; Victoria, New York to Bombay, Feb. 16, 27 S., 32 W.; North Riding, from Calcutta, March 13, 25 N., 40 W.; Cornelia, Batavia to Amsterdam, March 17; Sierra Morena, from Rangoon, March 25, 2 N., 92 E.; Iceberg, Boston to Batavia, Jan. 29; Canute, for Bombay, Jan. 17. 39 S., 16 W.; Jane Cowan, for Calcutta, March 25, 29 N., 18 W.; Windsor, Java to Holland, Feb. 5, 34 S., 17 E.; Black Watch, for Mauritius, Feb. 17, 32 S., 27 W.; Joseph Haydn, Saigon to Brindisi, Jan. 27, 11 S., 11 W.; Johanna, Amsterdam to Batavia, March 1, all well; Oleander, for Yokohama, Jan. 27, 31 S., 160 E.; Hotspur, from Bangkok, Feb. 29, 3 N., 23 W.; Calcutta, Java to Havre, March 22, 30 N., 42 W.; St. Elms, for Bombay, March 18, 3 S., 29 W., all well; Ophelia, New York to Japan, March 3, 14 N., 37 W.; Trowbridge, New York to Java, Feb. 24, 21 S., 34 W.; Natal, from Mauritius, March 30, 40 N., 35 W.; Meggie Dixon, Sourabaya to Falmouth, Jan. 20, 24 S., 72 E.; Obi, Banjeewangie to Amsterdam, 59 days out, Feb. 18, 35 S., 19 E.; Cherwell, Chittagong to Dundee, Feb. 19, 32 S., 18 E.; Coniscliffe, from Tellicherry, 57 days, March 3, 35 S., 19 E.; Francois Cail, Colombo to New York, March 13, 18 S., 2 W.; Clydebank, Java to Cork, 62 days, March 4, 34 S., 33 E.; Portia, Calcutta to London, 51 days, Feb. 25, 29 S., 47 E.; Cairnsmore, Calcutta to New York, March 1.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 95
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102⅜
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ,, ,, ...	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118½

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	677½
Bank of Bengal	500	740
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China ..	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	300
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	103
riental	25	300

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,025	900
Frere	150	33 P.T.B
Mazagon	2,000	300
Port Canning	1,400	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1020
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	690
Bellary	1,000	470
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	435
New Indian	350	105
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	41
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	360
Dhollera Ginning	300	250
East India	1,000	1000
Fort	8,500	980
French	500	455
Sind	750	420
Mofussil	400	225
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	550

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,200	990
Anglo-Indian	100	60
Alfred Manufacturing	500	420 xd.
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,490
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	200
Bombay United	1,000	765 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	500
Central India S. W. and M	500	560
Coorla Mills	1,000	480
D. Spinning	2,000	245
Hindustan	1,000	885
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	525
Khandeish	1,000	890
Madras	1,250	375
Madras United	1,000	1,280
Manchester Spinning	50	10 noml.
Mazagon Spinning	500	70
National Spinning	1,000	675 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	800
Oriental	625	600
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	96
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	850
Sholapore Mills	1,000	760
Victoria Mills	1,000	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	116
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,825
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	320
Treacher and Co.	500	715
Thacker and Co.	100	122

CALCUTTA.—March 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%					
	Promissory Notes	Rs	94 13	to	95 0
4½	of 1870 (1885)		100 8	to	—
4½	of 1871 (1881)		95 8	to	96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)		102 0	to	102 2
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..		102 0	to	102 2
	Debentures of 1867		101 0	to	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.	105 0	to	105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)		105 8	to	106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)		106 0	to	106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)		106 8	to	107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)		109 0	to	110 0
6	of 1872 (1892)		110 0	to	111 4
	of 1878 (1908)		102 4	to	102 8

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	190	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	102 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	742½ to 745
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	107 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£13	55 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1580 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1150 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	295 to 300
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	49 to 50
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	77 to 78
Burrakur Coal	100	75 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	102 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	113 to 114
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	30 to 32
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	98 to 99
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	68 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	280 to 285
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	29 to 30
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to 220
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	175 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	66 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1180 to 1190
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	375 to 380
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	111 to 112
Oriental Jute Manufactory ..	100	12 to 13
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	94 to 95
Riverside Press	90	72 to 73
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	265 to 270
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	270 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	32 to 35
Strand Bank Press	100	98 to 99
Watson's Patent Press	100	100 to 101

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to 68
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47 to 48
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	300 to 320
Do. contributory	100	250 to 255
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	105 to 108
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	73 to 74
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	70 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	235 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	45 to 47
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	53 to 54
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	50 to —
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to 66
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	110 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	7 to 10
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to 130
Majagram Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory ..	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to ..
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 72
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Soom (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	90 to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	51 —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	160 to 165
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—March 24.

Four per cent.	5	to 5¼ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	2	to 2¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	2	to 2¼ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1895) ..	1	to 2 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	par	to ⅛ do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1	to 1⅛ do.
Bank of Madras Shares	26	to 27 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 4⅛-16d.	—	1s. 8¼d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 3⅛-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8¾d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8¾d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight	—	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8¼d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 5-15d.	—

LONDON.—April 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
4	Do. October 10, 1888	102¼ to 102¾
4	India Enfaced Paper	79 to 80
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85 to 86
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1382 ..	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 {Redeem. on 12}	37 to 42pm
4	Do. under £1,000 {months notice.}	37 to 42pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16'84, £1,020 & £500	101¾ to 102¼
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 110
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96	113 to 115
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	112 to 114
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	101 to 103
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	112 to 114

RAILWAYS.

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BY
CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,
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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, beut that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, April 3; Madras and Allahabad, April 1; Calcutta, March 31.

WE have received the following from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, APRIL 19.—On the 16th, night, a large body of Pathans overpowered, after gallant resistance, the Dubrai post, between Chaman and Kandahar, held by local levies. Almost all the defenders killed, including Major Waudby, road commandant, who had halted there. A number of Kakar Pathans were also collected on Pishin border. Other gatherings reported since dispersed. Sir R. Sandeman is concerting with General Phayre measures for securing our communications."

NOTWITHSTANDING the apparently alarming news of an attack on the Kandahar line of communication, which was magnified into a reason for undoing the settlement already arrived at, the general tone of the news from Afghanistan is reassuring. That there is an excited feeling, which will lead to partial attacks on undefended posts, is probable. A Calcutta telegram also states that there appears to be considerable excitement among the Kuram tribes, and some uneasiness is felt at the stations along that line. It is reported that a gathering of Badda Khel, Mahomed Khel, Toozee Khel, and Hassan Khel Waziris has taken place at Zawa, within eight miles of Thall. Khostwals and Dawaris have raided on the road only four miles from Kuram Fort, near Edwardesabad, killed a few natives, and carried off some camels.

PARTICULARS of the attack in which Major Waudby was killed are given in the following telegram:—

"Sixteen hundred Pathans have appeared on the route between Kandahar and Quettah. They cut the telegraph wire, and attacked Major Waudby, who had with him a detachment of the 19th Bombay Infantry, consisting of seven native soldiers and fifty Pathans. The latter bolted at the commencement of the attack. Two sowars escaped; and all the rest, after making a heroic defence, were killed. Major Waudby's body has been recovered. Eleven dead bodies of the enemy were counted outside the post. Major Waudby was warned of the impending attack, and made every preparation to defend the post. He also sent a messenger to Chaman asking for assistance, and two companies of the 7th Fusiliers were ordered up. Seven thousand Pathans are moving about the hills, and their probable destination is Kandahar. The troops at Jacobabad are under orders to move at a moment's notice."

WE quote the most important items from the recent telegrams as follow:—

"Communication with Kandahar has been re-established, and the posts from Cabul have been strengthened and fortified. The guides and a wing of the 92nd, with two guns belonging to the Field Artillery, have gone into the Logan Valley. Reports have been received to the effect that the Hazaras, taking advantage of the British advance, have attacked and captured Ghuzni. According to reports from Turkestan Abdul Rahman has executed several of his followers on the ground that they had mutinied and that the Cabul levies have deserted.

"A movable column from Gandamak, under General Arbuthnot, has been operating against the tribes implicated in the murder of Lieut. Thurlow and the recent raids on convoys along the Khyber line. The column, which was about 2,500 strong, left Pezwan on the 12th and marched to the Hisarak Valley. Little opposition was experienced, although the pickets were harassed at night by the enemy. The Hisarak Valley was reconnoitred as far as the Anzamm Gorge. Five towers in Asmutullah Khan's forts were blown up on the 16th and the column returned to Pezwan, portions of it going on to Jagdalak and Sufed Sang. General Bright, who, with his staff, accompanied the expedition and personally conducted the operations, has now returned to Sufed Sang. The casualties were:—Lieut. Palmer, of the Commissariat Department, and one sergeant of the 51st Light Infantry killed, and some ten or twelve men of different corps wounded. A few of the enemy persistently followed and wounded several men of the rear guard. The Ghilzais of Lughman, among whom there were indications of moving some days ago, have now settled down again, and the last reports received state that all is quiet in that district. Sirdar Asan Khan, Govenor of Lughman, is trying to keep in order the Oot Khels, who are noted for their predatory habits. There are several rumours of gatherings among the Shinwarris, with the avowed object of attacking our outposts; but none of them have been confirmed. The telegraph line has been cut several times lately near Barikab, and a quantity of wire has been carried off. A considerable amount was cut and carried away yesterday (16th) beyond Pezwan, and the line has been interrupted. It is reported from Kunar that Syud Mahomed Padshah has repulsed the attack on his forts by the tribes, instigated by certain mollahs of Tonga Dak. Between Peshawur and Jellalabad, under the able management of Mr. Le Breton, chief inspector, the post-offices of Northern Afghanistan are working admirably. The hot weather is rapidly coming on. The heat at Jellalabad is great, the thermometer in the tents being over 110 deg. Fahrenheit."

THE firm tone adopted by General Roberts and the chief Political Officer at the durbar produced good effects on the chiefs, and the threatened opposition appears to be becoming weaker, although Mahomed Jan will possibly attempt it. A telegram says that a body of Suliman Khels, 6,000 strong, has joined Sherwan. Sherwan's force amounts to 12,000 men, and several of the native leaders are strongly in favour of an immediate attack. Others, however, advise the more cautious policy of postponing the attack until strengthened by the arrival of Muski Alum. The latter chief, with a force estimated at about 6,000, is marching down from Ghuzni to co-operate. From Mookar, the men of Hughes's Brigade can distinctly make out a considerable mass of the enemy on the march with banners flying. The whole country about is now deserted.

A COMMUNICATION has lately been received from Lieut. General Sir Frederick Roberts contradicting the statement recently published in the newspapers that considerable losses of treasure and supplies had been sustained by Government on account of thefts on the road between Peshawur and Cabul. The losses actually incurred are stated to be 300 and 600 wadded coats for the 67th and 72nd Regiments respectively, and 105 gallons of rum, six rum kegs, thirty sheets (English, waterproof), and twenty-two bags of dall in the Commissariat Department. The wadded coats belonging to the aforesaid regiments are believed to be in a village in Hisarat, and it is hoped that, at all events, a portion, if not the whole, of them will soon be recovered. The commissariat losses, it is said, were occasioned by the breakdown of carriage on the road, and the articles lost, it was expected, would be soon brought in by the local contractor. Deficiencies, however, are said to be noticed in bales of clothing and other consignments received in the Commissariat Department—a discrepancy existing between the quantity invoiced and that received in almost every item. The bales had no outward appearance of being tampered with, and hence the deficiencies are surmised to have been caused either by want of proper care or by peculation at the clothing depot whence the consignments were despatched. The matter was reported by the commissariat office of the force.

MAJOR SYDNEY JAMES WAUDBY, Bombay Staff Corps, 19th N.I., whose death in defence of the Dubrai post has been reported, entered the service on September 4, 1858, became lieutenant in 1859, captain in 1870, and major, 1878, in which year he was appointed wing commander of the 19th.

MAJOR GENERAL E. W. E. WALKER, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, whose death is reported by this mail, entered the service in 1844. His commissions were dated—first lieutenant in 1847, captain and brevet major 1858, major and lieutenant colonel 1872, brevet colonel 1877, colonel 1878, and major general 1879. He served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the battle of Sadoolapor, Chillianwallah (mentioned in despatch), and Goojerat, medal with two clasps; Indian Mutiny, including action of Agra, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde (mentioned), occupation of the Alumbagh under Outram, from Nov. 25, 1857, to March, 1858, attack on Fort Rooyah, actions of Bareilly and Allygunge (brevet of major), medal with

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two clasps. Major General Walker died at Mussoorie in his 55th year.

THE *Pioneer* says it is reported that Sir Andrew Clarke will shortly return to India "in a high official capacity."

THE Hon. E. C. Morgan has resigned his seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

TELEGRAMS from Teheran state that the construction of the telegraph line between Tchikislar and Chatti was completed on the 19th, and that a force consisting of 2,000 infantry and 700 cavalry has been despatched to Khorassan to reinforce the Persian frontier guard.

LIEUTENANT W. H. DICK CUNYNGHAME, 92nd Highlanders, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross in recognition of his distinguished gallantry displayed in action before Cabul.

AT the Privy Council, held at Windsor on Tuesday, Lord Cranbrook received the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

AFTER the Council held at Windsor Castle on Tuesday the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Viscount Cranbrook, received the honour of Knighthood, and afterwards was invested with the badge and riband of Grand Cross of the Star of India.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the distinction of Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on Monier Williams, Esq., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to confer the honour of Companion of the Civil Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath on Mr. Horace Walpole, Clerk of the Council in India.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to a contemporary with reference to the remaining orders of the Government respecting the Indian Medical Department, takes a very gloomy view of the matter. He remarks that the service is ruined for the benefit of a few individuals. All officers in the Indian Medical Department are informed that a legal opinion has decided that, if they elect for either civil or military employ when called on to do so, they will, by the very act of electing, forfeit all claim to the protection of the Henley clause, and also, by so electing, express their acceptance of any new conditions of service which Government may issue.

ABNORMALLY heavy rain has fallen in Assam. An official report from Sylhet, dated March 24, says:—"Such rainfall and flood in March never before seen; the bara dhan is probably destroyed; agricultural operations suspended; what remained uncut of cold weather crops destroyed." The amount of rainfall registered was 19·62 inches.

DR. W. G. HUNTER, surgeon general, Indian Medical Department, who retired from the service on the 31st ult., was to leave Bombay, says the Bombay journals, on the 17th instant.

A BRANCH of the Intelligence Department is to be established at Indian headquarters, and Capt. Mark Bell, V.C., R.E., of the Intelligence Department of the Horse Guards, will undertake the duty of organising the Indian branch, in conjunction with Lieut. Col. Sandford, R.E.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was duly celebrated by the Irish officers of the Cabul Field Force. Sir Frederick Roberts presided, and in the course of his patriotic speech said:—

"I must acknowledge that under existing circumstances we are somewhat heavily handicapped as a nation in having no Irish regiments here, while such representative battalions of England as the 9th and 67th, and of Scotland as the 72nd and 92nd, are in the field. Finer troops than these, backed up by the grand native regiments which complete the Cabul Field Force, no general officer could ever hope or wish to command, but I cannot help feeling somewhat fearful that the total absence of Irish regiments from my force may be made the subject of parliamentary inquiry by some of those restless political free lances who have already had a thrust at me; anyhow, to this charge I can honestly plead not guilty, and must refer my assailants to the immutable laws which govern Indian reliefs. Gentlemen, on occasions like this political allusions are out of place, but I feel sure that you will agree with me when I say that I heartily wish that some of the most earnest advocates of Home Rule for Ireland would direct both their persons and their energies to the establishment of that most desirable result in Afghanistan. This would indeed be a work worthy of them, and attended with sufficient risk to be palatable to them."

A SHANGHAI telegram states that the board of princes and high officers appointed to try Chung-How, the late Ambassador to Russia, advise that he should remain in prison until the autumn, and then be executed. Prince Kung and Li-Hung-Chang are favourable to Chung-How; but their views are combated by other and stronger influences at the Imperial Court. The general feeling is adverse to the Kuldja Treaty, and a warlike tendency prevails. A native rumour is current here that Chung-How has committed suicide and that Prince Kung has resigned. The report has not, however, yet been confirmed. The Loochoo question is still unsettled.

THE conjecture that the fatal leak which caused the loss of the *Vingorla* was due to contact with a fishing stake at the mouth of the harbour of Bombay, has, says the *Gazette*, called attention pressingly to this growing danger. Three years ago the Chamber of Commerce drew the notice of Government to the dangerous practice of putting down and changing the position of these fishing stakes without notice. In 1878 Captain Taylor found a subaqueous chevaux-de-frise fourteen miles from the Prongs Light, and almost encircling the harbour mouth. The Port Trust found they could do nothing, and the Advocate General was of opinion that a new Act to deal with obstructions to navigation must be obtained. As the stakes are removed in May there is time to adopt proper precautionary measures before September next. The fishermen cannot have vested rights to contract the entrance to the harbour and endanger lives and property.

DURING the first eleven months of the current financial year the value of coin and bullion received for assay value at the mints in Calcutta and Bombay was Rs.9,48,88,932, of which Rs.2,06,92,475 was received in Calcutta, and Rs.7,41,96,457 in Bombay. The amount coined and examined in the same period was Rs.9,60,67,271, of which Rs.1,95,74,811 was in Calcutta, and Rs.7,64,92,460 in Bombay.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that an uncovenanted officer proceeding from one appointment in the public service to another is not entitled to travelling allowance unless he is permitted to draw pay or acting allowance for the period of transit.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the postage rate on a foreign post-card intended for transmission *via* Brindisi, to or through the United Kingdom, shall, from April 1, be 1½ annas.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the fees chargeable under Act VII. of 1870 on security bonds for keeping of the peace by, or good behaviour of, persons other than the executants.

THE *Times of India* gives the following:—

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieutenant Frederick Canning Cortlandt Angelo, Captain Howe Frederick Showers, Right Rev. J. A. Chevalier, D.D., Bishop of Hierapolis and Vicar Apostolic of Mysor; Douglas Beaufort Crawford, Major General E. W. E. Walker, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Lewis John Inglis Cooke, William Alexander Graham, and Mrs. A. P. Ralli.

THE NEW C.I.E.

THE indefatigable efforts of Professor Monier Williams to establish the Indian Institute at Oxford might alone have been held sufficient to deserve the honour which we announce. His previous public services to Sanskrit literature extend over more than thirty years, for his dictionary of English and Sanskrit was published in 1851, and during that period his long list of important works include the Sanskrit English Dictionary, Sanskrit Grammar, Hindustani Grammar, an edition of the Hindi Drama "Vikramorvasi," besides his well-known translation

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and edition of "Sakuntala," "Indian Wisdom" and "Modern India and the Indians," embodied in English form, the results of his studies and travels, which will, we hope, find their lasting memorial in the Oxford Indian Institute.

ADDRESS TO SIR ANDREW CLARKE, K.C.M.G.

BEFORE the departure of Col. Clarke from India the representatives of the guaranteed railway companies presented him with an address in which was recorded, to quote the *ipsissima verba*:—

"The high estimation in which we hold the broad and liberal policy which has marked your general administration of the Public Works Department of the Government of India and our sense of the enlightened and liberal spirit which has pervaded the control of the railway branch of that department in particular, and feel that we would be wanting in due expression of this sentiment if we permitted you to quit India without acknowledging the obligation we are under for the improved relations between the Government of India and railway companies which have been established under your auspices."

In his reply, Sir Andrew Clarke, adverting to railway management, took occasion to say as follows:—

"The aid and co-operation tendered by the railways under your management during the crisis engendered of famine and war have assured me of their perfect efficacy under such control and management, and that no advantage is to be gained by placing them entirely in the hands of the State, as has been the tendency of our policy for the last few years. Firmly convinced as I am that the development of the country's resources by encouragement to private enterprise is in every way more desirable than a universal reliance on direct agency of the State alone, I consider the experience already acquired on our railways as of infinite value in determining our future policy regarding them. It seems to me, however, by no means improbable that a time may come, if it has not come already, when adverse influences upon the public finances may seriously check the extension of our railway system exclusively by the State, and that then attention will not unnaturally be again directed to the propriety of substituting for it agencies somewhat similar to those which you represent."

THE FOREST SCHOOL AT DEHRA DUN.

STEPS are at last being taken to utilise the forest school at Dehra Dun by the selection of young native gentlemen of good position and education to be admitted as probationers in the Forest Department. A resolution of the Government of India, containing the terms and regulations under which such appointments may be made, has been forwarded to all commissioners of divisions, with instructions to make known its conditions amongst the native gentlemen of position in the respective divisions. The Forest Department is divided into three great branches, viz., first, officers of the controlling staff in charge of forest divisions; second, officers of the executive staff in charge of forest ranges; third, officers of the protective staff in charge of beats. Promotion may take place within each grade, and also from one branch to another. The controlling staff is mainly recruited at present by the appointment of officers who have received a professional education in Europe, under the arrangements made for that purpose by the Secretary of State; but henceforth the sons of native gentlemen and other well-educated natives of India may obtain access to the controlling branch of the forest service by two modes; either by passing the entrance examination at the India-office, and going through the prescribed course of professional education in Europe; or by obtaining admission to the executive staff, and afterwards earning their promotion to the controlling staff by distinguished service as executive officers. The central forest school has, therefore, been established chiefly to make it easy for the sons of native gentlemen and of youths of other classes who have received a good education to acquire within a comparatively short time that amount of practical skill and theoretical knowledge which constitutes the professional training necessary for the executive staff. No apprentices will, as a rule, be received at the forest school who have not proved their fitness for forest work by service in the subordinate staff of the department during a period of not less than six months. The Governor General in Council states that "a staff of trustworthy and efficient forest rangers is the first condition of effective local forest administration, and the chief object of the forest school at present is the training of such a class of officers. In the course of their service forest rangers will learn by actual experience that honesty is enforced and rewarded, and that, without honesty and probity, efficiency is impossible. This plan must, however, be aided by professional education. It may be urged that probity and professional skill are two things apart, which have no necessary connection. But professional education will have this advantage, that it will increase a feeling of self-respect."—*Pioneer.*

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE OVER THE INHABITANTS OF CENTRAL ASIA DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

A LECTURE was delivered by Professor Arminius Vambéry before the Indian section of the Society of Arts on Friday last. Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., presided, and the overflowing audience manifested the intense interest excited by the topic and by the presence of the illustrious Hungarian traveller and savant. Professor Vambéry remarked that fifteen years ago there was an idea that Russian influence would benefit the Moslems of Central Asia. He admitted tranquillity and order, and a certain love of order, had superseded the former lawlessness and brigandage. But the reforms have only proved profitable to the Russians; the Moslem people are in a state of moral and material decay. Professor Vambéry showed that the domestic industry of Bokhara and Khiva had suffered greatly from the preponderance of Russian imports duty free. The industry was also injured by the increasing export of raw material to Russia without the consequent rise of prices benefiting the producers, owing to the exclusion of competitors. Formerly the commerce between Russia and Central Asia was carried on by the natives, whose place the Russian traders had taken. The Russian monopoly pressed heavily on trade from India, especially tea. The Russians had, moreover, done all they could to prohibit the import of Indian tea, both by heavy duties and by false statements. Afghanistan and Persia had also been commercially injured, the trade of Herat and Mashad being especially reduced. The lecturer expressed considerable doubt as to the actual diminution of the slave trade, especially in female slaves. As appears from the diminution of the number of pilgrims, the material well-being of the natives in Russian Turkestan had greatly declined. The people suffered under the great increase of taxation, which had increased five fold, independently of the extortion of officials, and the necessary payments to the mollahs, &c. The lecturer then adverted to the moral evils caused by the relaxation of religious observances and discipline. The mosques had become empty, and drunkenness and gambling had increased. The distrust of the mollahs shown by the Russians had diminished the influence of the former, and even the credit of Indian justice had suffered from the example of infidel rule among the Turkoman people. The authorities in St. Petersburg were ignorant of the facts, and the efforts at improvement in Russian Turkestan extended only to that portion which forms, from the lower Yaxartes to the middle course of the Oxus, the highway of future plans and schemes. To secure this bridges and irrigation plans were devised. The allegations as to educational reform were then considered and pronounced useless. The appointment of Aksakals and Kadis was useless in effect, as the officials were regarded as renegades. Russia was unable to introduce our civilisation into Central Asia, although she had exercised a beneficial influence on the nomadic peoples. It was different with the long-settled Moslems, whose culture the Russians despised, neglecting even the language of the Sarts and Usbegs. The professed enemies of Islam could scarcely be the protectors of Mahomedan culture. The Central Asiatics, as all Mahomedans, hate Russia, and desire to emigrate even to despotic Bokhara. The exodus of the Turkomans is a hard verdict against Russian civilisation. Professor Vambéry argued that the future of the Central Asiatics was very dark. The Sarts might obey the foreign ruler and become ascendent. The Turkish elements would be slighted and injured. The Moslem education would be obliterated before attaining to even Russian culture. He believed that the time had come to put a barrier to the dubious cultural mission of Russia, and concluded by saying:—"But it ought not to be permitted that the Muscovites should also extend their sway over the populations of Indo-Arian extraction. The frontier on the Oxus ought to constitute, as in antiquity, not only the political, but also the ethnical frontier; just as the cultural past and the degree of civilisation—but not the cultural capacity, as erroneously stated—have always been different in these two chief races of mankind. Hundreds, nay, thousands, of years have (in common with the conditions of the soil and of the climate) produced this difference, and our century of enlightenment cannot ignore it. Not in my capacity as a representative of the first-named (*i.e.*, of the Turanian fraction), but from a humanitarian point of view, do I most earnestly desire that the unjustifiable ambition of Russia should be barred, once and for ever, and that the Arian elements of Asia should be made over to the guidance and the guardianship of that nation, who has become known in Europe by her high degree of culture, by her love of liberty and sense of justice, and who, having proved herself hitherto to be an excellent civiliser and a true representative of modern culture among the nations of the Old World, will never, and can never, become faithless to her noble vocation."

In opening the discussion the CHAIRMAN referred to his own personal observation of the strict order maintained by Yakoob Beg in Kashgar. He also pointed out that Russian orders, which were repudiated in St. Petersburg, had, nevertheless, prevailed in interdicting the import of Indian tea. Sir Erskine Perry remarked that the audience was evidently hostile to Russia. But he accepted the description of Central Asia as drawn by Professor Vambéry in his travels, and, comparing the present state of things, he concluded that the presence of Russia was a benefit to mankind. A Russian might draw a picture of our Indian rule similar to that presented by the lecturer. He thought that the civilisation of Central Asia was a task to be shared, without conflicting jealousies, between Russia and England. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK considered

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the national boundary for our policy was the Oxus. Russia and China were both exclusive, and we did not want Russia to extend downwards. He referred to our former mistake in treating with Chinese rebels, and remarked on the subjugation of the Mahomedan rebels by China. In replying, Professor VAMBERY said that he did not know that he should be called on to defend England before Englishmen, a remark which was enthusiastically applauded.

MEETINGS OF THE INDIAN BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The annual general meeting was held on Thursday, at the City Terminus Hotel. There was a large attendance. Sir W. J. W. Baynes, the chairman, presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report—after declaring the dividend recommended—said the first of the exceptional causes which had prevented their declaring a larger dividend was the realisation of the Chilian bonds at an unfortunate moment. Had it not been for this loss they might have paid 5 per cent. for the year and carried a handsome sum to the reserve. A second cause affecting the dividend had been that, owing to precautionary and other reasons, their business had been curtailed, but their agents wrote them that confidence in the bank's condition was restored after the receipt of the report of their October meeting, and their recent telegraphic advices were reassuring. He thought they might expect an improvement in next year's return. He must remind them of the express policy of the board to strengthen the bank's position by making from time to time all the reserves admissible under the charter. As to the working expenses, they had seen their way to introduce such changes without, they believed, impairing the effectiveness of the establishment, as would, they expected, make a substantial reduction of something like £30,000 a year, excluding the saving of the Port Elizabeth charges by the relinquishment of their South African branches. They feared, in the diminution of the number of officers, that in some cases individual hardship had occurred, which they regretted, but they had a duty to perform to the shareholders. As regarded the past, they had, like the majority of the creditors of the City of Glasgow Bank, accepted the offer of the liquidators to receive their claim in full, foregoing the interest. The increase in the item of "debts secured by landed or other property" was owing to certain circumstances having made it evident that it was to the collateral and not the personal security that they had to look to. It was foreign to their business to have landed security, and some of these securities were already in course of realisation. The indebtedness of the Ceylon Company to the bank was very considerably reduced last year, and had been further reduced this. The motion having been seconded, Dr. Thom complained of the increase in the item of "debts secured by landed or other property" and of the system of audit. One of the auditors protested against the observations of Dr. Thom as to the system of audit adopted by the bank. Dr. Mouat referred to what took place at the last meeting, and said he had received every courtesy and attention from the board. He was satisfied that, while they had not complied with his requirements, they conscientiously believed it would have been detrimental to the interest of the bank to do so. He moved an amendment receiving and adopting the report, and sanctioning the dividend, "but that, in view of the approaching expiry of the charter of the bank, and of the necessity of carefully considering the action that will then be required for the future constitution and regulation of the bank, it be an instruction to the board to incorporate in the next balance-sheet detailed and specific information regarding the securities held by the bank, the landed and other property of the corporation, the debts secured by landed and other property, and all other information necessary to place the shareholders in full possession of the actual state of the bank in every particular." He did not intend to convey any censure on the board. Captain Johns seconded the amendment. The chairman said that Dr. Thom was under an entire misapprehension as to the audit, which he believed had been most complete and thorough. There was no reason why the names of the directors and the managers of the branches should not be given with the report. The solicitor made a statement regarding the amendment, and said no information could be given about their customers. Sir E. Commerell believed if such an amendment were carried it would mean the dissolution of the bank. A shareholder, amid cheers, appealed to Dr. Mouat to withdraw the amendment; and Mr. Scobell, one of the new directors, also advised its withdrawal, and stated that the board were doing their utmost to restore the bank to the position it held in past years. In reply to other questions, the chairman said the charter would expire in two years. The amount reserved out of the profits of the past year for bad and doubtful accounts was £78,000. It would be contrary to their custom to state either the amount of the indebtedness to them of the Ceylon company or the rate of interest paid them by that company. Dr. Moual said all that he wanted was the production in the balance-sheet of the exact state of the affairs of the bank with regard to its securities, but without any reference to individuals. The report was then adopted and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The ordinary general meeting was held on Tuesday at the bank, 65, Old Broad-street; Mr. G. G. Nicol in the chair. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the accounts were not so satisfactory as might have been desired, but, under all circumstances, he did not think the proprietors would regard them as disappointing. Although they had passed through a period of bad trade they had earned something like 9¼ per cent., which was an improvement on previous years. The circumstances under which the India and China trade had existed was sufficient to account for the somewhat inadequate profits which they had been able to make. Referring in detail to the several items of the accounts, he mentioned that the reserve fund, weich stood at nothing last year, now amounted to £33,090. This was a movement in the right direction, and he had every reason to believe that the amount would steadily increase. The special reserve fund was now closed, and the amount carried to liabilities £73,125. This fund was a provision for contingent loss on return at 1s. 9d. per rupee of sterling deposits employed in the East. The amount represented the gold liabilities at the different branches. The item of deposits stood at £3,163,537, which showed a falling off of about £600,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Under ordinary circumstances they might have felt some inconvenience from this, but with their abundant resources and increased facilities for working it had rather tended to their advantage. The bills payable, £2,502,092, showed a falling off of about £600,000, which might be accounted for by the circumstance that a great deal of the business of the bank was carried on by telegraphic transfers. The valuation of the rupee paper on Sept. 30 showed a slight loss, but the sterling loans showed a profit. Bills receivable showed an increase of about £300,000 since last year. A great portion of the bills had run off, and with regard to the others in hand he could give an assurance that there would be no loss. The only bad debt made during the past year was in Ceylon, by the failure of a firm with whom the bank had done business. There was no doubt a great deal of bad and good in Ceylon, and they had therefore been particularly careful to conduct the bank's business there in such a way as would give them the greatest safety. They had got rid of the Ceylon coffee estates, and now, with the exception of a few small items, their assets were perfectly liquid, and could be converted in a very short time. The resolution was seconded, and after some discussion adopted, and the directors and auditors elected for the year.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting was held yesterday at the City Terminus Hotel; Mr. W. Paterson in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the proprietors might well congratulate themselves upon the satisfactory character of the accounts, which showed that they were doing a sound and profitable business. The statement of the bank's affairs could not fail to engender confidence in the minds of their constituents. It was just five years ago since they commenced to build up the reserve fund by placing to it £20,000, and they now recommended the addition of £40,000, which would raise it to £190,000. The depreciation of premises had been written down, and after providing for that and bad and doubtful debts there was a net profit for the year of £97,571. Out of this the board would gladly have declared a higher dividend, but they felt convinced that the mode of distribution which they recommended was the most advantageous. The increase in the reserve fund would add to the stability of the bank and to its earning powers, by inspiring confidence amongst its constituents. Although the cash balances with the agencies amounted to nearly £1,660,000, they could profitably employ more capital, and he would, therefore, like to see an increase in the fixed deposits; and with that view he urged the shareholders to influence such deposits, as they knew that the security was good, whilst the rate of interest was as high as in kindred institutions. They had settled with the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank by waiving their claim for interest; and in the balance-sheet they had provided for any probable loss on the small amount of overdue bills and doubtful accounts which they had. The past had been anxious and trying times, and such results as they had been able to present on the present occasion could not have been obtained without the most active zeal on the part of their officers, and he therefore thought that no objection would be raised to the proposition to place £5,000 to the superannuation fund. Mr. Whittall, one of the directors, had sent in his resignation, but, as it was probable that he would not long remain in the East, he hoped that the bank would again soon have the benefit of the valuable services of that gentleman at the board.—Mr. John Jones seconded the motion, which was adopted without discussion, and, the dividend therein recommended having been declared, Mr. E. Levita and Mr. F. Heilgers, the retiring directors, were re-elected, as were also the retiring auditors.—In answer to a question, the chairman said that it was the desire of the board to build up the reserve to £200,000, after which they would consider the question of declaring larger dividends.—The proceedings then closed with votes of thanks to the directors, the manager, and the staff of the bank.

THE deaths in Calcutta during the week ending March 20 numbered 230, giving a death rate of 27·9 per 1,000 per annum. The same week in Madras there were 308 deaths, giving a rate of 40·3 per 1,000 per annum.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

OUR SCIENTIFIC FRONTIER.*

IN the pause of expectation as to the changes that may ensue in our North Western policy consequent on the changes in the home administration, Mr. W. P. Andrew has done well to place in the hands of all who will, a brief and compendious work on the "scientific frontier." An apostle of the development of trade in the Punjab and a forerunner who for long years has vainly advocated the railway extension which he has lived to see drawing to its accomplishment, Mr. Andrew has a full right to be heard on this subject. What can be accomplished by opening our restricted and secure trade communications with an Afghanistan, whether it be one State or a cluster of States, where order and industry prevail, must necessarily have been carefully studied by the man who has been so long identified with the commercial interests of the riparian countries of the Indus. The chairman of the first Indus Valley Railway has demonstrated in this volume that he has carefully studied and brought together all that may be known upon the strategic questions connected with the defence and the possible attacks upon the North West frontier. He justly fears that, notwithstanding the tutorial efforts of the Press, the English public still is rather hazy on the topography of the "scientific frontier." He is severe on the past neglect, which, during thirty years, refusing to improve our communications, and declining to throw a permanent bridge across the Indus, created the disadvantages that have been alleged by opponents to be inherent in a trans-Indian frontier. A succinct chapter on the history of Afghanistan and our relations with that country is followed by a full and instructive account of its natural resoures, its manufactures, and its trade. We have on more than one occasion called the attention of our readers to the future possibilities of an extended commerce, especially with Southern Afghanistan. We are glad to find that Mr. Andrew lays great stress upon this. The opening up of the Central Asian trade, which we have before dwelt on as an object to be attained by the extension of British influence to Kandahar, is insisted on. "Russia has," we are told, "monopolised that trade to a great extent; goods which in former days reached the markets of the Bokhara from Europe *viâ* Hindustan and Cabul now arrive *viâ* Orenberg and Tashkend. We have ourselves to blame for this. Instead of sending embassies to ephemeral potentates, had the communications with our North West frontier, strategically necessary, been completed immediately after the annexation of the Punjab, the commercial benefits, both to Afghanistan and to India, would have been incalculable." Manchester is credited with having pushed the futile attempt to open up trade with rebels against China, which was contrary to our treaty and discreditable to our common sense. Mr. Andrew takes his stand on facts and right when he urges that now is the time and the opportunity, both for English cotton and Indian tea to find new and ever-increasing markets, as a consequence of the bold and vigorous policy which the men of peace who have denounced it will condescend to profit by. Mr. Andrew devotes several chapters to the consideration of the passes, not forgetting the character and conduct of the frontier tribes. The means of communication and the conjectural route of an imaginary invader are discussed with the aid of the collective opinions of the greatest and most recent authorities. The reader is thus enabled to judge of the opinions he may hear, and form one of his own, as to the measures to be adopted, without reference to political party, for the insurance of peace on our frontier. Mr. Andrew has succeeded in his endeavour to "show how, with the smallest extension of territory, a virtually impregnable position may be taken which shall dispel at once and for ever the idea of Russian invasion." He has done more than this, as a man of peace, keenly alive to the necessity of civilising, but not by the sword. Taking for an illustration, the warrior merchants of the Povindah class or community, he shows that the development of trade with Afghanistan will do more to consolidate our rule than the erection of a dozen frontier posts. But even as they prepare for commercial enterprise by arms and discipline, and conduct it to a successful issue with military vigilance and bravery, so he insists on such a settlement as shall forbid the fear of war and leave the unchecked rivalry of commerce to contend for the prize of the markets of Central Asia. As to the political outcome of the present crisis, he modestly deprecates becoming a prophet or adviser. But prescient common sense dictates the words which must conclude our notice of this timely and useful work. "Let the Afghan princes and sirdars be allowed freely to choose the man they would have to rule over them, and then let us retire, having vindicated our supremacy and done our best to form a stable and friendly Government, retaining permanently only Kandahar and such portion of the country as might be considered essentially necessary for defensive purposes." We must not forget to add that the sketch map which illustrated General Hamley's lecture forms a most excellent help to readers who have not by them any other map of Afghanistan.

* "Our Scientific Frontier." By W. P. ANDREW. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

PERSIA AND HERAT.*

THE most recent application of the excellent rule of hearing both sides is to be found in a clever pamphlet by "A Persian Minister" on the subject of Herat. It is easy to guess the identity of the author, whose arguments in favour of the Persian rights to Herat are addressed to Sir Henry Rawlinson. Commencing with an ingenious placebo he tells "that profound Orientalist" that a Kandahar sirdar has written to him that the "feeling of the Afghans is, if it is desired to restore confidence to the people and re-establish order on a durable basis, let Rawlinson Sahib be sent to us." The author then proceeds to inquire why England has interfered to prevent Persia from ridding herself of the chronic infliction of Turkoman raids by the possession of Herat and the consequent occupation of Merv. He tells us that the Persians unite in blaming England for the continuance of the devastating inroads of the man stealers who waste Khorasan. He is careful to appease (whether ironically or not, the reader can form his own opinion) the *amour propre* of the English by a splendid declamatory assertion that Great Britain has ever been one of the most powerful centres of human freedom. "If the sacrifice of Herat is necessary to her greatness, perish Herat, perish Khorasan, that the British power may remain intact on behalf of the liberty and progress of the world." But he wants to know how that greatness is bound up with the non-possession of Herat by Persia and its subordination to the Afghans of Cabul. As for the importance of Herat as the key of India, that is dismissed as a ridiculous chimera. As for the chance of Russia using the Persian hands to hold Herat for herself, it seems that the Afghan cat will be as useful for that chestnut. As to the past, the British policy, with regard to Herat, has just done the opposite to what it was intended to accomplish. It has thrown Persia, smarting under a sense of wrong, into the arms of Russia, and has, moreover, given the latter an excellent pretext for interference in the unchecked ravages of the Turkomans. In fact, Herat is ruinous and an encumbrance to any Power but Persia; and "Dear Sir Henry" is advised to hold the scientific frontier, which was a necessity, but not "to harass the people who were made to be our natural allies." The case on behalf of the natural allies is strongly put and boldly argued, and it requires a reference back to the times of Lord Minto and a glance at the array of facts marshalled by Colonel Malleson to thoroughly fortify a reader to appreciate the splendid audacity of this most recent Persian apparatus. Still, as we began by remarking, it is well to hear the other side and the diplomatic counsel for the Shah, who presents an admirable brief, couched in vigorous English, which, we understand, proceeds from the pen of a well-known and veteran scholar.

* "Herat and Great Britain." By A PERSIAN MINISTER. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

UNCLAIMED MONEY.*

IN a small compass Mr. Preston has gathered together a great deal of useful information on this subject. Combined with the curiosities of remote heirship, missing heirs, misers, whimsical wills, are, among others, chapters containing the precise legal enactments and precedents relating to the subjects of Indian and colonial intestates, Indian and army or naval prize money, and unclaimed soldiers' balances.

* "Unclaimed Money: A Handybook for Heirs-at-Law and Next of Kin." By EDWARD PRESTON. London: Allen, Ave Maria-lane.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSIDERING the extent to which the interests of the public are involved, we think it is to be regretted that the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has not so far departed from military usage as to give his reasons for suddenly prohibitting officers of the army in the field from acting as newspaper correspondents. His Royal Highness states that the regulations of the service do not sanction such an arrangement; but it is perfectly well known that the restriction had been expressly waived by the military authorities in this country, so that he is, in fact, overruling their decision in the matter. As supreme head of the army throughout the British dominions he has, of course, full power to do this; but it is a power which we should hardly have expected him to exercise except under the conviction that it was essential to the interests of the public service, or without some appeal to the evidence on which that conviction was based. This much, it seems to us, was due both to the military authorities in India and to the public, in whose interests, after all, the concession by which military officers have been allowed to correspond with the Press was made. Instead of this, his Royal Highness prefers to ignore the official character of the

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concession and to refer to a statement in the Press as the source of his information regarding the existence of arrangements which were notified by authority and had long been perfectly well known to every officer in the forces under his control. As to the merits of the case, the arguments, as they present themselves to us, are all against the revival of the old prohibition. It is obviously to the interest both of the service and of the public that the operations of our army should be described and criticised by the most competent witnesses procurable; and it stands to reason that military men must be the most competent witnesses. We admit that there may be good reasons for preferring military men occupying an independent position to officers actually employed in the operations concerned. But under the circumstances of the war in Afghanistan the Indian Press has practically to choose between employing officers of the latter class and civilians without any special qualifications for the task. As, moreover, the class of literary men at large has no existence in this country, it is a matter of extreme difficulty to find civilians, with the requisite education and general qualifications, ready to take up work of the kind in question. The character of the war in Afghanistan, again, opposes formidable obstacles to the employment of correspondents unattached to the army engaged there; a fact of which the Government, by the orders on the subject published at the commencement of the war, showed itself to be keenly sensible. It is for these and similar reasons that the Indian military authorities have hitherto allowed regimental officers to supply war news to the Press; and we are not aware that the practice has been found prejudicial to military discipline, or productive of any such inconvenience as to call for the interference of higher authority. In the absence of evidence that the concession has been attended by any such results the suspicion naturally arises that the determination to overrule it has been dictated by a feeling that the war has hitherto been carried on too much *coram publico*, coupled with the belief that the press, deprived of its military correspondents, will be practically reduced to depending on official bulletins and despatches. A more serious mistake than this, however, could not be made. Though it may increase the expenditure of the Press the prohibition will not be allowed to curtail its usefulness.—*Englishman.*

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

AFTER all the agitation which has been going on, and is still going on, in the ranks of the Bengal medical service, both in India and England, the last general order ought to be an agreeable surprise. Statements have been put forward to the effect that the service had virtually been dismembered, that it had been degraded by being placed under the Army Medical Department, that it had been robbed of nearly the whole of its prizes; some even went so far as to say that it was dead, and a touching epitaph to its memory was contributed to our columns. We are glad to find that none of these evils are even contemplated. The service, so far as its constitution is concerned, will remain exactly as it is now—a military service, the members of which are lent in part to the civil department, but are essentially military officers, and liable at all times to be called on to take their share in military work. Nor is there any subordination of the service to the Army Medical Department. To commence with, the head of the military branch will be a surgeon general of that department, and this will virtually be the ordinary arrangement, so long as two distinct services exist in India, for it is only fair that the highest appointment should be shared between the two. But the surgeon general of the military branch will have nothing to do with the Bengal Medical Service as a whole. He will merely give orders to those of the officers who, for the time being, are at his disposal, and for this purpose he will have assistance from eleven deputies, of whom five are members of the Indian service. As regards prizes, the Bengal Medical Department has at present one surgeon general and eleven deputies. Under the new scheme it will have one surgeon general and nine deputies, five of whom are in military and four in civil employ. There is thus a loss of two deputies; but to make up this loss three new deputyships are allotted to the local sanitary commissioners after a certain period of service. Moreover, two of the civil deputies, instead of drawing Rs.1,800, will have each Rs.2,250. To an unprofessional observer it does not appear that the service loses; it would seem to gain even in the matter of prizes; while, as regards position and usefulness, there can be little question that it gains enormously. The military deputies will no longer have only a few native regiments under their medical direction, but the whole of the troops of the circle, both European and native, while the civil deputies will, if possible, occupy positions of even greater importance and responsibility. The present dual system has been universally condemned as extravagant, cumbrous, and inefficient; a radical change was imperatively necessary to make the medical administration suited to the requirements of the country, and, at the same time, to supply supervision for the medical establishments of the local Governments which have extended so largely of late years, and which, until this scheme was acted on in anticipation not very long ago in Bengal and the N.W.P., were in this respect most inadequately provided for.—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Balliaghatta Company, held March 20, it was resolved that, in view of the present embarrassed position of the company, it is advisable that facility should be afforded to the mortgagees for taking immediate possession, by their receiver and manager, of the property of the company, if they should desire to do so, and for this purpose the company hereby waive their right to insist that the mortgagees shall not appoint a receiver or manager until after expiry of the three months' notice as provided for in the mortgage. Also that the managing agents of the company be empowered to join on behalf of the company with the mortgagees in selling the property. —At the general meeting of the Strand Bank Press Company, held March 20, a dividend of Rs.4 per share, making a total of Rs.14 per share for the half-year ending Jan. 31, was declared.—At the general meeting of the Durrung Tea Company, held March 18, a dividend of Rs.4 per share, or 4 per cent., on paid-up capital was declared.—At the general meeting of the Mothola Tea Company, held March 18, the report and accounts were adopted and passed. —At the general meeting of the Hoolungorie Tea Company, held March 20, the report and accounts were adopted and passed.—At the general meeting of the Burkhola Tea Company, held March 20, a dividend of Rs.7.8 per share was declared.—*Englishman.*

RANGOON AND SITTANG RAILWAY.—Although not yet officially announced, we have the best authority for saying that sanction has been accorded by the Government of India for the construction of the Rangoon and Sittang Valley Railway, to be at once proceeded with. We fear this sanction has been accorded too late for much to be done this season; but in this case it may well be said better late than never.—*Rangoon Times.*

THE ASSAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—An important step has been taken towards the development of the resources of Assam by the concessions which the Government have granted to the newly-formed Assam Railway Company. The object of this company is to construct a railway from the Brahmapootra River at Debrooghur to Oadibya, with branches to Nagagoolie, Hopewell, and Makum. The line will open an important tea district, and will establish communication between the terminus of the river steamers and some coalfields which are believed to be of great value, and which are said to yield coal of a quality superior to that of the Bengal fields. The Government has agreed to grant the company for a period of twenty years such annual subsidy as may be required to make up, with the net profits of the railway, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. The subsidy is, however, in no case to exceed Rs.100,000 per annum when the whole line is opened, and is to become payable as each section is opened, proportionately to the length of the section. The Government reserves the right to purchase the line at the end of five years from its completion, or after each succeeding period of five years, by paying the company 20 per cent. in excess of the value of the property as a dividend-paying investment.—*Times Telegram.*

BRITISH BURMA.—The revenue accounts of British Burma for the year 1878-79 show an increase of Rs.8,97,094 in the gross demand, and of no less than Rs.16,30,844, or 10·18 per cent., in the net revenue, as compared with the previous year. This result, the official resolution informs us, was due chiefly to improved realisations under land revenue and customs. In the case of the former, there was a large addition to the area of culturable land liable to assessment; while under the head of customs there were no such excessive withdrawals of grain to non-dutiable Indian ports for famine requirements as in the two preceding years, and thus a larger quantity of duty-paying rice was available for shipment to England and elsewhere abroad. The rapid progress of this most paying of the provinces of our Indian Empire will be best seen from a comparison of the revenue with that of 1871-72, when the scheme of provincial services was first introduced. The net revenue for that year was Rs.1,23,79,440, while in the year under review it amounted to Rs.1,87,82,734, so that there has been an increase of more than 50 per cent. in the interval. During the same period the population has increased from 2,562,323 to 3,088,902, and the incidence of taxation per head from Rs.5-7 to Rs.9-8-11.—*Englishman.*

The administration report of British Burma for the official year 1878-79 has just been issued, and from it we gather that, notwithstanding the strained relations with Upper Burma, which injuriously affected commerce, trade continued to expand rapidly. Rice is the chief staple product of British Burma, and owing to the increased demand and consequent stimulus given to its production the purchasing power of the province has materially increased. Next to rice the chief exports of the country are teak, timber, cutch, cotton, and hides. The principal articles of import are cotton goods, raw silk, and piece goods. The total value of the sea-borne trade for the official year 1878-79 was £16,765,824, which is an increase of £1,080,904, or 6·89 per cent. over the previous year. As an instance of the great development which is taking place in that part of further India it may be mentioned that

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in [the last five years the value of country produce exported had risen from £3,023,763 to £5,329,551, or an increase of 76·26 per cent. The balance of trade is emphatically in favour of British Burma, as in the official year under consideration the exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by £1,577,187, while the importation of specie exceeded the export by £961,103. The condition of the public finances is also healthy, although from some important alterations made in the provincial system of finance there is a large decrease in what is termed "Imperial revenue." The gross receipts of the civil department from all sources amounted in 1878-79 to £2,218,573, as compared with £1,988,274 in the previous year; and of the total sum £1,051,367 was imperial, £967,910 provincial, £90,405 local, and £108,891 municipal. The total receipts give an incidence of taxation amounting to 14s. 4½d. per head, as compared with 13s. 2½d. in the preceding year, the population at the same time having increased considerably. The population of the province for the year is given in the revenue returns as 2,952,296, which shows an increase of 17,315 over the population in 1877. The prosperous condition of the province renders a slight increase of taxation easy to bear, and altogether British Burma shows symptoms of being one of the most progressive of British-Indian provinces.—*Times of India.*

MURDER OF A WIFE.—A clerk, named O'Rourke, employed in the Field Commissariat office, killed his wife by shooting her at Peshawur on March 28.

THE EGERTON MILLS COMPANY.—The promoters of the Egerton Mills scheme have not been able to obtain the large capital they required to float the undertaking on the scale described in the preliminary prospectus. They therefore propose to contract their operations, and to confine themselves for the present to the manufacture of blankets. This industry is thought likely to be little less remunerative to the actual shareholders than the large scheme would have been for a larger body of capitalists, and it is to be hoped that the spirited projectors of the Egerton Mills will ultimately be able to expand their operations, so as to introduce to this country the manufacture of the higher class of woollen goods which they originally aimed at producing. At any rate, the production by power-looms of an article of universal necessity, hitherto produced by hand labour, with satisfactory profit to the gaols and other places where it has thus been made, ought to be a remunerative enterprise.—*Pioneer*

SHEEP FARMING.—Sheep farming on a large scale is to be tried in the Mussoorie hills. The first attempt will probably be made at Jheerie Panee, a place about 5,000 feet above sea level.—*Indian Daily News.*

AGRICULTURE IN BENGAL.—Amongst the suggestions made by the Government of Bengal with regard to the encouragement of agriculture on an improved system amongst the natives of Bengal, the Government of India is said to have approved a proposition to send out two graduates of the Calcutta University to England to learn the arts of agriculture in one of the colleges of the United Kingdom, both theoretically and practically.—*Indian Daily News.*

MEYWAR.—The political agent at Meywar, in announcing the demise of Rao Bahadoor Rao Bukht Sing, C.I.E., of Bedla, pays the following tribute to his memory:—"The eminent character and sterling qualities of the late Rao are too well known to need much comment from me. For his conspicuous loyalty to the British Government, and for his faithful services to five different rulers of Meywar, he received on the occasion of the Imperial assemblage at Delhi the title of Rao Bahadoor, and when the Order of the Indian Empire was instituted by her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India he was nominated a Companion of the Order. In the late Rao the British Government have lost a most stanch and faithful adherent. His loss will be universally mourned, for he was one of whom it may be said that, whilst possessing hundreds of friends, he could count scarcely one enemy."—*Press Commissioner.*

MR. COXHEAD, magistrate of Dacca, has offered a prize of Rs.100 to the students of the Dacca College for the best essay in English on "The Emancipation of Women in Bengal."

MR. H. F. CLOGSTOUN, M.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as accountant-general, Bengal.

Mr. GOODRICKE has been appointed to succeed Mr. Mackenzie as collector of customs at Calcutta.

Mr. H. COCKERELL, secretary to the Bengal Government, will be appointed a member of the Bengal Council in place of Mr. T. C. Buckland, whose term of office expired on March 27.

THE title of Rai Bahadur has been conferred by Lord Lytton upon Subadar Huzoora Singh, commanding the infantry of the Rewah State, and that of Rao Bahadur on Sirdar Singh Jagudar of Katahra.

PROBABLE MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.—It is said, in consequence of the resignation of Dr. D. B. Smith, Dr. Coates has been appointed to the vacant post of principal of the Calcutta Medical College, and that Dr. Lidderdale, superintendent of vaccination, Darjiling Circle, will succeed Dr. Coates as sanitary commissioner, Bengal.—*Times of India.*

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that during the hot weather the Government of India, in the Military Department, will have an officiating secretary at Calcutta, and Colonel Lees is gazetted to the post. All correspondence about furlough and leave, promotion and retirement, pay and allowances, medals, clothing, and such reports and returns as are not wanted specially at Simla are to be sent to Calcutta.—*Times of India.*

CAPT. WOOLCOTT.—With the departure of the *Pekin* to-day, Capt. W. Woolcott, so long and so favourably known as commander of the P. and O. steamers *Nubia*, *Simla*, *Bengal*, and *Pekin*, bids a final farewell to Calcutta. A genuine old Indian mariner is Capt. Woolcott, for he first came to this country in the *Gloriana* in 1843, and has been going backwards and forwards ever since, so that, as the captain himself says, if he had been in military instead of the marine service he would have by this time been entitled to colonel's allowances. But we are glad to say that Capt. Woolcott is by no means in a state to be superannuated, and retires from the P. and O. service to fill an appointment known as the Blue Ribbon of the Mercantile Marine, having been elected an elder brother of the Trinity House, and an appointment for which his great practical knowledge and experience eminently fit him. We think that we are only expressing the feelings of his numerous friends, not only in Calcutta, but throughout India, when, in bidding him good-bye, we wish him many years of continued health and prosperity.—*Englishman*, March 30.

THE WILD ELEPHANTS PRESERVATION ACT.—The Act for the preservation of wild elephants has been extended to the whole of the Darjiling district, to the tract on the east of the Teesta known as the Western Dooars in the district of Jalpigori, and to that portion of the Jalpigori district on the west side of the Teesta known as the Baikantpur Forest.—*Pioneer.*

DISASTROUS FLOODS.—Disastrous floods, the result of unusually heavy rain, have occurred in Cachar. A message from Narencherra garden says: "Weather unusually wet; nineteen inches rain have fallen during the week." On Pamcherra garden the coolie lines have been carried away. There has also been some loss of life, some twenty coolies belonging to Barkhola Dooloocherra having been drowned at a ferry. A heavy gale swept over Commilla a few days ago and did a great deal of damage. Hundreds of huts are reported to have been blown down, and many more destroyed by a fire that broke out during the storm.—*Times of India.*

CASHMERE.—It is announced that the Maharaja of Cashmere has ordered the abolition of the license tax which had been levied on the professional classes for many years.—*Times of India.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 36,534 tons. For London *via* Canal the market closed firm at £2 17s. 6d. to £3 for wheat and £3 for rice; £2 15s. to £3 for hides, cotton, &c. *Via* Cape: Rice and wheat firm at £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d.; linseed, £2 10s.; jute and cotton, £2 10s. Liverpool *via* Canal: £2 15s. to £3 for Tincal, saltpetre, rice, and wheat; £3 10s. for oils and measurement. *Via* Cape: Rice and saltpetre, £2; linseed, £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s.; cotton, oils, &c., £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.—*Englishman.*

INDIGO.—The indigo crop advices received are of a favourable nature. The plant in Behar has generally come up exceedingly well, and so far gives every promise of a good and healthy crop. From Lower Bengal also the reports continue good.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MADRAS.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN SCHOOLS.—Colonel R. M. Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction, has submitted to Government the result of his inquiries into the question of making vaccination in schools compulsory. Colonel Macdonald himself recommends that vaccination be made compulsory—(1) in all Government and aided schools of every grade in the town of Madras. (2) In all Government and aided schools in the Mofussil in which English is taught. He would leave it to the local fund boards and municipalities to decide whether vaccination should be compulsory in all or any of the vernacular schools under their control or aided by them. Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner, generally approves of these measures and adds:—"I think, however, that the orders of Government as expressed in G. O., No. 2,049 of Oct. 28, 1879, Financial Department, in reference to the Chingleput and Saidapet Local Fund Boards, should be extended to all other local fund circles and municipalities. Practically it is found that unprotected children are not numerically great in Government schools, but they are numerous in local fund, municipal, and private schools, and it would be advisable to enable the local authorities to demand the vaccination of unprotected children admitted into them. From the commencement of the current year I have directed the deputy inspectors of vaccination to examine and report on the condition of pupils in all Government and aided schools in the towns and villages visited by them, and these orders are now being carried out." The Government have passed the following order on the subject:—"Until vaccination is made compulsory, Government cannot go as far as the Director of Public Instruction suggests. But Government wish that vaccination be made a condition precedent for holding a Government scholarship or stipend or free scholarship, and that it be required of

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all students in Government schools. It is not fair that vaccinated students should be exposed to risk (protected more or loss though they be) by the admission of unvaccinated fellow students. As regards local funds and municipal schools, the proceedings of Government, dated Oct. 28, 1879, No. 2,049, will be communicated to all local fund boards and municipalities."—*Madras Times.*

FURTHER MEDICAL REDUCTIONS.—One of the subjects that have been under the consideration of the Government of India in connection with the economies that have been exercising the souls of highly-placed officials on reductions intent is the abolition of the Presidency Medical Store Depot at Madras, which is now so ably superintended by Surgeon Major Cooper. This establishment has done good work in the past, and it is needless to say what an important place it has occupied among the Government institutions in this Presidency. It is, however, now to be numbered among things that were, and its death-warrant has been signed. Orders have been issued for the closing up of the depot. All indents for medicines from the hospitals of this Presidency are, in future, to be forwarded to the principal medical storekeeper of Bombay for supply, emergent indents alone being supplied in Madras, where there is to be only a small establishment to attend to these emergent requisitions. We do not know why this new arrangement should not work well, but if there are any defects in it there will be this to console the public—that a no inconsiderable saving will result from the measure.—*Madras Times.*

GOLD MINING.—A company is being formed in Madras to work the gold reefs in the Colar districts. Reefs in that district, as in Wynaad, have long been known to and worked by the natives. They are said to be well defined and to vary in thickness from 2 feet to 12 feet. The surface of the earth contains gold in minute particles, and some miners think that alluvial deposits may yet be discovered. Some ore taken from a reef in Colar now worked by the Ooregum Company gave over four ounces of gold to the ton.—*Times Telegram.*

AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION.—A correspondent writes:—"The annual report of the Baptist Telugu Mission for 1879 is published. Connected with the mission are seven stations, situated at Nellore, Ongole, Ramapatam, Secunderabad, Kurnool, Hanamaconda and Madras, with a Theological Seminary at Ramapatam. The station at Hanamacondah has been established during the year. The oldest station connected with this mission is at Nellore, which was established in 1840. The Ongole station has the largest church, numbering 13,106 members; and since Jan. 16 of this year about 1,000 more have been added, and all upon a profession of faith, after a thorough examination. The seminary at Ramapatam has six teachers, one missionary, and five natives. The students are divided into four classes and number 152. Connected with the seminary is also a church, in which the students work, and which numbers 418 members. Fever to a considerable extent has prevailed in the mission during the year, and the cyclone in November did considerable damage at Ongole and Ramapatam, yet the mission seems to be in a very prosperous condition. The people have in a great degree recovered from the effects of the famine; and the great mass of converts recently gathered in have, contrary to the fears and predictions of many, with few exceptions, stood firm in their new faith."—*Madras Times.*

THE REVENUE REPORT.—The annual revenue report of the Board of Revenue, Madras, for the year ending June 30, 1878, together with the orders of the local Government thereon, have recently been submitted to the Secretary of State. The administration of the land revenue is considered by Lord Cranbrook as, on the whole, eminently satisfactory. In a year, itself of deficiency of crops, depression of trade, and general unhealthiness which immediately succeeded the famine, the land in occupation exceeded by 50,000 acres the occupied area of 1874-75, while the total land revenue demand was eight lakhs in excess of the average demand before the famine, and fell short of it only by two and a-half lakhs when remissions are deducted. The collections within the year were 404 lakhs, only 10·2 per cent. short of the total demand in a normal year, and, adding collections up to the end of March, were about 523 lakhs; that is, 73 lakhs more than the usual demand were actually realised under most unfavourable circumstances. These facts, the Secretary of State considers, testify at once to a remarkable development of the power of the agricultural classes to resist and recover from the effects of unfavourable seasons, and to the energy of the Board of Revenue and of the officers under their control in realising the dues of the State. The realisations during the year under all heads of revenue amounted 841½ lakhs, while about 128 lakhs of the balance were recovered within the next nine months. In concluding his remarks the Secretary of State conveys his thanks to the Board of Revenue, both on account of their successful administration during the years 1877-78, and for the valuable report in which they have communicated its results to the Madras Government.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SPORTSMAN.—A correspondent supplies a Madras paper with some further particulars about the fatal accident to Mr. O. B. Irvine. The correspondent writes:—"On the 6th ult. Mr. O. B. Irvine, H.H. the Maharaja, and Mr. Willock went out to shoot a cheeta which had been carried out in its cage trap to an open spot near Vizianagram. The animal on being let out was pursued by dogs and brought to bay twice; on the second occasion it suddenly charged Mr. Willock, who fired both barrels of his rifle at it, as also did Mr. Irvine. None of these shots taking effect, the brute seized Mr. Willock by the arm and threw him down, also cutting open his foot. Mr. Costobadie, engineer to H.H. the Maharaja, then shot at the cheetah, hitting him in the chest, upon which he turned on the Maharaja, who, it appears, stuck his light spear in the brute's mouth, but was overthrown by the force of the charge, though his Highness is a powerful man. Mr. Irvine was then knocked over and bitten through the knee, when Mr. Costobadie ran close up and shot the cheetah through the head."—*Times of India.*

M. LAUGIER, French Governor of Pondicherry, has been paying an official visit to the Duke of Buckingham at Madras.

BOMBAY.

THE HYDERABAD GAOLS.—The gaols in the Nizam's dominions require reorganisation, and the correspondent of a native journal states that it is intended to reconstruct them on the model of the gaol at Akola. The writer states that the existing gaols are quite inadequate for their purpose and under bad control and management, notwithstanding that their maintenance costs a large amount of money annually.—*Bombay Gazette.*

RAMOOSES *v.* POLICEMEN.—We are glad to hear that, with a view of suppressing robberies by private watchmen in the places where they serve, the district superintendent of police has announced that the services of policemen can be obtained; and we have no doubt that residents who have ramoosees to watch their property will employ men of the police force in future. Several thefts have been reported of late on the part of private watchmen.—*Puna Observer.*

THE TOWN COUNCIL AND THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.—The result of the Bombay Town Council's consideration of the charges against the chief municipal executive engineer was that the council adopted the municipal commissioner's view, that the engineer had been guilty of great carelessness, but did not consider that his services ought to be dispensed with, and resolved that the commissioner's report should be officially communicated to Mr. Walton.—*Bombay Gazette.*

TESTIMONIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.—There is at the present moment a big secret in the Political Department of this Presidency which we have no desire to disclose prematurely. But there is no great harm in mentioning that a certain energetic collector who was much liked by those over whom he had borne sway for several years, was, upon the time drawing nigh for his transference to another collectorate, the object of addresses and good wishes and memorials, just as if he had been a governor going home to the elections. There was nothing to be said against that apparently, but one of his subordinates sent round circulars with a view to procuring a practical embodiment of the prevailing good will in the shape of subscriptions. The subscriptions were forthcoming, and there was a dinner and a portrait, and an overplus which was put aside for the establishment, in commemoration of the collector's term of office, of some institution in connection with the Education Department. So far everything went swimmingly. But when the Government was asked to take charge of the educational endowment it of course learned officially that there had been a subscription, and a subscription, too, set on foot by an official for the glorification of another official, his own superior. Then came the storm. Were not the parties concerned aware of resolutions made and provided to prevent this very scandal? "Grave derelictions of duty" and other phrases equally terrible were written all over sheets of foolscap and sent to the culprits. It was assumed—plausibly, but we are pretty sure unjustly—that the collector was perfectly aware of the steps taken by his subordinate, and he was the more severely reprimanded of the two. And the subscriptions are to be returned. Altogether a terrible wigging has been administered all round, and a number of well meaning people have been made very unhappy.—*Bombay Gazette.*

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WARDROP, deputy adjutant general, will be adjutant general, Bombay Army, during the absence of Brigadier General Brooke on active service in Southern Afghanistan.

M. VAUVERT DE MEAN, French Consul at Bombay, went home on April 1 on six months' leave.

THE PORT TRUST.—Bombay Castle, March 30.—With reference to section 9 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following return received from the secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—Return of persons elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, to be members of the board of trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of the elective trustees, who retire on March 31, 1880. Date of election March 9. Persons elected:—The Honourable M. Mowat, of the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; James N. Graham, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.; S. D. Sassoon, Esq., of the firm of Messrs David Sassoon and Co. The Honourable the Governor in Council is also pleased, under the said section, to reappoint the following gentlemen members of the board of trustees of the Port of Bombay:—

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Sorabjee Framjee Patell, Esq., Jairaz Peerbhoy, Esq., Vurjeevundas Madowdas, Esq.—*Gazette Extraordinary.*

CRICKET AT BARODA.—On Good Friday a cricket match was played at Baroda between eleven officers of the Gaekwar's regiments and an eleven from the Baroda High School. The former team consisted of five Europeans and six natives, while the school team was made up of seven Parsees, three Hindus, and one Mahomedan. Play commenced at 6 a.m., in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The school went in first and succeeded in putting together 126 runs, the chief scorer being Framjee with 61. Framjee is the son of Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee, the Chief Justice of Baroda. The officers then went in, but only scored 24 runs, so of course had to follow on. In their second essay they were rather more successful, making 39. The school team thus won the match in a single innings with 63 runs to spare. —*Times of India.*

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.—On March 30, before Mr. Justice West, the suit filed by the agent to the official liquidators of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank against Gunputrao Ballajee to recover Rs.1,400 and interest on calls due by the defendant to the bank was called on for hearing and final disposal. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the bank; the defendant did not appear. His lordship gave an *ex parte* decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs. Another suit filed by the same bank against Lukhmidass Morajee was dismissed with costs. In a third case against Kessowjee Wagjee, who appeared and produced a schedule of his debts and liabilities, judgment was passed for the bank for Rs.6,000 with interest at 5 per cent. from March 15 last up to date, with costs; further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. until payment. Execution of the decree to be stayed until Wednesday, April 7.—*Ibid.*

THE COTTON DEPARTMENT.—The annual administration report of the Bombay Cotton Department, together with a resolution of that Government, very fully reviewing it, has recently been laid before the Home Government. The report, which is an interesting one, shows that the season was generally unfavourable and the yield short. Prices were somewhat more favourable to the producer than in 1877-78, and there was, on the whole, an increase in the area cultivated with cotton as compared with that year. This increase was, however, confined almost entirely to the districts of Khandeish and Belgaum, and to the native States of Kattiawar and the Southern Mahratta country, while in the Guzerat collectorates there was a decrease of nearly 200,000 acres. Correct estimates were difficult to procure, and this was engaging attention. There were sixty-two prosecutions, all but six of which were successful, under the Cotton Frauds Act, and the new Act VII. of 1878 is said to have worked satisfactorily.—*Press Commissioner.*

A STATE PRISONER.—Lord Cranbrook has declined to interfere in the matter of a memorial from Sultan Hussein bin Ahmed, praying that he might be released from confinement in the Fort of Ahmednugger. It will be remembered that the petitioner was suspected of being connected with the murder of his brother, the Sultan of the Fudhill tribe, and that owing to his action in endeavouring to raise a rebellion against the young chief who succeeded to the throne he was deported to India.—*Times of India.*

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—The Contagious Diseases Act was revived in Bombay on the 1st ult. after a long interval, but the revival has been so sudden, and the authorities are so unprepared, that for some weeks to come the Act can only be nominally enforced. According to a Government resolution the Act will be worked by the Commissioner of Police, and the Government appeal to the "patriotism" of the inhabitants of Bombay and the "good sense" of the members of the corporation to see that it is properly enforced. But the inhabitants of Bombay and the members of the corporation have a right to learn something more about the way in which the cost of administering the law is to be defrayed before they commit themselves to a policy suddenly sprung upon them. At present nothing is popularly known, and we can ascertain little more than that three medical inspectors and a preventive and detective department are to be established. We also hear that a lock hospital is to be started as soon as a suitable building can be found, and that Dr. Anderson will probably be the resident surgeon. Dr. Doolittle is likely to be the European inspector, Dr. Sukharam Arjoon the Hindu inspector, and there will be one Parsee inspector. Beyond this nothing is even rumoured, and the corporation, who were invited to discuss the practicability of introducing the Act and to vote a sum of money for working it, are, we think, justified in regarding its sudden and unannounced introduction as a breach of faith that should free them from any possible responsibility. But we do not believe that the Act can be really put into force until the municipality is again asked to take proper cognisance of its existence. —*Times of India.*

ADMISSION OF NATIVES INTO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—Rules regarding the educational test for the admission of natives into the public service have been issued: (1.) Candidates who have passed the matriculation will have a preferential claim to vacant appointments over candidates who have merely passed the Public Service Examination (first class), unless these last hold the second year certificate for the Agricultural High School Class. (2.) Candidates who have passed the F. A. Examination will have a preferential claim for situations of Rs.30 and upwards over candidates either in or out of the service who have merely matriculated. (3.) At least one-half of all vacancies in departments other than the Revenue Department, of the value of Rs.50 per mensem and upwards, will be given to graduates, especially to graduates of distinction.—*Times of India.*

MORTALITY IN BERAR.—We are glad to announce that our repeated notice of the great mortality in Berar during the years 1878 and 1879 (from 8,000 to 15,000 deaths monthly!) has at last attracted the attention of the British Resident. Sanitary rules have been framed and have received the sanction of the Government of India. Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., truly calls it "the terrible mortality of the years 1878 and 1879." We trust the sanitary rules will be strictly enforced by all the European district officers; if they are left to patels of villages they will be useless. The total deaths in Berar for December, 1879, are 5,252 in the six districts, of which 3,370 deaths were from fever.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The following officers embarked on board the B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Umballa* on March 27 for Karachi, *en route* to join the Bombay column at the front:—Brigadier General Brooke, Captain Anderson, Captain William Cooke Collis. The Indian Government steamer *Dalhousie* 1,860 tons, Captain W. Powell, was to sail on the 2nd inst. for Karachi towing the sailing ship *Czarewitch*, with 1 officer, 2 commanding officers, 76 rank and file, 1 public and 20 private followers, and 8 horses of 2nd Light Cavalry; 1 officer, 1 lady, and 2 children of 14-1 R.A., in *Dalhousie*; 1 officer, 3 commanding officers, 69 rank and file, 2 public and 72 private followers, and 42 horses of 2nd Light Cavalry, in *Czarewitch*; 1 officer of 29th N.I. The following is the list of officers:—Lieut. Col. A. W. Macnaghton and Captain W. H. D. James, 2nd L.C., Captain Radford, R.A., Captain C. E. Yates, 29th Regt., and Major Moore, 9th Regt. N.I. —*Bombay Gazette.*

H.M.'s TROOPSHIP "MALABAR."—The Indian troopship *Malabar*, Capt. Grant, arrived at Portsmouth last Thursday morning, having, notwithstanding the foul condition of her hull, made a good passage. She brought 153 invalids and 13 time-expired men belonging to the Royal Artillery for Woolwich; 481 invalids, 158 time-expired men, and ten insane persons for Netley, besides 96 women, 231 children, and the following officers:—Major Kerr, 7th Foot; Lieut. Baly and Quartermaster Ashlee, R.A.; Capt. Allen, 15th Foot; Major Marshall and Veterinary Surgeon Philips, R.H.A.; Lieut. M'Donnell, 12th Foot; Lieut. Varrener, 14th Foot; Lieut. Bowring, 54th Foot; Capt. Waterfield, Lieut. Townsend, Quartermasters Walker and Cliff, and Veterinary Surgeon Gillespie, R.A.; Capt. Ridgeway, 44th Foot; Capt. Chisholme, 9th Lancers; Lieut. Mason, R.E.; Capt. Turner, 8th Foot; Capt. Newington, 22nd Foot; Capt. Kelly, 40th Foot; Capt. Palmer, 63rd Foot; Lieut. Coles, 100th Foot; Lieut. Mildmay, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Graves, 3rd Foot; Capts. York and Mayne, Lieut. Inglefield, and Quartermasters Gunn and Hambly, R.A.; Lieut. Col. Cuthbert and Lieut. Pogson, 15th Foot; Quartermasters Briggs and Langrich, R.H.A.; Capt. Triphook, 12th Foot; Lieut. Wemyss, 14th Foot; Lieut. Hickman, 54th Foot; Capt. Fawcett, 33rd Foot; Lieut. Maxwell, 89th Foot; Lieut. Durham, 10th Hussars; Lieut. Ball, 6th Foot; Capt. Stevenson, 18th Foot; Lieut. Cumberland, 39th Foot; Quartermaster Murray, 51st Foot; Capt. Welman, 85th Foot; Lieut. Campbell, 90th Foot; Surgeons Major W. Wilson, J. Candy, W. Cattell, Scanlan, Bourke, J. Kellie, Hollingsworth, E. Low, and Fitzgerald; and Surgeon A. B. Miller, of the Army Medical Department. The men for Netley belong to the 2nd Battalion 7th, 2nd Battalion 11th, 2nd Battalion 15th, 29th, 66th, 78th, and 83rd Foot, stationed in the Bombay Presidency; the 2nd Battalion 16th, 2nd Battalion 13th, 33rd, 43rd, 44th, 48th, and 89th Foot, stationed in the Madras Presidency; and the 9th Lancers, 2nd Battalion 1st, 1st Battalion 5th, 2nd Battalion 8th, 2nd Battalion 9th, 1st Battalion 12th, 2nd Battalion 4th, 1st Battalion 25th, 39th, 40th, 51st, 54th, 65th, 73rd, 82nd, 92nd, and 100th Foot; and the Rifle Brigade, stationed in the Bengal Presidency. There were seven cases of measles. The deaths during the voyage were those of twelve men, one woman, and three children. One of the men committed suicide in the Indian Ocean by jumping overboard. One woman was confined of twins, both of whom died. The *Malabar*, having completed her programme of troop service, was inspected at Portsmouth on Monday by Admiral Ryder, the commander in chief. It is not intended this year to reduce her complement, as is usually the case at the termination of the trooping season, but her crew will receive a fortnight's leave of absence in watches. This departure from precedent is rendered necessary by the circumstance that the *Crocodile* and *Serapis*, which are the only ships of the type which still retain the simple horizontal engines with which they were originally fitted, are about to be provided with vertical compound engines by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, of Deptford, who engined the ship, and will, consequently, be unfit for service for some time.

THE COBDEN CLUB.—Intimation has been received from Calcutta that Manmathanath Ghosh, of the Calcutta University, by gaining the first position in political economy in the honour examination in history, becomes entitled to the Cobden Club silver medal for 1880.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE question of the strength of and the treatment to be accorded to the important branch of the public service in India is one that cannot be settled offhand, nor without some regard, at least, being paid to the fair claims and aspirations of the able officers, whether military or civil, that compose it. The circumstances of our Indian Empire cause immense importance to attach to the maintenance of a permanent body, whose numbers shall not be diminished beyond the needful supply, nor recruited from applicants inferior in ability, by reduction of the status and emoluments pertaining to the engineers of India. In an able minute, so far back as June, 1877, Sir Andrew Clarke recorded his opinion that engineer officers, both military and civil, had won a claim to consideration from the loyal way in which they had abstained from embarrassing the Government by petitions or representations. It was then an object to place the establishment on a permanent basis, relieving it from the difficulty of overcrowding, and providing for a suitably proportionate strength, with fitting pay and prospects. As our readers know, the economical pressure put upon the Government of India, especially in the direction of expenditure upon public works, led to consequent reductions being peremptorily called for. It is of course an impossible method of carrying on the business, as it may be termed, of Indian engineering, or, in other words, of maintaining and extending as may be possible those great public works which in India are a State necessity, to have constantly increasing discontent, only relieved by uncertain depletion, among this important class of State servants. Both in working and in recruiting the injurious effects of such an unwise system, or rather want of system, must be felt to the exceeding detriment of the public service. The skilled warders who watch to prevent or repair the seeming freaks of nature in India cannot be men insufficiently trained or held in cheap esteem. The department may have been overcrowded in late years, but it cannot be reduced to too low a strength. A peace establishment of an army may be so reduced that the outbreak of war entails unnecessarily heavy outlay and finds helpless unpreparedness. Still, there may be some time, though short of expectation and preparation; but the army of engineers must always be at work, always prepared to resist outbreaks of physical agencies which give no note of warning and which require constant vigilance and caution. It is easy to point to blunders of construction on the part of the Public Works Department, but the successes, the constant usefulness, of the Indian engineers may escape note because they form part of the conditions of existence, and are only noted when withdrawn or pretermitted. The establishment deserves, therefore, every consideration, if only from purely selfish motives, from the Government of India. Not only to the members of the department, but to all who are interested in the progress and condition of India, the report which has been recently presented to Government is of interest. The committee, composed of the following officers:—Major Generals Fraser (president), Trevor, and Crofton, Col. W. S. Trevor, Major Filgate, and Mr. A. B. Sampson, had it proposed to them to consider the reconstruction of the department on a reduced scale. They have, as their report shows, very carefully gone into all the branches of the question, and have offered to Government the recommendations which are summarised in another column. The report itself is too long and too crowded with tables of averages and scales of pay for reproduction. It commences by showing that, taking the provisionally sanctioned strength of the department under the Government of India—viz., 717, of all classes and grades, the annual rate of disappearance from its ranks will be 4·131 per cent., made up of 2·25 from death, and the rest from retirement after attaining the fifty-sixth year. The committee are very careful to point out that though they have elected to take a low scale of casualties rather than a high one, to prevent the accumulation and disappointment of supernumeraries, yet nothing like a uniform flow of promotion can be expected. The officers of Royal Engineers constitute now about 25 per cent. of the whole strength, and the committee consider their case at length in the latter part of the report. The committee, in dealing with the prospects of promotion, have gone carefully into the probable retirements and disappearances up to the year 1904, and have arrived at the result that during the next ten years there will probably be an average of twenty vacancies annually, and, if it is decided to absorb the eighty-six supernumeraries, that there then will be only twelve appointments every year up to 1890. The prospects as at present held out to aspirants, even without the additional discouragement caused by the recent stagnation, are judged by the committee to be disheartening. Assuming that retirement is made compulsory at fifty-five, a young man joining at twenty years of age must expect to remain till his sixteenth year of service in the class of assistants. Unless exceptionally fortunate, he cannot hope to rise beyond the executive class till his twenty-ninth year of service. He may or he may not obtain subsequent promotion to superintending engineer, and thence to the rank of chief engineer for a brief period. If he does not attain promotion he has to retire on a low scale of pension, inasmuch as his pay for the last five years of service has been below Rs.12,000 per annum. The committee has addressed itself to removing this discouragement and to ameliorating the prospects and position of the members of the depart-

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ment. For the first year or two of his service an officer is only a learner in departmental ways, then he becomes of some practical use, but is not competent for an independent post till after five or six years more. During the next decade officers generally are employed in detached charges, practically doing the work of an executive engineer, after which they become fitted, if not incompetent, for a divisional charge. Eight or ten years of independent divisional practice enables the heads of the department to estimate a man's fitness for promotion, which the committee seem to think, of course, always goes by merit, at least in India. As the committee cannot reduce the numbers provisionally sanctioned, and are unwilling to increase the higher classes on account of the consequent increase in cost, they have applied themselves to the repartition the number in the grades of the lower class, the creation of a new class intermediate between assistant and executive engineers, and the readjustment of the salaries of the latter, whom it is proposed to designate divisional engineers, the gradation system being altogether abolished. Out of the 381 assistant engineers it is proposed to constitute a new class, in two grades of 100 each, to be called deputy engineers. The remaining 181 would, according to the proposed scheme, be divided also into two grades, the first containing, on an average, 150 officers, the remainder being included in the second. The proposed system of annual increments of salary is strongly urged by the committee in order to do away with the hardships to which many deserving and hardworking officers are now exposed, simply on account of the paucity of the higher posts, which prevents nearly two-thirds of the divisional engineers from rising beyond that rank. It is recommended to raise the average pay from the present scale of less than Rs.720 to not less than Rs.850 per mensem, the range being from Rs.650 to Rs.1,050 as the maximum for the last five years of service. Under the new system the estimated length of service would be 1·07 years assistant engineer, second grade; 5·57 years first grade; 4·19 and 4·56 years as deputy engineer, second and first grade respectively, while the period of service of the divisional, including chief and superintending, engineers would be 14·61 years under and five over fifty years of age. Increments in no case are to begin until all officers are thirty-six years of age, but all executive engineers, 4th grade on the present list, would at once become divisional engineers at the rate of Rs.650 per mensem, but would not receive any increase until they had completed their thirty-sixth year, if under the age, or until one year after appointment, if over it. In order to prevent an undue accumulation of men on high rates of pay it is proposed that the beginning of increments in the case of executive engineers in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades should be limited to the ages of forty-eight, forty-two, and thirty-six respectively in the case of those younger. Those older than the above who had served one year or more in the grade to begin at once, and the others after they had completed one year's service. An advantage claimed for the system of increments, coupled with the extension to all of the privileges of attaining the highest rate of pension, is that the claims of seniority will not clash with merit in selection for the higher appointments, with regard to which no change is proposed. An objection brought against the scheme is that questions of age are mixed up with questions of increase to salaries, and that the benefit of exceptional abilities and good service is not given either to the possessors or to the Government. Another alleged feature of the scheme is that Royal Engineer officers are placed in a more advantageous position than the civilians, as well as their comrades in the regular army. The committee, however, bring forward many facts and figures to show that officers serving in the purely military branch of the army are practically as well, if not better, paid than Royal Engineer officers in the Public Works Department, and that the present departmental standing of these officers is better at present than it may be calculated to be in the future. The elaborate comparison of rates of pay and chances of promotion has led them to a conclusion which is thus stated:—

"Under the circumstances presented in the foregoing review, and considering the wide field for obtaining distinction, civil, military, political, enjoyed by the officers of the Staff Corps, the committee cannot recommend, in the interests of the State and of the department, as well as in those of the officers themselves, that their allowances should in any way be reduced. They recommend, on the contrary, that officers of Royal Engineers should benefit with the civil engineers by the proposed increase of civil pay in the lower classes, such increase being practically not quite equivalent to compensation for the disadvantages under which they labour in comparison with officers of the Staff Corps."

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, March 27.)

MORGAN, Hon. E. C., has resigned his office of additional member of the Council.

CROWDY, Major J. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

Changes in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

WILKINSON—MARTON—DENNYS—Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, deputy examiner, 1st grade (temporary rank), from the Accountant General's office to the Rajputana State Railway; Mr. W. H. Marton, deputy examiner 2nd grade, from the Rajputana State Railway to Punjab; Mr. E. A. Dennys, deputy examiner, 2nd grade (temporary rank), from Punjab to the Military Works Branch.

JAMES, Mr. J. O. N., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Postings made:—

REBSCH—NEVILLE—PETERS—Mr. S. Rebsch, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, Jacobabad section, Kandahar Railway; Lieut. J. Neville, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Jacobabad section, Kandahar Railway; Major E. N. Peters, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Kandahar State Railway, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez sections.

SHELLOCK, Mr. O. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Attock Bridge Division to the Peshawur Division P.N.S. Railway.

LARGE, Mr. P. T., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Attock Bridge Division to the office of engineer in chief.

Extract from brigade orders by the commandant, Central India Horse, Feb. 16, confirmed:—

BANNERMAN—VINCENT—Consequent on the return of Major J. College 2nd squadron commander, 2nd Regt., from furlough, Major A. J. Bannerman, officiating 2nd squadron commander, 2nd Regt., will revert to his substantive appointment in the 1st Regt., and Capt. H. A. Vincent, squadron officer, 1st Regt., will officiate as 3rd squadron commander, during the absence of Capt. A. H. S. Neill.

HILBERT, Mr. W., to be vice-consul for Denmark, at Moulmein.

JONES, Mr. W. B., commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned District, to officiate as resident, 1st class, and resident at Hyderabad, vice Col. Sir R. J. Meade, proceeding on privilege leave.

BELL, Lieut. Col. J. G., judicial commissioner, to officiate as commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned District, vice Mr. W. B. Jones.

BUSHBY, Lieut. Col. J. T., officiating deputy commissioner, 1st class, to officiate as judicial commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Lieut. Col. J. G. Bell.

STRATTON, Dr. J. P., officiating resident, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive grade of political agent, 1st class.

Temporary promotions in the graded Political Service:—

Lieut. Col. S. B. Miles, political agent, 2nd class, and officiating

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resident, 2nd class, to be political agent, 1st class, substantive pro tem., but to continue to officiate as resident, 2nd class; Col. M. Thomson, political agent, 2nd class, and officiating political agent, 1st class, to be political agent, 1st class, substantive pro tem.; Major E. S. Reynolds, political agent, 3rd class, and officiating political agent, 1st class, to be political agent, 2nd class, substantive pro tem., but to officiate as political agent, 1st class; Capt. H. Wyllie, political agent, 3rd class, and officiating political agent, 2nd class, to be political agent, 2nd class, substantive pro tem.; Capt. J. H. C. G. Lassalle, political assistant, 1st class, and officiating political agent, 3rd class, to officiate as political agent, 2nd class; Major V. E. Law, political assistant, 1st class, and officiating political agent, 3rd class, to be political agent, 3rd class, substantive pro tem.; Capt. A. C. Talbot, political assistant, 3rd class, political assistant, 1st class, substantive pro tem., and officiating political agent, 3rd class, to be political agent, 3rd class, substantive pro tem.; Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, C.S., political assistant, 2nd class, and officiating political assistant, 1st class, to officiate as political agent, 3rd class; Lieut. T. Hope, political assistant, 3rd class, and officiating political agent, 3rd class, to be political assistant, 1st class, substantive pro tem., but to continue to officiate as political agent, 3rd class; Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, political assistant, 3rd class, and officiating political assistant, 1st class, to be political assistant, 1st class, substantive pro tem.; Capt. N. C. Martelli, political assistant, 3rd class, and officiating political assistant, 1st class, to be political assistant, 2nd class, substantive pro tem., but to continue to officiate as political assistant, 1st class.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Capt. J. F. Garwood, R.E., executive engineer, Lucknow Division, Military Works, three months' privilege leave; Mr. J. W. Brassington, executive engineer, Mayo College Division, three months' privilege leave; Col. Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident, 1st class, and Resident at Hyderabad, two months privilege leave.

MEDICAL.

TOWNSEND—The services of Deputy Surgeon General S. C. Townsend are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from April 1, for appointment as surgeon general in the Punjab.

HUTCHINSON, Deputy Surgeon General J. A. C., M.D., is appointed deputy surgeon general for civil medical administration in the Central Provinces, with effect from April 1.

MILITARY.

Arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department during the absence this season of his Excellency and the Council from the Presidency:—

LEES—DEANE—Col. W. M. Lees, deputy secretary, will officiate as secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, at the Presidency; Capt. T. Deane, 3rd assistant secretary and officiating first assistant secretary, will officiate as deputy secretary.

Appointments in the Account Department from March 6, vice Col. H. A. Cockburn, military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, who vacates on succeeding to the colonel's allowance:—

HAY—ARMSTRONG—HUNT—SAWYER—WOODCOCK—Col. G. J. D. Hay, military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade; Col. C. Armstrong, military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade; Lieut. Col. W. S. Hunt, military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade; Capt. G. W. Sawyer, military accountant, 3rd class, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade; Capt. H. F. Woodcock, assistant military accountant, to be military accountant, 3rd class.

Promotions:—

Bengal Army.—Capt. F. W. Macmullen, Gen. List, Cavalry, to be Major, March 20, 1880; Medical Department—Surgeons D. D. Cunningham, M. B. H. Whitwell, A. Cameron, M.D., B. Evers, M.D., J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., A. G. Grant, M. B. W. Jackson, G. G. M'Laren, M.B., and J. J. Monteath, M.D., to be surgeons major from April 1. Public Works Department—Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary H. E. Mitchell, to be deputy commissary; Hon. Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary G. Blake, supernumerary, to be assistant commissary; Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary B. Revell, supernumerary, to be assistant commissary; Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Wilson, to be assistant commissary; and Conductor J. Walshe, to be deputy assistant commissary, from December 4, 1879, vice Hon. Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary J. Roberts, deceased.

GOUGH, Brigadier Gen. H. H., C.B., V.C., to command the Cavalry Brigade, Cabul Field Force, vice Brigadier Gen. W. G. D. Massy, from March 1.

ORR—PAGET—PAYNE—WIGRAM—HUTTON—SHERER—ORR—Messrs. T. C. Orr, H. E. C. Paget, E. W. Payne, A. R. Wigram, H. L. Hutton, W. M. Sherer, and A. W. Orr are posted to the Transport Department with the local and temporary rank of lieutenant.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Captain H. M. M. Wood, S.C., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, Punjab—(medical certificate) for one year 182 days; Major A. Davidson, S.D., to Europe on medical certificate; 2nd Lieutenant A. Morris, 13th Hussars, to England for two months, pending transfer to another regiment; Lieutenant H. J. Baly, R.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. H. F. S. Ramsden, 67th Foot, for six months, on [medical certificate; Captain G. W. Hutchinson, 90th Foot, to England, for three months; Surgeon Major C. E. Raddock, for three months, on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, March 18.)

HAYES, Capt. J. B., 12th Lancers, is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission.

CARANDINI, Second Lieut. Frank J., 8th Hussars, to be adjutant, vice Rawlinson, promoted, dated Nov. 14.

JONES, Lieut. M. Q., 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Ball, resigned, dated March 2.

GWYNNE—GRONOW—COOK—The committee of paymastership sanctioned for the 63rd Foot has been reconstructed as follows, from Feb. 28:—Capt. and Local Major N. X. Gwynne, president; Capt. W. L. Gronow and Lieut. H. R. Cook, members.

BALDWIN—MANN—WOOD—Committee of paymastership in the 88th Foot:—Capt. F. C. Baldwin, president; Lieut. H. B. Mann and A. H. Wood, members.

SHEARBURN—The name of Capt. E. E. Shearburn, 9th Lancers, is to be substituted for that of Capt. H. W. Apperley in the list of officers detailed for duty with regimental depots.

KING—The name of Lieut. H. King, 2-6th Foot, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

WEBB—ANDERSON—PERRY—A'COURT—Capt. E. A. H. Webb, 2nd Battalion, and Capt. J. G. Anderson, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot; Lieut. A. W. Perry, 4th Battalion, and Capt. C. A'Court, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

Orders confirmed:—

HINDE—Mach Station O., April 10, appointing Lieut. C. W. Hinde, 1st Bombay N.I., to act as station staff officer.

BIRD—Southern Afghanistan Field Force—O., dated Dec. 31, appointing Major G. C. Bird, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be brigade major, Cavalry Brigade, from the 26th idem, vice Major H. R. Abadie.

SIM—Cabul Division—O., dated Feb. 5, appointing Lieut. G. H. Sim, R.E., assistant field engineer, from Jan. 21.

WATTS—MORRIS—Jubbulpore Station—O., dated March 5, directing Col. W. N. Watts, 2-1st Foot, to assume command of the station of Jubbulpore, from the 6th idem, and Major R. Morris, transport officer, to officiate as station staff officer, vice Major G. A. Way.

MELVILL, Fyzabad Garrison O., Feb. 28, appointing Lieutenant P. J. Melvill, 73rd Foot, to officiate as station staff officer at Fyzabad, with effect from the 29th idem., vice Major R. M. Jennings, 6th Bengal Cavalry, who resigns at his own request.

BATTYE—59th Foot, R.O., Feb. 18, appointing Lieutenant M. W. Battye to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieutenant A. D. Worgan, relieved.

LYNCH—LEAN—BROWNE—12th Bengal Cavalry, R.O., Jan. 14, making the following appointments from Dec 1, 1879, vice Major A. P. Broome:—Captain J. B. Lynch, squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieutenant W. W. Lean, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Green; and Lieutenant G. U. Browne, officiating squadron officer, on probation, to officiate as squadron commander.

RAVENSHAW—9th N.I.—R.O., dated Feb. 24, appointing Lieut. C. W. Ravenshaw, wing officer, returned from political employ, to officiate as quartermaster.

STEVENS—BINGHAM—13th N.I.—R.O., dated March 1, making the following appointments, consequent on Col. N. Barton, officiating commandant, having joined and assumed command of the regiment:—Major G. B. Stevens, wing commander, to officiate as second in command, and Capt. E. H. Bingham, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

CRAWLEY—22nd N.I.—R.O., dated March 1, appointing Second Lieut. G. B. Crawley, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as adjutant.

BOILEAU—HENDERSON—44th N.I.—R.O., dated Feb. 3, making the following appointments, with effect from Jan. 27, consequent on the promotion of Capt. R. K. Ridgeway:—Lieut. T. S. Boileau, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, and Lieut. P. E. Henderson, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, March 19.)

FITZGERALD—2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.—Lieut. L. F. FitzGerald to be adjutant, vice Marsham, resigned, dated Feb. 23.

CATES—12th N.I.—Lieut. G. E. H. Cates, 1-3rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated Feb. 21.

BRUCE, Lieut. Col. A., Bengal Staff Corps, is transferred for general duty from Sialkot to Peshawur.

WILSON, Lieut. Col. C. W., R.A., to proceed from Agra to Rawal Pindi, for duty with R.A. at the latter station.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

SMITH, Mr. A., officiating commissioner of the Orissa Division and superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is confirmed in his appointment from Oct. 6 last, vice Mr. F. R. Cockerell, retired.

GLAZIER, Mr. E. G., magistrate and collector, Dinagepore, to be a magistrate and collector of the 1st grade, from Oct. 6 last, vice Mr. A. Smith.

NEWBERRY, Mr. H. J., magistrate and collector of Bhagulpore, to be a magistrate and collector of the 2nd grade, from Oct. 6 last, vice Mr. E. G. Glazier.

BARTON, Mr. E. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Gya, to be a magistrate and collector of the 3rd grade, from Oct. 6 last, vice Mr. H. J. Newberry. Mr. Barton will continue to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors.

CURRIE, Mr. G. M., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chumparun, to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade, from Nov. 22.

NOLAN, Mr. P., to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, from Feb. 1, but will continue to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

BAYLEY, Mr. C. S., assistant magistrate and collector, Raneegunge, Burdwan, to have charge of the Barh Division of the Patna District.

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CASPERSZ, Mr. C. P., assistant magistrate and collector, Cutwa, Burdwan, to have charge of the Raneegunge Division of that district.

DEY, Mr. G. G., to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade.

WHITMORE, Mr. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Mozufferpore, to act as district and sessions judge of Midnapore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Cornell.

SMITH, Mr. E. M'L., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, temporarily to be a deputy magistrate and deputy collector of the 7th grade.

CURRIE, Mr. G. M., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chumparun, to act as magistrate and collector of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. M. Clay.

WALLER, Mr. R. M., deputy commissioner, Darjiling, to act in the 2nd grade of deputy commissioners, vice Major E. G. Lillingston.

SAMUELLS, Major W. L., officiating deputy commissioner, Hazareebagh, to act in the 3rd grade of deputy commissioners, vice Mr. R. M. Waller.

RENNY, Mr. R. H., assistant commissioner, Palamow, Lohardugga, to act temporarily in the 1st grade of assistant commissioners, from 29th ult., vice Major W. L. Samuells.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W. N., officiating assistant commissioner, Pakour, Sonthal Pergunnahs, to act in the 2nd grade of assistant commissioners.

MAGUIRE, Mr. H. F. J. T., assistant magistrate and collector, Bhagulpore, to have charge of the Begoo Serai Division of the Monghyr District, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Kennedy.

BADCOCK, Mr. F. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, to act temporarily as magistrate and deputy collector of that district.

SMITH, Mr. T., district and sessions judge, Backergunge, to act, in the 1st grade of district judges, vice Mr. H. Beverley.

GREY—The services of Captain L. J. H. Grey, assistant commissioner, in charge of the Burkagurh estate in Chota Nagpore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

BATTRAY, Mr. B., district superintendent of police, to act as district superintendent of police, Bogra, during the absence, on leave, of Major W. W. Hume.

NICHOLSON, Mr. R. W., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares agency, to act as sub deputy opium agent of Goruckpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. E. Mendham.

FURLOUGHS.—Dr. C. N. Banerjee, dep. magistrate and dep. collector, in charge of the Chooadanga division of the Nuddea District, for one year; Major W. W. Hume, district superintendent of police, Bogra, leave for six months; Mr. J. Kennedy, assistant magistrate and collector of the Begoo Serai Division of the Monghyr District, leave for three months; Mr. W. Cornell, district and sessions judge of Midnapore, leave for three months; Mr. A. Weekes, officiating magistrate and collector, Chumparun, furlough for six months; Mr. J. White, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Barh, Patna, for eighteen months; Mr. C. E. Mendham, sub deputy opium agent of Goruckpore, Benares agency, for six months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, Bannu, to officiate as under secretary to Government, Punjab.

BEACHCROFT, Mr. F. P., judicial assistant, Sialkot, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Sialkot, from March 19, vice Mr. T. W. Smith, transferred.

MACAULIFFE, Mr. M., officiating deputy commissioner, from Muzaffargarh to Hissar District, vice Col. T. F. Foster, proceeding on furlough.

ROWE, Mr. J. E., extra assistant commissioner, Montgomery, to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi, vice Mr. E. W. Parker.

WILKINSON—The services of Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, officiating judicial assistant, Mooltan, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Court, Punjab.

CLARK, Mr. W. O., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Jhang to Jhelum District, and appointed temporarily to the charge of the Pind Dadan Khan sub-division, from February 22.

LUDLAM, Mr. W., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Ludhiana, is transferred to the Rawul Pindi District for special duty at the Attock bridge.

LOSE—PLOWDEN—BROWN—EGERTON—MAYNE—The services of the undermentioned police officers have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Transport Department:—Mr. A. H. G. Close, assistant district superintendent; Mr. R. C. Plowden, assistant district superintendent; Mr. L. W. R. Brown, assistant district superintendent; Mr. B. Egerton, assistant district superintendent; Mr. A. Mayne, assistant district superintendent.

Orders confirmed :—

LEWES—Abbottabad Station O., March 13, directing Capt. J. M. D. Lewes, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to take over charge of the depot, 6th Punjab Infantry, from Major S. J. Browne, 6th Punjab Infantry.

ALLEN—Appointing Lieut. B. M. Allen, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to the charge of the depot, 5th Goorkha Regiment, vice Major S. J. Browne, 5th Punjab Infantry, proceeding on field service with his regiment.

SMALLMAN, Mr. H. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals, which he joined on Feb. 16.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. A. Roe, settlement officer, Mooltan, to Europe, for eight months; Mr. H. V. S. Baker, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, personal assistant to superintending enginer, Sirhind Canal, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

NOBLE, Major C. S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Bahraich, privilege leave for three months, from April 19.

MOULE, Mr. H. F. D'O., joint magistrate, 1st grade, Saharanpur, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Moradabad.

BARSTOW, Mr. H. C., officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, Banda, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Cawnpore.

WILLIAMS, Mr. G. R. C., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Muttra, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Farukhabad.

MOENS, Mr. S. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, Mirzapur.

CARTER, Mr. J. H., joint magistrate, 1st grade, is posted to the Basti District.

PERKINS, Col. J., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Partabgarh, to officiate as commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, from April 1, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden.

JACKSON, Mr. W. G., C.S., is posted to the Mirzapore District as assistant magistrate and collector.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, from Sitapur to Bahraich.

DANIELL, Mr. C. J., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, from Mirzapur to Moradabad.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., assistant commissioner, Sitapur, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. E. Neale, settlement officer, Hamirpur, to Europe for eight months from April 17; Major C. S. Noble, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Bahraich, privilege leave for three months.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 31.)

DAVIES, Mr. J. A., barrister at law, to be assistant secretary to Government, in the Judicial and Legislative Departments.

SMITH, Mr. C. E., to act as assistant superintendent of police, North Arcott, during the absence of Mr. A. P. Agar on privilege leave.

GALTON, Mr. C. A., to be secretary to the Board of Revenue, vice Mr. H. E. Stokes.

STURROCK, Mr. J., to be sub secretary to the Board of Revenue, vice Mr. Galton.

GRIGG, Mr. H. B., to be under secretary to Government in the departments under the chief secretary, vice Mr. Sturrock, but to continue to act as sub secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. Sturrock on leave.

BENSON, Mr. R. S., to be assistant commissioner, Nilgiris, vice Mr. Grigg.

TATE, Mr. W. J., acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Kurnool, to act as collector and magistrate of the district during the absence of Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite on privilege leave.

GARSTIN—MACKENZIE—Mr. J. H. Garstin, collector and district magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, assumed charge of the district from Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, acting senior assistant collector in charge, on the 16th inst.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—The Rev. D. G. Clarke, M.A., chaplain of Vellore, to Europe on medical certificate.

MEDICAL.

LEMOTTEE, Surg. G. H., A.M.D., from medical charge detachment, 33rd Foot, Seetabuldee, to medical charge detachment 2-13th Foot Seetabuldee.

ROUTH, Surg. J. I., A.M.D., from doing duty 89th Foot Rangoon (now at Port Blair), to medical charge detachment 19th Foot, Port Blair.

REPORTER, Surg. M. E., on being relieved at Chittoor, to proceed to Jubbulpore and take medical charge of the wing 13th Regt. M.N.I.

MILITARY.

The following promotion is made, subject to her Majesty's approval :—

Madras Staff Corps—Major Henry Tristram O'Reilly, having completed twenty-six years' service to be lieutenant colonel from March 24.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major C. J. Smith, Royal (Madras) Engineers, deputy consulting engineer for railways, furlough (private affairs) out of India for eighteen months; Major R. W. M. Wetherall, 2-16th Foot, for six months, from Feb. 26, or date of departure for Europe, private affairs.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, March 15.)

SHIFFNER—Lieut. J. Shiffner, M Battery 6th Brigade R.A., has been allowed to exchange into a battery at home, and to proceed to England accordingly to join his new battery.

SMITH, Lieut. S. G. D., O Battery 1st Brigade R.A., to proceed forth with to Kuram for duty with ordnance field park.

STRICKLAND, Col. W. G. M., from second in command and officiating commandant, 13th Regiment N.I., to commandant, 13th Regimen N.I.

Orders confirmed :—

CHAPLIN—Feb. 6—By the officer commanding British Burma Division, appointing Capt. A. Chaplin, 32nd Regiment N.I., to act as deputy judge advocate to the general court martial ordered to assemble at Thayetmyo.

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MARTIN—JOHNSON—Feb. 19—By the officer commanding Presidency District, Bengal, Surgeon P. R. Martin, 14th M.N.I., will take over medical charge of the headquarters 19th M.N.I., from Surgeon W. E. Johnson; the latter officer will proceed forthwith to Barrackpore, to take over medical charge of the 36th N.I., Detached 2nd Bengal Cavalry, Station Staff, Lock Hospital, and Gunpowder Factory, Ishpore, from Surgeon Major W. Duncan, proceeding with his Regiment on service.

WORTABETT—March 5—By the officer commanding centre district, directing Surgeon H. G. L. Wortabett, of the Presidency Division, to assume medical charge of the three companies of the 9th Regt. N.I., left behind, on the rest of the regiment proceeding to Secunderabad.

TEMPLAR—March 8—By the officer commanding 2.13th L.I., appointing 2nd Lieut. H. Templer, interpreter to the battalion from Feb. 14.

MALTBY—March 8th—By the commander 16th Regt. N.I., appointing Capt. F. C. Maltby, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster from March 8.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 1.)

ALEXANDER—The services of Mr. H. N. Alexander, assistant superintendent of the Punitive Police Post at Purandhar in the Puna District, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department for special duty in the Transport Department.

ASTON, Mr. H. F., to act as assistant judge in the Thana District, on his being relieved by Mr. E. T. Candy of the appointment of judicial assistant in Kattiawar.

KENNEDY, Mr. H., to act as district superintendent of police in the Ratnagiri District during Mr. Down's absence on leave.

WARDEN, Mr. F. H., to act as assistant district superintendent of police in charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Surat, during the absence of Mr. Scannell.

EVERARD, Mr. H. L., to act as assistant district superintendent of police in the Karachi District, vice Mr. F. C. Jones, transferred to the Transport Department.

WALKER—NAYLOR—Messrs. J. W. Walker and J. R. Naylor respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of remembrancer of legal affairs on the 26th inst.

COTGRAVE, Mr. G., to be substantive pro tem. assistant superintendent of police in charge of the Purandhar Punitive Post.

KIELHORN, Dr. F., resumed charge of his office as professor of Oriental languages in the Deccan College on the 8th inst.

WEST, Hon. Mr. Justice R., M.A., to be vice chancellor of the University of Bombay, vice Surg. General W. G. Hunter, resigned.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., to act as first assistant collector at Nasik.

WHITE—COOKE—Mr. J. G. White delivered over and Mr. H. R. Cooke received charge of the office of collector and magistrate of the District of Broach.

CODRINGTON—WISE—Major G. H. F. Codrington delivered over and Major F. J. Wise received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Satara.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The Rev. W. Jones, acting chaplain of Byculla, to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate; the Rev. C. Walford, M.A., chaplain, to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

MEDICAL.

Appointed for duty as stated opposite their respective names:—Surgeons Major O. Codrington, W. J. Wilson, R. Keith, general duty, Presidency Circle; and F. Lyons, general duty, Puna; Surgeons J. W. H. Flanagan and J. G. MacNeece to field service, Khandhar; Surgeons Major F. W. L. Hodder and A. Anderson, Army Medical Department, are transferred from the Mhow Circle to general duty, Presidency Circle.

Medical officers elected to retire from this date (March 31, 1880):—HUNTER—JOYNT—Surgeon General W. G. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P., and Deputy Surgeon General F. G. Joynt, M.D.

MILITARY.

HEWETT, Honorary Major General W. S.; retired list, is confirmed in the appointment of lieutenant colonel commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieut. Col. J. M. Sexton, S.C., who resigns the command.

KARSLAKE, Capt. and Brevet Major F., 83rd Foot, to officiate as deputy general assistant quartermaster General in succession to Major Adam, proceeded on service.

HEATH, Capt. J. M., 26th Regt. N.I., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general in succession to Capt. Watling, proceeded on service.

ELLIOT, Capt. E. L., 1st Bombay Cavalry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general in succession to Capt. Harris, proceeded on service.

Orders confirmed:—

ANDREWS—Hyderabad Station O., March 15, directing Capt. J. W. Andrews, 2-11th Foot, to take over charge of the commissariat office from Capt. G. J. Coulson, 3rd Regt. N.L.I.

FRYER, Second Lieut. G. W. S., 62nd Foot, is appointed a probationer for the B.S.C.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, April 2.)

HUME, Capt. W. F., 11th N.I., to officiate as instructor in army signalling and telegraphy during the absence of Lieut. Selby, R.E., on field service, from Jan. 26.

GEOGHEGAN—3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry—Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, S.C., attached to the 2nd Sind Horse, to be squadron officer, vice Capt. M. James, appointed 2nd squadron commander, 2nd Sind Horse.

JAMES—2nd Sind Horse—Capt. M. James, squadron officer add adjutant, commander, vice Capt. Lucas, appointed 2nd in command.

GUINNESS, Lieut. W. N., 18th Foot, a probationer for the S.C., is posted to the 22nd N.I.

Arrangements in Quartermaster General's Department:—

JOPP—KARSLAKE—HEATH—KARSLAKE—ELLIOTT—Major J. Jopp, assistant quartermaster general, Puna Division, is transferred to Bombay District; Major F. Karslake, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, is posted to the Puna Division; Capt. J. M. Heath, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, is posted to the Northern Division; Major F. Karslake, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, is transferred from the Puna Division to the Sind District; Capt. E. L. Elliot, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, is posted to the Puna Division.

Posting of R.A. officers:—

An exchange of batteries between Majors L. W. Taylor, G Battery 2nd Brigade, and C. W. Townsend, No. 8 Battery 9th Brigade R.A., has been sanctioned; Lieut. W. Elliot to No. 5 Battery 8th Brigade; Lieut. C. Wood to No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade; Lieut. C. L. W. Grierson to F Battery 2nd Brigade, vice Downing, placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. C. C. Anderson to N Battery 1st Brigade; Lieut. E. de Jersey to No. 13 Battery 8th Brigade; Lieut. J. Adye, No. 13 Battery 8th Brigade, to the Depot Battery 6th Brigade; Lieut. A. H. Gordon to No. 5 Battery 11th Brigade; Lieut. F. Beaufort, M Battery 1st Brigade, appointed to A Battery B Brigade R.H.A.; Lieut. E. W. Fleming, No. 13 Battery 8th Brigade, transferred to H Battery 3rd Brigade R.A., Ferozepore; Majors J. D. Edge and G. Ashton are placed on general duty, Puna.

Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified:—

NANGLE—DUNDAS—15th Foot—Capt. W. Nangle, 1st Battalion, and H. L. Dundas, 2nd Battalion.

Orders confirmed:—

KELLIE—Sind District, March 26, appointing Lieutenant E. C. Kellie, 23rd N.L.I., to be station staff officer at Sukkur, vice Major Poole, 5th N.L.I.

BEDFORD—Sappers and Miners—O., March 8, appointing Major J. H. Bedford, R.E., to officiate as commandant, vice Lieut. Col. Hills, R.E., appointed to the staff of the Kandahar Field Force.

STURT—MEIN—21st N.I. O., March 26, directing Lieut. Col. C. S. Sturt, wing commander, to officiate 2nd in command; and Lieut. A. B. Mein, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, from March 27, in succession to Lieut. Col. Beville, appointed to the staff of the Kandahar Field Force.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. G. W. B. Collis, 6th Foot, to England, from April 1, to June 30, on private affairs pending retirement; Lieut. Col. W. H. Ross, 26th Regt. N.I., to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the Standing Medical Committee; Surg. Major E. M'Grath to remain in England from Feb. 23 to June 22, on medical certificate; Surgs. Major A. Moffitt and C. Haines to remain in England from Feb. 23 to Aug. 22, on medical certificate; Surg. J. B. Emerson to remain in England from Feb. 29 to May 28, on medical certificate; Col. H. L. Campbell, 9th B.C., is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency; Lieut. E. D. H. Daly, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Australia on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency; Surg. Major J. M. Fleming, M.D. Bengal medical establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency; Capt. A. Hill, Royal Engineers, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govesnment of his own Presidency; Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, 3rd Sikhs, Punjab Field Force, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency; Capt. A. P. Stopford, R.A., A.Q.G., to Europe for six months on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. W. H. Ross, H.M.'s 26th Regiment N.I., to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate; Surg. Major A. Sanderson, M.D., M.A., Madras Medical Establishment, to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate; Surg. Major H. O. Thorold, Bombay Medical Establishment, to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

STAFF OF THE KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.—With the approval of the Government of India the following appointments are made to the Staff of the Kandahar Field Force:—Major Gen. J. M. Primrose, C.S.I. (commanding Puna division) to command (with effect from March 11); Capt. (Brevet Major) C. J. Burnett, 2-15th Foot (Brigade Major Reserve Brigade), to be assistant adjutant general; Major F. J. S. Adam, Staff Corps (assistant quartermaster general, Bombay district), to be assistant quartermaster general; Capt. T. Harris, 66th Foot (deputy assistant quartermaster general, Sind district), to be deputy assistant quartermaster general; Lieut. Col. G. F. Beville, Staff Corps (2nd in command 21st N.I.), to be deputy judge advocate (with effect from March 27); Surg. Major J. O'Niel, A.M.D., to be principal medical officer; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) W. French, R.A., commanding R.A.; Lieut. W. A. Plant, R.A., adjutant R.A.; Lieut. Col. J. Hills, R.E., commanding R.E.; Capt. E. M. Larminie, R.E., to be brigade major, R.E.; Brigadier General R. Phayre, C.B., A.D.C. (commanding brigade Kandahar Field Force), to command line of communications; Brigadier General G. R. S. Burrows, Bombay Infantry (commanding reserve brigade), to command a brigade; Brigadier General H. F. Brooke, half pay, late 109th Foot (adjutant

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general), to command a brigade, with effect from March 27; Major M. H. Nicolson, 27th Native Infantry (brigade major, Kandahar Field Force), to be brigade major; Capt. W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot (deputy assistant adjutant general, Bombay district), to be brigade major, with effect from March 27; Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., to be field engineer.—*Government Gazette.*

CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—In accordance with the orders of the Government of India republished in G.O. No. 11, dated Jan. 6 last, the duties of the medical administrative staff in this command will from this date be taken over by the surgeon general and two deputy surgeons general, British Medical Department, and by two deputy surgeons general of the Indian Medical Department. Orders will be issued by Government in the General Department relieving all the deputy surgeons general, excepting the officer posted to the Sind Division, of all civil work. The distribution of the four deputy surgeons general to the circles of medical superintendence defined by the Government of India will rest with his Excellency the Commander in Chief. All needful subsidiary orders for effectually carrying out the separation of the military and civil administrative offices should be issued in concert by the surgeons general of the Indian and British Medical Departments. The surgeon general of the Indian Medical Department (to be appointed under Order No. 150, dated March 15, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, Government of India, for Civil Medical Administration in Bombay) will, as heretofore, advise Government on all questions relating to the admission of officers and subordinates of that department for military service and regarding the transfer of military medical officers employed in civil capacities for the temporary performance of military duties. With reference to Government Order No. 249 of this date, the undermentioned officers will form the staff to be posted under the order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief to the administrative medical circles in this Presidency:—Surgeon General J. Fogo, M.S., A.M.D.; Deputy Surgeon General M. F. Manifold, A.M.D.; Deputy Surgeon General W. J. Moore, L.R.C.P., I.M.D.; Deputy Surgeon General G. Auchinleck, M.D., A.M.D.; Deputy Surgeon General T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E., I.M.D. In conformity with the notification by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department (Medical) No. 150, dated 15th inst. (paras 2 and 4), the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from April 1:—Deputy Surgeon General T. B. Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.S., to be surgeon general for Civil Medical Administration in the Bombay Presidency; Surgeon Major T. Cody, L.R.C.P., to be substantive pro tem. secretary to the surgeon general for Civil Medical Administration.—*Ibid*, April 1.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—APRIL 15.

92nd Foot—General M. K. Atherley, from the 93rd Foot, to be colonel, vice General G. Staunton, C.B., deceased.

93rd Foot—Lieut. General the Hon. R. Rollo, C.B., to be colonel, vice General M. K. Atherley, transferred to the 92nd Foot.

8th Hussars—Second Lieut. F. J. Carandini to be adjutant, vice Lieut. A. A. Rawlinson, promoted.

12th Lancers—Lieut. E. H. G. Quicke is superseded for absence without leave. Quartermaster Sergeant W. M'Mahon Weir to be quartermaster, vice H. Denyer, retired on temporary half pay.

13th Hussars—Lieut. W. Anstruther-Thomson, from the Fife Artillery Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. R. H. Torin, promoted.

14th Hussars—Lieut. P. M. Staunton, from the Limerick City Artillery Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. St. M. Palmes, resigned; Lieut. A. J. Howlin, from the Wexford Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. A. Cammell, resigned.

1st Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. C. W. S. Hallett, who has resigned his appointment as probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, vice Edward Altham Altham, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Douglas to be adjutant, vice Lieut. E. A. Altham, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

6th Foot—Captain G. W. B. Collis retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major; Lieut. M. A. Jones to be adjutant, vice Lieut. E. A. Ball, who has resigned that appointment.

8th Foot—Captain J. P. Jones retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major; Second Lieut. F. H. Smalpage, from the 12th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice St. G. C. Henry, transferred to the 5th Foot.

17th Foot—The promotions to the ranks of captain and lieutenant respectively of Lieut. G. J. Buller and Second Lieut. E. H. Griffith, in succession to Captain G. H. Turner, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department, dated Feb. 11, 1880, are antedated to Dec. 23, 1879; Second Lieut. V. Semini, from the 61st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice E. H. Griffith, promoted.

18th Foot—Lieut. D. G. Gregorie, from the Kilkenny Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice G. H. J. Moore, promoted.

20th Foot—Lieut. H. E. Watts, from the Royal North Down Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice R. C. Blencowe, promoted.

22nd Foot—Capt. C. D'Obree Bowers retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

25th Foot—Lieut. E. W. G. Wadeson, from the Royal Dublin City Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice the Hon. E. B. L. H. Stopford, transferred to the 87th Foot.

35th Foot—Second Lieut. F. H. Yate has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

44th Foot—Lieut. W. G. Carter has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

45th Foot—Lieut. J. C. Swann has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

51st Foot—Second Lieut. C. H. Chapman, from the 1st Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice B. S. Thurlow, deceased.

57th Foot—Lieut. W. Scott-Moncrieff, from the 77th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice M. T. Lyde, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot—Lieut. Lord F. FitzGerald, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. F. S. Marsham, who has resigned that appointment.

62nd Foot—Lieut. G. O. G. Massy, from the Fermanagh Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice L. T. FitzGibbon, transferred to the 52nd Foot.

66th Foot—Sub Lieut. J. W. H. Fitzgerald, to be lieutenant.

74th Foot—Lieut. R. E. Goold-Adams has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

78th Foot—Lieut. W. W. Sandeman to be captain, vice E. M. Alexander, seconded for service on the staff; Supernumerary Lieut. J. H. Ewart to be lieutenant, vice W. W. Sandeman.

81st Foot—Lieut. E. Davies, from the Royal Berks Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice F. R. Borrow, promoted.

92nd Foot—Captain the Hon. J. S. Napier, from half pay, late 92nd Foot, to be captain, vice A. P. B. S. Dunbar, retired on half pay.

2nd West India Regiment—Second Lieut. R. H. Townsend, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. E. S. Claridge, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade, to be deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster general at Aldershot, vice Captain W. F. Gatacre, 77th Foot, whose period of service on the Staff has expired.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel H. E. Jerome, V.C., half pay, late 62nd Foot, fort major, Guernsey, to be colonel.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 14.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the half-pay list of the Indian Staff Corps:—

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Major S. M. Hay.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant—Lieut. W. S. Marshall, from the 40th Foot, dated Sept. 27, 1878, but to rank from Sept. 21, 1874.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Sub Lieut. P. G. Huggins, from the 34th Foot, dated Nov. 5, 1877, but to rank from April 19, 1876; Sub Lieut. H. E. M. Mason, from the 51st Foot, dated July 3, 1877, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1876; Sub Lieut. M. H. S. Grover, from the 89th Foot, dated March 4, 1878, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876; Sub Lieut. H. Elston, from the 2nd Foot, dated May 6, 1878, but to rank from Nov. 11, 1877.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant—W. S. Widdicombe, from the 43rd Foot, dated Oct. 17, 1878, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876.

APRIL 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. A. Taylor, S.C., Major Gen. Alexander Cadell, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. G. Cloeté, Inf., Col. C. L. Brown, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. D. Olivier, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. B. Thornhill (Cov.), R. H. Pilcher (Cov.), D. M. Gardner (Cov.), A. B. Patterson (Cov.), A. Robinson (Cov.), T. D. Jameson (Uncov.), E. B. Purchase (Uncov.), R. L. D. Gompertz (Uncov.), C. J. O'Donnell (Uncov.), R. Wood (Uncov.), A. Cook (Uncov.), H. W. J. Bamber (Uncov.), M. Adams (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—L. R. Burrows (Cov.), J. B. Spedding (Cov.), A. S. Russell (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. Sandwith (Cov.), H. Woodward (Cov.), A. H. Vincent (Uncov.), W. Holland (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. R. Gibbs, S.C., Capt. W. Brydon, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. H. A. Justice, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, S.C., Col. M. R. Haig, S.C., Lieut. E. Werge, S.C., Capt. F. W. Joseph, S.C., Major J. A. Fuller, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. H. Ackland (Uncov.), E. B. Hurley (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. M. Clerk, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. Ancell, pilot, six months, med. cert.; G. M. Robinson (Uncov.), six months, med. cert.; J. Posford (Cov.), three months, med. cert.; E. Boden (Uncov.), four months, med. cert.; R. M. Dane (Cov.), four months, med. cert.

A MARRIAGE QUESTION.—A case is pending before Mr. H. M. Birdwood, district judge, Surat, in which a sub-inspector in the Cotton Department is alleged to have connived at the betrothal of his sister to a Mahomedan in Bombay. An order has been made for the removal of the minor to the temporary custody of the wife of a catechist attached to the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Surat pending the arrival of evidence from Bombay.—*Times of India.*

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HOME NEWS.

HER Majesty has been pleased to confer an earldom on Lord Lord Lytton, the Queen's Viceroy of India, by the style and title of the Earl of Lytton, in the county of Derby, and Viscount Knebworth, of Knebworth, in the county of Hertford.

THE LATE MR. LAW.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. David Law, which occurred in Edinburgh on the night of April 9. Born in 1845, he was educated at Edinburgh University, and in early life became associated with Indian journalism, chiefly in Bombay. His constitution, never very strong, was visibly impaired by the Indian climate, and about seven years ago he resigned his post on the editorial staff of a Bombay daily newspaper. Prior to returning to England he visited many countries of Europe, deriving from foreign travel all the advantages which it usually confers upon men of quick and intelligent observation. On arriving in London he resumed his professional vocation, and he was the original editor of the *English Mail* when it was successfully launched on its career. In 1875 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and his talents were rapidly recognised in a wider sphere. From the beginning of 1878 until the end of 1879 he was on the editorial staff of the *Times*. His health subsequently gave way, and the rest of his life, with brief intervals, was a period of acute suffering. In the great and populous republic of pressmen in the metropolis there are numbers who have had the advantage of Mr. Law's personal acquaintance and good offices; and in that smaller band who represent Indian journals in London there was none held in higher respect than he whose sad death, while barely at the prime of life, it is our melancholy duty to record. "By those," as the *Times* truly says, "who had the privilege of being associated with him in his labours, he will be remembered as a man of far-reaching attainments, generous sympathies, and most genial manners."—*English Mail.*

THE ROYAL NAVY.—The following information respecting the movements of ships is supplied by the Admiralty:—From the East Indies letters have been recived from the Commander in Chief, at Bombay, up to March 27. The *Beacon* was at Bombay, and was to sail for the Persian Gulf on March 3; the *Dragon* was at Zanzibar on March 20, and was ordered to Tamatave, Madagascar; the *Dryad* left Aden for Bombay on March 18, and after examination will proceed to Rangoon; the *Philomel* was ordered to Jeddah, from Aden, to relieve the *Hart* on March 26; the *Ready* at Bahrein, Persian Gulf, on March 11; the *Ruby* was to return to Zanzibar, from cruising, on March 24; The *Seagull* was at Aden on March 26; the *Sparta* was at Rangoon, waiting relief by the *Eclipse*; the *Vestal* was to leave Mozambique for Zanzibar, Aden, and England, on March 24; the *Vulture* at Busreh, Persian Gulf, until 10th inst.; the *Wild Swan* arrived at Bombay on March 24 (flag-ship from the 1st inst.), will be docked for the repair of copper before proceeding to Zanzibar. From Jeddah the *Eclipse* arrived on March 25, and the *Hart* on April 2, to remain until relieved by the *Seagull* and the *Philomel* respectively; the *Philomel* left Aden on March 28, and the *Seagull* on April 1. From China letters have been received from the Commander in Chief, at Hong Kong, up to March 10.

BANKRUPTCY OF AN INDIAN AGENT.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Friday the case of Alexander Leslie was before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt. The bankrupt was an East India agent, carrying on business in St. Mary-axe, under the firm of Leslie, Rivington, and Co. The failure occurred in August, 1875, the liabilities being returned in the balance-sheet at £47,121, with assets £355. At a meeting recently held the creditors passed resolutions attributing the bankruptcy and debtor's inability to pay a dividend of 10s. in the pound to circumstances for which he could not justly be held responsible, and this was an application for an order of discharge. His Honour granted the order.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday, April 27, a paper will be read on the Amsterdam Ship Canal by Harrison Hayter, M.I.C.E.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.—The *Gertrude*, from Calcutta, arrived at New York on April 20 leaky. The *Hart* steamer, from Rangoon, according to a telegram from Port Said, received yesterday, has arrived at Suez in tow of a steamer, with machinery broken down.

THE REPORTED MASSACRES IN BURMA.—A City firm write to the *Times*:—"With reference to what has recently appeared in the public newspapers in connection with the disquieting rumours from Burma we have pleasure in informing you that our foreign correspondents, who have a representative at present in Mandalay, have to-day telegraphed us as follows, viz.:—'Mandalay rumours untrue. Recommend contradict newspapers.' We may mention that the same gentleman wrote from Mandalay on Jan. 10 last regarding the massacres that occurred about eighteen months ago, as follows, viz.:—'There cannot be a doubt that though the massacring was done with the knowledge of the King and of the Kinwoon Mingyee, they were passive in the matter, and it is quite certain that no massacring has been done since Feb. 1 last (*i.e.*, 1879). After Shaw's remonstrance there were no more massacres, and all that you have seen in the Rangoon newspapers are pure inventions.'"

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received yesterday at the Bank of England for Rs.40,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.23,75,000; to Bombay, Rs.16,20,000; and to Madras, Rs.5,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7⅞d. will receive about 25 per cent.; above that price in full. Compared with last week this price shows a rise of 1-16d. In the silver market there has been an absence of animation, more especially as regards the demand for bars, which have receded 1-16d., to 51 15-16d. per ounce.

SINGAPORE GAS COMPANY.—The annual meeting was held at the City Terminus Hotel on Tuesday; Mr. H. P. Stephenson in the chair. The Chairman thought that on the whole the report was fairly satisfactory. The profit for the half-year, after writing off the usual amount for depreciation of works and plant, &c., and £100 for the depreciation of fittings, amounted to £2,475, making, with the balance brought forward, a total of £3,291, out of which the directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the preference, and at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, leaving a balance of £349 to be carried forward. The loss by exchange for the half-year, £780, on £4,350 remitted, had been charged to revenue account. An extension of mains had been carried out, and further extensions would soon become necessary. Their manager had lately tried some Takisima (Japan) coal, and had found it very good for production of gas and coke, and 500 tons had been purchased. The stock in hand had been reduced by £1,497, and it was hoped that it would be further reduced in the future. The report was adopted and the dividend declared.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The thirteenth ordinary general meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel yesterday afternoon; Mr. J. Pender, M.P., in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the reserve fund now amounted to about 8 per cent. of the share capital. The duplicate Australian cable had been successfully completed since the last meeting. It was laid direct from Singapore, avoiding the Java lines, and thereby effecting a considerable saving in time as well as securing increased accuracy. The result was that they were now able to deliver telegrams in London four or five hours in advance of the sun. The whole system had never been in a more satisfactory state than it was at present, and he congratulated the shareholders on the position of the company. With regard to the reserve fund he considered that telegraph property could not be considered secure unless they had a duplicate system and the reserve fund maintained at a point which would meet any emergency which might arise in connection with putting the system in order. Mr. Marshall thought that the dividend should be increased, and moved that it be raised to 6 per cent. Mr. M'Laren Smith seconded the amendment. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn and the motion was agreed to. A resolution was also passed recommending the directors in future to take into consideration the receipts, with a view to increasing the dividends.

REORGANISATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE committee appointed to consider this subject have submitted the following summary of proposals:—1. That retirement at the age of fifty-five be compulsory. 2. That no promotions to a higher class be made after the age of fifty. 3. That no alterations be made in the classes, grades, and pay of chief and superintending engineers. 4. That the several grades of executive engineers be merged into a new class called divisional engineers, with salaries commencing at Rs.650 per mensem, rising, by monthly increments of Rs.25 for each year of approved service, up to a maximum of Rs.1,050. Such increments not to commence until an officer has entered on the thirty-seventh year of his age. In the case of officers now drawing higher pay than the above, minimum increments not to commence until they have entered on the forty-third and forty-ninth years of age, according as they belong to the second or first grade of executive engineers (see Paragraph 33 of Memorandum). 5. That the present assistant engineers be broken up into classes, to be called deputy and assistant engineers, each divided into two grades. That the salaries of deputy engineers be fixed at Rs.500 and Rs.450, and of assistant engineers at Rs.350 and Rs.250 per mensem. 6. That the number of deputy and assistant engineers be fixed on a proportion, which will ensure promotion to the rank of divisional engineer in less than sixteen, and to deputy engineers in less than seven years. 7. With a view of securing this rate of promotion, that the following proportion be for the present accepted as the sanctioned scale of the department:—Chief engineers, 2; superintending engineers, 5; divisional engineers, 40=47; deputy engineers, 28; assistant engineers, 25=53=100. 6. That the net pay of royal engineer officers be added to the consolidated salaries on the proposed scale of their departmental appointments in order to place them on an equality with other military officers of their rank employed on the ordinary staff of the army; and that in future all military officers be brought on to the consolidated civil departmental salary, and be no longer allowed to draw staff pay and allowances. Officers who may at present be drawing

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more than is admissible under these rules to be allowed the difference as a personal allowance, until it disappears with the increase of consolidated pay. 9. That these proposals be submitted to Government with an intimation that their adoption will involve an increase in pay of Rs.7,200, and in pension of Rs.800 per mensem, per 100 officers.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ATKINS—March 19, at Madras, the wife of Frederick T. Atkins, manager Agra Bank, a son.
BADGLEY—March 17, at Shillong, the wife of Major W. F. Badgley, B.S.C., a daughter.
BANKS—Feb. 19, at Secunderabad, the wife of J. H. Banks, 12th Royal Lancers, a son.
BRADSTREET—March 21, at Bangalore, the wife of Major C. R. Bradstreet, 15th M.N.I., a daughter.
CHRESTIEN—March 25, at Calcutta, the wife of F. F. Chrestien, a daughter.
GIBSON—April 16, at Kandy, Ceylon, the wife of Thomas Maitland Gibson, C.C.S., a son.
GORDON—March 21, at Sitapur, the wife of C. Gordon, 6th B.C., a son.
HALLIDAY—March 22, at Bankipore, the wife of Fred M. Halliday, C.S., a son.
HENDERSON—March 19, at Simla, the wife of Major P. D. Henderson, a son.
JERVIS—March 22, at Dehra, the wife of J. W. Jervis, Esq., a daughter.
KELSALL—March 27, at Bombay, the wife of R. E. Kelsall, H.M.'s 11th Regt., a daughter.
KERR—April 14, at Rawul Pindi, Punjab, Lady Anne Kerr, a daughter.
LATHAM—March 20, at St. Vincent's, Bombay, the wife of F. L. Latham, barrister at law, a daughter.
LIONEL—March 27, at Madras, the wife of John Lionel, a son.
MACQUOID—March 11, at Bolarum, the wife of Colonel R. H. Macquoid, commanding 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, a daughter.
MONRO—March 5, at Waltair, Vizagapatam, the wife of Alexander Monro, inspector of schools, a daughter.
NEILL—March 18, at Colombo, the wife of Louis Neill, deputy Queen's advocate, a daughter.
NORMAN—March 29, at Calcutta, the wife of G. Norman, a daughter.
PEARSE—March 24, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel George Godfrey Pearse, Royal Horse Artillery, a daughter.
PETERSON—March 28, at Mahableshwar, the wife of P. Peterson, a daughter.
PICKANCE—March 27, at Yercaud, the wife of Major Pickance, M.S.C., a daughter.
SHAW—March 19, at Cocanada, the wife of J. Edward Shaw, Bank of Madras, a daughter.
TANNER—March 22, at Loodiana, the wife of H. T. Tanner, executive engineer, Sirhind Canal, a son.
TURNBULL—March 21, at Madras, the wife of Stewart R. Turnbull, a son.
WALKER—March 26, at Mahableshwar, the wife of J. W. Walker, C.S., a son.
WILSON—March 26, at Murree, the wife of Captain Wilson, 81st Regiment, station staff officer, a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARDING—WALSH—March 7, at Delhi, Robert Edward Harding, W.R.S. Railway, to Mary Jane Walsh, the only daughter of W. Walsh.
LEE—TYTLER—March 20, at Lahore, George Arthur Lee, captain 68th Light Infantry, to Eliza Christiana Tytler, daughter of the late Brigadier General J. A. Tytler, V.C., B.C.
MACPHERSON—HUTCHINSON—March 22, at Jhelum, John Molesworth Macpherson, barrister at law, to Edith Christina, daughter of Lieut. Gen. C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., inspector general of military works.
MANNERS—RIDDELL—March 29, at St. James's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. J. B. Coles, M.A., Edward Robert, second son of Col. Herbert Russell Manners, to Frances Elizabeth (Fanny) youngest daughter of the late Hon. Campbell Drummond Riddell, late Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, N.S. Wales.
TEMPLE—SEARLE—March 18, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. M'Carthy, assisted by the Rev. J. Spear, Lieutenant Richard Carnac Temple B.S.C., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., cantonment magistrate, Ferozepore, Punjab, eldest son of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Governor of Bombay, to Agnes Fanny, second daughter of Major General G. A. Searle, late M.S.C.
VERMONT—LOGAN—March 11, at St. George's Church, Penang, James Montague Vermont, of Batu Kawan Estate, Province Wellesley, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Abraham Logan, advocate, of the Supreme Court.
WILSON—MACQUEEN—March 31, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Charles Hazelwood Wilson to Geraldine Emily Alice (Pussy), younger daughter of the late George Andrew Macqueen, honorary assistant surgeon, Secunderabad.

DEATHS.

COOKE—March 12, at Cachar, Lewis John Inglis Cooke, aged 37, son of the late Lewis B. Cooke, of Elgin, and late of Tirhoot.
CRAWFORD—Feb. 27, at Port Said, on board the P. and O. mail steamer Poonah, Douglas Beaufort Crawford, of the Sind Commission, aged 34.
FRANK—March 24, at Cochin, Anne Rose, wife of Mr. B. Frank, aged 56.
GRAHAM—March 30, at Bombay, William Alexander Graham, fourth son of Mr. Thomas Graham, aged 23 years and 7 months, deeply regretted.
KEDDIE—March 20, at Gya district, Frances Mary Roberts, the child of James C. G. Keddie, aged 2.
MACKINLAY—March 17, at Ootacamund, Evelyn, daughter of William and Evelyn Mackinlay, of Wynaad, South India, aged 13 days.
MANNERS—March 29, at Mozuffurpore, Sophie, child of Herbert and Emma Manners, aged 8 months.
PACKER—March 20, at Dimbula, Ceylon, Ada, wife of Walter Joy Packer, aged 32.
POTTER—March 29, at Mazagon, Alice Caroline, the beloved wife of Mr. James Potter, aged 26 years 11 months and 19 days.
RALLI—March 24, at Calcutta, Arghiri, the wife of A. P. Ralli.
SACHE—March 27, at Meean Meer, Alfred George, the only son of Alfred and Julia C. Sache, aged 5 months.
THURLOW—March 22, at Jugdalluck Pass, Benjamin Smith Thurlow, second lieutenant, 51st Light Infantry.
TURNER—March 26, at Madras, Lavinia Olivia, wife of Mr. John Turner.
WALKER—March 24, at Mussoorie, Major General E. W. E. Walker, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, aged 54.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SHELDON—April 15, at 93, Piazza di Spagna, Rome, the wife of J. Sheldon, late P.W.D., India, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRETT—GROUBE—April 20, at Haverstock-hill, Charles James Barrett, to Frances Harriot Anna, daughter of the late Major Frederic James Groube, 13th Bombay Native Infantry.
CHURCHILL—HUTCHINSON—April 13, at Lee, Reginald Churchill, to Caroline Harriott, daughter of the late John Ross Hutchinson, Bengal Civil Service.
COURTENAY—CROFTON—In London, Edward Reginald Courtenay, Lieut. 20th Hussars, to Kathleen, daughter of Hugh Augustus Crofton.
DUNDAS—BROWN—April 8, at St. Marylebone, Mordaunt George Dundas, son of Capt. E. T. Dundas, late Bengal Army, to Charlotte Emmeline, daughter of the late William Brown.
HAY—WILKINS—April 20, at Cheltenham, the Rev. F. Drummond Hay, son of Sir E. Hay, to Emily Fraser (Tooney), daughter of G. Dashwood Wilkins, late Bengal Civil Service.
SCANNELL—DANCER—April 13, at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, Henry Scannell, district superintendent of police, Surat, Bombay, to Mary Dalrymple, daughter of the late Major George Dancer, Madras Artillery.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—April 12, at St. George's-square, S.W., Lieut. General James Wells Armstrong, C.B., deputy adjutant general (inspector general of auxiliary forces), son of the late James Armstrong, Bengal Civil Service.
CHAMBERS—April 18, at 35, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, Harriet, widow of the late Rev. Richard Franklin Chambers, M.A., chaplain H.E.I.C., aged 79.
DRUMMOND—April 10, at Malta, Major Francis Charles W. Drummond, 7th Bengal N.I., aged 39.
GRIFFITHS—April 13, at Clevedon, Elizabeth Anne, wife of Major Leonard Griffiths, R.A.
GROVE—April 15, at Biarritz, Col. Somerset Grove, late of H.M. Indian Army, aged 72.
HITCHINS—April 14, at Nice, Henry Thomas Hitchins, a retired captain of the late E.I.C.S., aged 77.
MEAD—Feb. 16, at Tarroom, Queensland, Cyril Gordon, son of the late C. C. Mead, of Bombay I.M.S., aged 25.
POGSON—April 14, at St. Leonard's, Colonel John Pogson, Bombay Infantry.
RAMSAY—April 18, at Guernsey, Catherine, daughter of the late Dr. Laing, and widow of the late Lieut. Col. John Ramsay, Bombay Infantry.
SHOWERS—April 7, at Stuniscot, Cheltenham, Major E. S. G. Showers, late Royal (Madras) Artillery, aged 71.
SMITH—March 30, off Southampton, on his passage from India, Robert Callwell Smith, Major R.A., commissary of ordnance, Secunderabad, Madras, aged 44.
THOMPSON—April 12, at St. John's Wood, Charles Fergusson Thompson, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 78.
THOMPSON—April 13, at Sydenham, William Thompson, late member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, aged 35.

THE new postal money order system is reported to be a great success.

WITH a view of hastening the work on the Kandahar Railway the Government of India has given orders for a number of electric lights to be forwarded to the scene of operations.

THE *Pioneer's* Bushire correspondent estimates that in the last season 7,000 chests of opium have been embarked from the Gulf ports for China and London, and states that the manufacture of opium in Sheraz, Yezd, and Ispahan has steadily increased year by year, great care being now taken to render the quality as pure as possible. During the next season, May, 1880 to 1881, it is expected 10,000 chests will be forthcoming. A wealthy Bushire merchant has, it appears, in contemplation a scheme for running steam vessels direct between the Persian Gulf and the free ports of China, principally for opium traffic.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 14. Girl of the Period, Natal; Princess Louise, Sourabaya; Staincliffe (s), Moulmein; Nepaul (s), Bombay; Oneida, Java.—15. Menzaleh, Bombay; Achilles (s), Calcutta; Baghdad (s), Calcutta *via* Marseilles.—16. Wilton (s), Rangoon; Bon Accord, Bangkok; Ben More, Singapore; Chimbose (s), Aden; Ben Vorlich (s), Karachi.—18. City of Lahore (s), Calcutta; South Molton, Singapore; City of Sparta, Calcutta; Snowden, Adelina, Stratton Audley, and King Cedric, Bangkok; Jessie M'Donald, Hong Kong; Bannockburn, Calcutta.—19. Prince Victor, Rangoon; Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; County of Inverness (s), Calcutta; Sydney Dacres (s), Calcutta; Queen of India, Hong Kong; Dunistair, Calcutta; Caduceus (s), Bassein; Dunblane, Singapore.—21. Slag (s), Bombay; Altmore (s), Rangoon; Brocklesby, Natal; Texan, Chittagong; Jane Avery, Java; Spica, Bankok.

CALCUTTA.—March 30. Commilla (s), Rangoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 17.—Lorenty, Cardiff.—20. Star of Greece, Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—March 27. Puttialla (s), Bussorah; Africa (s), Calcutta; Deccan (s), Sydney.—28. Java (s), Delagoa Bay; Ophir, Mauritius; Thibet (s), Shanghai; Swaledale (s), Shields; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi; Vorwaerts, Trieste; Lord Derby (s), Newcastle.—29. Prince Fred Carl (s), Shields; Scindia (s), Calcutta.—30. Latona (s), Mauritius; Comet, Moulmein; Socotra (s), Karachi; Surat (s), Venice; Columbian (s), Jeddah.—31. H.M.S. Dryad, Aden.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 14.—Italia (s), Liverpool.—16. Tenedos (s), Liverpool; Canute, Tyne.—19. Tebe (s), Trieste; Sumatra (s), Genoa.—20. Verona (s), London.

MADRAS.—March 26. Rajpootana (s), Rangoon and northern ports; Duke of Devonshire (s), London.—27. Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.—31. Stelvio (s), Bombay.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 18.—Poonah (s), Southampton; Dorunda (s), London for Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 14. Ocean King, Table Bay; Indus (s), Calcutta; Conrad (s), Batavia; Sophia, Singapore; Glenorchy (s), Singapore; Hudson (s), Bombay; Bowfell, Java.—15. Wingate (s), Bombay.—19. Almora (s), Calcutta; Rugby (s), Karachi; Irawaddi (s), Rangoon; Pendragon, Calcutta.—21. Cicero (s) and Mirzapore (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—March 27. Umballa (s), Kutch and Kattyawar; Olympia (s), Liverpool, &c.; Zambesi (s), Venice, &c.; Arrow (s), Coast and Jamnuggur.—30. Puttialla (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi.—31. Trafalgar (s), Liverpool *via* the Canal; Erl King (s), London *via* Havre.—April 1. Assaye, Liverpool; Oorun (s), Kutch and Coast; Singapore (s), Genoa, &c.; Africa (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Vorwaerts, Colombo and Singapore; Columbian (s), Calcutta.—2. I.G.S. Dalhousie (s) and I.G.S. Czarewitch, Karachi; Scindia (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 20.—Sicily (s), Liverpool.—21. Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool;

MADRAS.—March 26. Ellora (s), Calcutta.—28. Sirdhana (s), Bombay.—29. Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta.—30. I.G.S. Tenasserim, Bombay.—31. Rajpootana (s), Rangoon and northern ports; Duncalion, Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 16.—Duke of Devonshire (s), London.

ASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mirzapore*, April 7.—From Calcutta: Miss A. Belchamber, Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Purget, Mr. Watson, Miss Smith, Mrs. Biden and children, Mrs. S. Dyer and children, Mrs. Worsley and child, Mrs. J. Whyte and children, Mrs. Buskin and child, and Mr. D. Kennedy. From Madras: Mr. Jebb, Miss Girardot, Miss Drury, Mrs. E. Smith and child, Miss Sherard, Mr. Cockburn and children, Mr. Burrows, and Mr. Edwards. From Yokahama: Mr. Loveday, R.N. From Singapore: Messrs. H. Donovan, J. Dallas, W. Wittrick, Tonking Hintze, and A. H. Hyde. From Galle: Mr. Fraser. From Aden: Dr. B. Renshaw, Mr. Kilroy, Mrs. Clark and children, and Mr. Beramjee. From Bombay: Major Kay, Lieut. Quinton, Mr. Jameson, Mrs. Weldon and child, Mrs. Stewart and child, Mrs. Slater and two children, Mrs. G. J. Hare and two children, two Misses O'Brien, Mr. Gompertz, and Col. Winson. From Suez: Miss Weston, Mrs. Fleming and child, and Mr. and Miss Carpenter. From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Creight, Mr. Jolly. From Malta: Capt. A. Lake, Surg. Teevan, Lord and Lady Annesley, Messrs. Kerr, Rae, Phillips, Reade, and Mr. and Mrs. Ferrom. From Gibraltar: Col. Leith, Capt. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy, Major Allen, Sir J. Drummond, Mr. Fergusson, Mrs. Hornby and child, Mr. Jenkins, Hon. Lieut. Cuffe, Capt. Grant, Capt. Freith, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Eden, Messrs. Hallway, Chalmers, Logan, Smyly, H. and W. Gordon, Major and Mrs. Percival and children, Lieuts. Curll, Lloyd, O'Donnell, Aitken, Messrs. Sleigh and Howes.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Teheran*, March 23.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Candy and infant, Mrs. Crombie, infants, and child, Miss Davidson, Mrs. L. Ogier, Mrs. Temple and infant, Mr. J. H. Jackson, Mrs. Mignon, Miss Shedden, Lieut. F. W. Campbell, Capt. Hunter, and Mrs. Fairtlough. From Gibraltar: Lieut. H. Wright and Mr. J. Noronha. From Venice: Mr. M. Hehn, Mr. G. Garben, Col. and Mrs. Fegan, and Col. Shortt. From Brindisi: Col. Upperton, Mrs. Finlayson and infant, Mr. T. Swan, Capt. Bartleet, Mr. E. M. Fogo, Mr. H. W. Sterndale, Mr. G. Willoughby, Mr. A. J. Oldham, Mr. W. Jackson, Major Nisbet, Lieut. Col. H. S. Anderson, and Capt. H. Duke. From Suez: Mr. Tiller, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Wafele. From Aden: Lieut. F. A. Fox, R.A., two native sowars, and Luximadass and seven friends.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Surat*, March 30.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Pearcey and two children, Mr. E. B. Cope, Miss E. Jordan, Miss E. M. Staples, Miss Holmes, Mr. Alstor, three Masters Race, Major G. Young, Mrs. J. Harrison and infant, Lieut. A. W. Perry, Lieut. H. W. Guinness, Mrs. Gordon, Dr. Finden, and Mrs. Hobday and two children. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Crowdy and Mr. Robilliard. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mr. Orr, Miss Simmons, Miss Garstin, Mrs. and Miss Tytler, Dr. Aitchison, Capt. Street, Mr. S. Duval, Mr. C. Lyall, Mr. C. Lightfoot, Mr. C. W. Bolton, and Mrs. Gibbons. From Aden: Surgeon Waters, Lieut. Cole, and Lieut. Assistant Commissioner M'Kenzie.

AT VENICE.—Per *Zambesi*, April 22.—From Bombay: Mrs. Spedding, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. Andrews, Rev. J. Woodside, Mr. F. Whitney, Mr. R. J. Melville, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Munro, the Rev. Mother Enrichette, the Rev. Sister Felicité, the Rev. P. C. Albert, the Rev. Antonio, the Rev. P. C. de Radscapes. From Melbourne: Lord Bishop Bromby, Mrs. Bromby, the Rev. Dean Bromby, the three Misses Bromby.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Zambesi*, April 19.—From Bombay: Mrs. G. R. Lyall, Mr. A. B. and Mrs. Wynn, Mrs. Finlay, Mr. E. Reece, Mr. J. R. Whiting, Deputy Surgeon General Van Someren, Mr. J. and Mrs. Harding, Mr. R. Fischer and nephew, Mr. Rivaz, Mr. J. B. Peacock, Mrs. Finlay, and Mr. G. R. Winter. From Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. M'Grigor, Mr. M'Grigor, jun., Mr. J. C. Case, Madame Vanderauween, Mr. and Mrs. Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Westfield, Mr. J. Werrier, and Mr. J. Bar.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mongolia*, April 7.—For Bombay: Mr. F. E. Tuson, Mr. Alleyne, Mrs. Galloway, Major Bannatyne, and Capt. Bolton. For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn, Surg. Major Dustom, Mr. and Mrs. Lake, Messrs. Fleming, Fox, Symes, Weston, and Commander Mann. For Gibraltar: Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. White and friend, two Misses White, Mr. D. Bell, Mr. Smedley, Capt. Maydwell, Col. Perryn, Mr. Lasseter, Mr. Leman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mills, Lieut. Dolben, Lieut. Sugrue, and Mr. Paul.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Deccan*, April 1.—For Southampton: Col. and Mrs. Forster, Miss Forster, two children, and infant, Mrs. Menzies and child and infant, Miss L. Shaw, Mrs. Merriman, two children, and infant, Mrs. Peppe, two children, and infant, Mr. Peppe, Mrs. George Lamb and daughter, Mrs. Marriott, two children, and two infants, Mrs. L. Cameron and three infants, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Johnston and infant, Mrs. Gunthorpe and child, Miss A. G. Jones, Miss D. M. Jones, Mr. E. S. Eden, Mr. and Mrs. Geering, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. T. Simpson, Mr. and Miss Thomas Alexander, Mrs. B. Wemyss and infant, Mrs. I. P. Ewing and two infants, Miss E. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. D. Whalley, Rev. Wm. Martin, two children, and infant, Mr. J. H. Gordon, Mr. Alfred Collier, Mr. G. C. Watt and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wittkugel and daughter, Mr. Crossman, Mr. C. Perring, Mr. E. M. Hall, Rev. H. Lambert, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. J. R. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hillier, Surg. Major Thorold, and Master Angus, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. C. E. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence, Mr. J. E. Whiting, Mr. R. Barrow, Mr. Hulsfen, Lieut. Col. H. C. Menzies, Mrs. Iredell, Mr. Abbott, Mrs. H. Jancouski and child, Lieut. L. R. Maxwell, Mr. Sword, Mr. Macnaughton, Mr. F. G. B. Hingley, Mr. A. Lall Roy, and Dr. T. B. Barton. For Brindisi: Deputy Surgeon General Van Someren, Mrs. J. B. Lyall, Mr. G. Rivaz, C.S., Mr. E. B. B. Eastwick, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Finlay, Mr. Robert Fischer and nephew, Mr. E. Keel, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harding, Rev. J. S. Woodside, and Mr. F. B. Peacock. For Aden: Rev. A. C. Lochee. For Suez: Mr. J. Cahan and Dr. Mizzi. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on March 27:—For Venice: Mr. W. M'Giffin, Mr. Hector, and Mr. Biden. For Southampton: Mr. W. H. M'Cann, Capt. Barlow, Mr. Brierson, Mr. D. M'Ginn, Capt. R. H. Oxley, Mr. U. W. Towsh, and Mr. J. Jordan. For Suez: Mr. Ogilvie.

CASUALTIES.

The Tiverton, from Calcutta, reports that on Dec. 23 she was hove to on her beam ends during a hurricane, and lost fore and main topmast and most of the gear attached, part of bulwarks, and everything movable from decks, and had front of poop broken. Made the passage under jurymasts.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Eric the Red, Manilla to Boston, Feb. 23, 32 S., 30 E.; Loch Ness, from Calcutta, Feb. 5, 18 S., 3 W.; Charlwood, for Japan, Jan. 14, 38 S., 23 W.; Deanfield, for Shanghai, Jan. 15, 39 S., 20 W.; Duke of Edinburgh, Calcutta to New York, Feb. 26, 4 N., 88 E.; Superior, for Singapore, March 1, 30 S., 28 W.; Dione, from Sourabaya, Feb. 1, 35 S., 26 E.; Persia, from Bimlipatam, Feb. 5, 35 S., 20 E.; Singapore, for Japan, Feb. 25, 17 S., 31 W.; Star of the East, for Singapore, Feb. 16, 14 S., 32 W.

THE order of the Madras Government respecting the reorganisation of the Neilgherry Commission, which was recently ordered to be held in abeyance for the present, will, it is stated, come into effect so soon as the rescinding by the local Legislature of the Madras Act I. of 1868 can be effected. The Madras Government were desirous of introducing from April 1 the new form of administration into the Neilgherry district, but nothing could be done while this Act remained in force. Steps will, however, soon be taken in the Legislative Department to introduce a bill for cancelling the Act. Mr. C. A. Galton proceeded to Ootacamund on the 25th on special duty, in connection, it is supposed, with the contemplated changes in the revenue administration of the Neilgherry district.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 95
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102⅜
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118½

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	681½
Bank of Bengal	500	735
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	124
Chartered of India and China ..	20	240
Chartered Mercantile	25	300
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	104
Oriental	25	300
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,925	955
Frere	£50	33 P.T.B
Mazagon	2,000	300
Port Canning	1,4 0	180
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	455
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1025
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	260 x. P.T.
Bellary	1,000	470
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	430
New Indian	350	105
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	34
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	375
Dhollera Ginning	300	250
East India	1,000	1000
Fort	8,500	990
French	500	455
Sind	750	420
Mofussil	400	225
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1125
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	550
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,900	990
Anglo-Indian	100	58
Alfred Manufacturing	500	420 xd.
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,500
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	300
Bombay United	1,000	755 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	505
Central India S. W. and M ..	500	560
Coorla Mills	1,000	470
D. Spinning	2,000	255
Hindustan	1,000	905
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	575
Khandeish	1,000	860
Madras	1,250	375
Madras United	1,000	1,280
Manchester Spinning	50	10 nomi.
Mazagon Spinning	500	80
National Spinning	1,000	775 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	780
Oriental	625	600
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	93
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	845
Sholapore Mills	1,000	760
Victoria Mills	1,000	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	116
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,845
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	365
Treacher and Co.	500	715
Thacker and Co.	100	121

CALCUTTA.—March 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes	Rs 94 12 to 95 0
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 8 to —
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	102 0 to 102 2
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	102 0 to 102 2
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6	of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 4
5	of 1878 (1908)	102 4 to 102 8

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	10	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	10	102 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	740 to 742½
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	107 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£12	55 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1600 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta u e	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1150 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	295 to 300
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	49 to 50
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	77 to 78
Burrakur Coal	100	75 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	105 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	113 to 114
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	30 to 32
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	98 to 99
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	68 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	950	280 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	29 to 30
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to 220
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	175 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	66 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1180 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	375 to 380
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	111 to 112
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	12 to 13
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	97 to —
Riverside Press	90	72 to 73
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	265 to 270
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	270 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	32 to 35
Strand Bank Press	100	98 to 99
Watson's Patent Press	100	99 to 100
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to 68
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47 to 48
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	300 to 310
Do. contributory	100	150 to 155
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	105 to 108
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	73 to 74
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	70 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	235 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	45 to 47
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	53 to 54
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	50 to —
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to 66
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	110 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	7 to 10
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to 130
Majagram Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory ..	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	50 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to ..
Do contributory ..	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	70 to 72
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Soom (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	90 to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	51 —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	160 to 165
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—April 1.

Four per cent.	5 to 5¼ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	2 to 2¾ pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	2 to 2¼ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	1 to 2 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	par to ½ do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ do.
Bank of Madras Shares	26 to 27 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 4¼d.	—	1s. 8⅛d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 3¾d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 9-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8½d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8½d.	—

LONDON.—April 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
4	Do. October 10, 1888	102¾ to 102¾
4	India Enfaced Paper	78½ to 79½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85 to 86
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 {Redeem. on 12}	38 to 43pm
4	Do. under £1,000 {months' notice.}	38 to 43pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16'84, £1,000 & £500	101¾ to 102¼
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 110
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96	114 to 116
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	112 to 114
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	101 to 103
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	112 to 114

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 126
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	139 to 141
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	21¾ to 22
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	22¾ to 23
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	121¾ to 122½
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	126½ to 127½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	120½ to 121½
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	112 to 114
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	107 to 108
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122½ to 123½
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	120½ to 121½
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	121 to 122
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	106 to 108

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	102 to 105
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 104
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12¾ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	9 to 9¼
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	106 to 109
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	101 to 103
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	102 to 105
Indo-European	25	24 to 25

BANKS.

Agra	10	10⅛ to 11
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23 to 24
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	22 to 23
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28⅛	36¼ to 37⅛
Land Mortgage of India ..	2¾	1⅝ to 1⅜ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	21 to 22

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius ..	1	⅞ to 1⅛ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory ..	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	all	— to —
Do.	11¼	— to —
Do.	8	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	2½ to 3½ pm
Glenrock Gold Mining	1	1¾ to 2
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	2 to 2½ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	2½ to 3½
Moyar Coffee	5	8¼ to 8¾
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2	1¾ to 1⅛ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10½ to 11½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	54 to 56
Do. do. New, 1867	20	½ to 1½ pm
South Indian Gold Mining ..	1	1⅞ to 2⅛

TEA.

Assam	20	61 to 64
British Indian	20	4½ to 5⅛
Borelli	—	25 to 26
Darjiling	20	25½ to 26½
Dejoo	—	10 to 10½
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	44 to 49
Lebong	10	11½ to 12½
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10¼ to 11⅛
Do. New	10	⅛ to ¾ pm
Mungledye	—	8½ to 9½
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	2½ to 3

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta ..	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7⅞d
Madras ..	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7⅞d
Bombay ..	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7⅞d
Colombo ..	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7⅞d
Mauritius ..	1s. 8d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7⅞d

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Surg. Maj. R. T., 2½ years, from April 11, '78, B.
Alexander, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 18 mo., fm. Sept. 12, '79, Bo.
Alexander, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, 1879, B.
Anderson, Lt. Col. C. J., S.C., 23 mos., fm. Sept. 1, '78, Bo.
Anderson, Col. G. G., Inf., 1 yr. 84d., from March 15, '79, B.
Anderson, Major J. W. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl. 7, '79, Bo.
Anderson, Capt. H. S., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Apperley, Capt. C. O. W., Cav., 2 y., from May 30, '79. B.
Armstrong, Lt. Cl. E. F. H., S.C., 27m., from May 18, '78, M.
Ashburner, Col. John, S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Asher, Surg. Maj. J. G., 2 years, from April 2, '78, Bo.
Atkins, Major G., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Atkins, Major R., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 24, '79, M.

Babington, Col. R: C., S.C., 27 mo., from Jan. 17, 1879, M.
Babington, Capt. C. W., Inf., 1 year, from Dec. 14, 1879, B.
Bagot, Lieut. C. H., R.E., 16 mo., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Baird, Col. A. F., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 11, '78, B.
Balmer, Major A., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 14, '79, M.
Bannerman, Lt. Col. P. W., S.C., 20 mo., from Nov. 18, '78, Bo.
Bardin, Col. G. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, M.
Banks, Surg. Maj. S. H., O'B., 18 mo., f. May 30, '79, Bo.
Barlow, Lt. C. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., from June 17, '78, B.
Barnes, Major O., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Barrow, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs. from May 10, '79, B.
Barwell, Lt. Gn. C. A., C.B., S.C., 1 y. 57d. fm. Jn. 12, '80, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 18, '79, B.
Bateman, Surg. Major, D. F., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
Battye, Capt. L. R., S.C., from Nov. 22, 1878, B.
Beach, Surg. Major H. J., 2 y., from April 25, '79 M.
Becher, Major H. G., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Beatty, Lieut. Col. J., R.E. 2 years, from July 13, '78, M.
Beauchamp, Lieut. Col. G. E. H., Inf., 2y., fm. Apl. 28, '79, M.
Begbie, Capt. A. G., R.E., 15 mo., from March 19, '79, B.
Bell, Lieut. A. W. C., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 29, '78, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. Col. C. J. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '79, M.
Beville, Col. H., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, Bo
Bigg-Wither, Capt. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Birch, Major R. G., Cav., 3 years, from July 11, '77, B.
Bird, Surg. Maj. R., 18 mo., from May 3, '79, B.
Birney, Major J., R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 4, 1880, B.
Blair, Major C. S., S.C., 2 years, from April 12, '79, M.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2 y., from Oct. 20, '73, M.
Bloomfield, Major A., S.C., 16 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Boddam, Col. H. M., S. C., 2 years, from Sept 5, 1879, B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March, 7, '79, B.
Bolton, Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from March 20, '79, M.
Bolton, Lt. Cl. J. S. D., S.C., 2 y. 6 mo., fm. May 6, '78 Bo.
Bonavia, Surg. Major E., M.D., 2 yr., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Boyd, Vet. Surg. W., B.
Bradshaw, Major O., S.C., 22 mos., from Oct. 28, 1878, M
Broadfoot, Capt. W., R.E., 2 years, from Nov. 25, '78, B.
Brine, Col. F., R.E., 2 years, from May 6, '78, B.
Broome, Major A. P., Inf., 1 year, from Feb. 15, '80, B.
Broome, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 18 mo., from Oct. 28, '79, Bo.
Browne, Lieut. L. J., S.C., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Browne, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., from April 25, '79, B.
Browne, Lieut. Col. J., C.S.I., R.E., B.
Browne, Lieut. A. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 8, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yr., from July 11, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. C. L., S.C., M.
Bruce, Col. A. A., S.C., 15 months, from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Bruce, Major T. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 8, 1879, B.
Bullock, Major R., S.C., 14½ mo., from April 14, '79, M.
Burton, Lieut. Col. W. H., R.E., M.
Bushby, Major C. M., S.C., 2 years, from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Busteed, Surg. Major W. J., M.D., 2 y., fm. July 11, '79, M.
Butler, Surg., W. J., 2½ years, from August 25, '77, M.

Cadell, Maj. Gen. Alex., R.E., 273d., from Mar. 8, '80, B.
Caldwell, Surg. Major W. S., 18 mos., from Feb. 21, '79, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 2 years, from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Carnegie, Maj. D. C. S. L., Cav., 24½ mo., f. Aug. 23, '78, B
Carter, Major T. T., R.E., B.
Case, Major C., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Cates, Surg. Major W. E., 2 y., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Chalmers, Col. S., Inf., 2½ years, from April 8, '78, B.
Chester, Major H. D. E. W., S.C., 2 y., fm. Apl 21, '79, B.
Chitty, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, Bo.
Christie, Lieut. C. H. P., R.E., 2 yrs. fr. Mar. 15, '78, B.
Christie, Lieut. Col. W., R.E., M.
Churchill, Capt. G. F., S.C., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Clerk, Capt. R. M., Inf., 2 yr. 4 mo., from June 21, '78, M.
Clive, Major H. S., R.E., 1 year, from Sept. 1, '78, B.
Cloeté, Lieut. Col. J. G., Inf., 2 y., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Coles, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 27 mo., from Dec. 29, '77, B.
Collins, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 year, from Feb. 17, 1880. B.
Condon, Surg. Major J. H., 1 yr. 243 d., fr. April 7, '79, B.
Conolly, Major E. R., S.C., B.
Connor, Capt., A. S. W., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 22, '79, Bo.
Conway-Gordon, Maj. L., R.E., 1 y., fm. Sept. 22, '79, B.
Cockburn, Col. H. A. Inf., 2 y., from March 13, '78, B.
Constant, Surg. Major, F. G., 1 yr., from Nov. 3, 1879, B.
Cooke, Capt. C. S., S.C., 2 y., from Nov, 29, '79, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Cowie, Surg. Major A. J., 2 years, from Feb. 2, '79, B.
Cowie, Capt. D., S.C., 20 mo., from June 26, 1879, M.
Cox, Major H. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 25, '79, M.
Craigie, Capt. W., B. Cav., 3 y., from Dec. 17, '77, B.
Crawford, Maj. R. I., S.C., 1 yr. 9m. 7d., fm. June 22, '79, Bo.
Creak, Major H. C., Cav., 8 mos., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Cripps, Col. J. M., S. C., 2 y., from April, 8, '78, B.
Cullimore, Surg. D. H., 32 mos., from April 8, '78, M.
Cunliffe, Col. G. G., 1 y. 219d., from April 21, '79, B.
Cunningham, Capt. C., R.E., 2 y., from July 3, '78, B.
Currie, Surg. Major G. V., 18 mo., from Nov. 27, '79, B.
Currie, Lt. Cl. A. A., C.B., S.C., 2 y. 182d., fm. Jan. 3, '80, B.
Curtis, Major A. F., Cav., 3 y., from Sept. 7, '77, M.

Dakeyne, Lieut. Col. H. F., S.C., 20 mo., fm. Mar. 25, '79, M
Davidson, Surg. D. C., 8 mos., from Jan. 30, 1880, Bo.
Davidson, Col. E., R.E., 15 months, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Davidson, Surg. D. C., from Jan. 30, '80, Bo.
Davis, Surg. G. M'B., 2 years, from April 14, '79, B.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., 1 y., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
Deane, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Des Vœux, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 16 m., from May 17, '79 B.
Dobson, Surg. A. F., 2 y. 6 mo., from March 28, '78, M.
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 14, 1880, M.
Drew, Col. H. R., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Drummond, Major F. C. W., S.C., B.
Dunsford, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 2 y., fr. Sept. 23, '78, B.
Durand, Major C. J., S.C., from April 7, '79, B
Durand, Capt. E. L., S.C., 14 mos., from Aug., 1879, B.
Dyneley, Col. H. E., Cav., 2 y., from Oct. 22, '77, M.

Echalaz, Capt. C. T., Inf., 2 yrs. 6m., from May 1, '78, Bo.
Elder, Col. J. I., S.C., 14 mo., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Eliot, Lieut. G. L., S.C., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
Elliot, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 y., from April 22, '79, M.
Elton, Major H. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 3, '79, M.
Ewart, Major C. H., S.C., 19 mos, from April 21, '79, B.
Eyre, Major F. V., R.A., 1 year, from Feb. 1, '79, B.

Faber, Maj. H. R., R.E., 23 ms., from Oct. 21, '78, M.
Fanshawe, Capt. E. C., R.E., 1 y., from April 13, '79, B.
Farewell, Col. W. T. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl 8, '79, M.
Farrer, Major A., Cav., 6 m., from Jan. 24, '80, M.
Fenton, Lieut. L. L., S.C., 18 mo., from Apl. 16, '79, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 18 mo., from May 17, '79, Bo.
Finden, Surg. Major W., B.
Firth, Col. H. H., S.C., 20 mo., from April 25, '79, M.
Fischer, Major B., S.C., 2½ years, from May 10, '78, M.
Fisher, Major C. E., S.C., 23 mos., from Oct. 28, '78, Bo.
Fitzgerald, Dep. Surg. Gen. P. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.
Fletcher, Lieut. Col. C. W., S.C., 2y., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Fletcher, Capt. J. J., Inf., 2 y., from Jan. 20, 1880, M.
Forbes, Major W. E., S.C., 16¼ m., from March 20, '79, B.
Forbes, Col. H., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Fordyce, Lt. A. L. D., S.C., 20 mos., from Mar. 4, '79, Bo.
Forteath, Lt. Col. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs, from Apl. 16, '79, Bo.
Fraser, Capt. E. A., S.C., 18 m., from May 7, '79, M.
Fraser, Lt. Col. T. L., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Fraser, Col. Hastings, S.C., 4 mos., from Mar. 6, '80, M.

Garden, Surg. Maj. A. M., 3 years, from Nov. 1, '77, B.
Garden, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 1 y., from Jan. 18, '80, B.
Gilchrist, Capt. R. A., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Goldie, Capt. B. J., R.E., 34 mo., from May 20, '78, B.
Goodfellow, Col. W. W., C.B., R.E., 2y., from Dec. 17, '79, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. R., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Gordon-Cumming, Maj. F. H. T., S.C., 1y., fm. Feb. 28, '80, Bo.
Govan, Surg Major G. M., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, B.
Graham, Major O. M., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Grant, Lieut. Col. A. D., Inf., 2 years, from Sept. 20, '78, M.
Grant, Col. J. M., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 8, '78, M.
Grant, Capt. J., S.C., 3 y., from Nov. 26, 1877, Bo.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 15 mo., from April 21, '79, Bo.
Greenstreet, Capt. W. L., R.E., B.
Grey, Maj. L. J. H, C.S.I., S.C., 20 mo., f. May 8, '79, B.
Gubbins, Lieut. C. E., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Gurdon, Lieut. Col. E. P., S.C., 18 mos., from May 1, '79, B.

Halpin, Surg. J. N., 2 years, from March 19, 1879, B.
Hands, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 5, '79. M.
Hancock, Col. H. F., R.E., 1 year, from Aug. 4, '79, Bo
Hancock, Maj. G. E., S.C., Bo.
Harris, Major H. W., S.C., 26 mos., from March 23, '78, Bo.
Harris, Lieut. Col., J. T., S.C., 20 mo., from April 7, '79, B
Harris, Surg. Major W. H., 1 y., from July 11, 1879, M.
Harris, Major H. T., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 15, 1879, M.
Hasted, Lieut. Col. J. O., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. April 8, '79, M.
Hartshorne, Capt. A. G., Inf., 1y. 24 d., from April 21, '79, B.
Hawes, Lieut. Col. W. H., 2½ y., from March 21, '78, B.
Hawks, Col T. S., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '79, M.
Hay, Licut. H., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, Bo.
Hayne, Lieut. A. G. de, S.C., 2y., from Jan. 20, '79, M.
Heffernan, Surg. Major, J. J., 2 yrs., from Mar. 25, '78, M.
Hemstead, Surg. A., 1 y., from Sept. 12, 1879, B.
Henslowe, Lieut. Col. P. J. F., Inf., 18 mo., f. Apl. 30, '79, Bo.
Heysham, Lt. Col. S. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 9, '78, M.
Hight, Col. C., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 28, '78, M.
Hill, Surg. H. W., 18 mos., from July 18, 1879, B.
Hills, Major G. S., S.C., 1 y. 182d., from Feb. 18, '80, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. A., R.E., 26 mos., from April 7, '78, B.
Hildebrand, Col. C. P., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 22, '79, B.
Hindle, Major J. W., S.C., 2 years, from July 13, '78, M.
Hobday, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 20 mo., from May 5, '79 M.
Hogg, Lieut. H. C., S.C., 2 years, from July 31, '79, Bo.
Holdsworth, Lt. Col. G. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 17, '78, B.
Holloway, Major G. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl., '79, M.
Hooper, Lieut. Col. G. S., Cav., from May 30, 1879, M.
Hopkins, Surg. Maj. N., 18 mos., from Jan. 24, 1830, Bo.
Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 19, '79, Bo.
Howell, Capt. H., S.C., 18 mo., from March 10, 1879, B.
Humfrey, Lieut. Col. F. T., S.C., 1 y., fm. Feb. 13, '80, Bo.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. J. N., R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 12, '79, M.

Innes, Col. J. J. M'L., V.C., R.E., 18mo., fm. April 21, '79, B.

Jackson, Major G. D'A., Cav., 1 year, from Nov. 10, '79, B.
James, Capt. C., R.E., 18 months, from May 30, 1879, B.
Jamieson, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 2 y., from March 5, '79, B.
Jamieson, Major L. F., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 28, '79. B.
Johnstone, Col. G. N., S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 5, 1878, M.
Johnston, Capt. C. J., Inf., M.
Jopp, Major K. A., R.E., 9 mos. from March 22, '79. Bo.
Justice, Lieut. Col. H. A., S.C., 1 y. 10d., fm. June 6, '79, M.

Keatinge, Col. R. H., V.C., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., fr. June 30, '78, Bo.
Ketchen, Major J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 23, '78, Bo.
Keyes, Col. C. P., C.B., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 25, 1878, M
Kiernander, Surg. W. C., 18 mo., from Jan. 13, '79, Bo.
Kincaid, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 20, '78, M.
King, Surg. W. G., 18 mo., from March 25, '79, M.
Kilgour, Major F., S.C., 20 mo., from Apl. 13, '79, M.
Killkelly, Surg. Major C. E., 2½ y., from April 29, 1878, B.
Knapp, Surg. Maj. W. F., 18 mo., from May 5, '79, Bo.
Knyvett, Major W. L. N., S.C., 18 mo., from Apl. 21, '79, M.

Lamb, Col. T.., S.C., 1 y., from Oct. 31, '79, B.
Lambe, Capt. A. F., S.C., 22 mo., from Nov. 18, 1878, B.
Lambert, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., from June 22, '79, Bo.
Lane, Major C. T., S.C., 16 mo., from May 5, '79, B.
Laughton, Major D. W., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 1, '79, M.
Laugharne, Lieut. M., R.E., 18 mo., from April 16, '79 B.
Leggatt, Col. E. O., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 10, '79, M.
Lillingston, Major E. G., S.C., 1 y., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, April 10; Madras and Allahabad, April 8; Calcutta, April 7.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 30th of March state that rain fell in Madras, Bengal, Assam, and Mysor and Coorg. Rabi harvest continues; agricultural prospects fair. Small-pox prevalent in parts of Bengal and British Burma; otherwise the public health is generally good.

WE have received the following from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, APRIL 23.—Following from Cabul, dated 23rd. Following message received from General Stewart by heliograph, through General Ross's camp:—Camp Ghuzni, April 22. On the 19th inst. the division under my command, while marching from Mushaki, encountered an armed gathering of Andaris, Tarakis, Suleiman Kheyls, and other tribesmen, who numbered some 15,000 men, horse and foot. Preparation was made to attack strong position held by the enemy, twenty-three miles south of Ghuzni, when a body of some three thousand frantic swordsmen poured down on our troops, spreading out beyond either flank of our line; fighting lasted one hour, after which entire body of enemy spread broadcast over the country. The protection of the baggage prevented pursuit by cavalry. The division, however, marched forward nine miles to Tani after the engagement, and the day before yesterday, the 20th, the advanced cavalry entered Ghuzni. Over 1,000 of the enemy's dead were counted on the ground, and their loss in killed and wounded stated to be 2,000. Casualties on our side, seventeen killed and 115 wounded. The following are the wounded:—Lieut. Young, 19th Bengal Lancers, dangerously; Captain Corbit, Royal Horse Artillery, severely; Lieut. Col. Lawson, 59th Foot; York, 19th Bengal Lancers, Lieut. Watson, 59th Foot, Lieut. Stewart, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, all slightly; no officers killed; all wounded doing well."

"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, APRIL 25.—The force under Col. Jenkins at Charasiab was attacked on 25th, morning, by bodies of men from Logar. Jenkins reinforced at noon from Cabul. His casualties slight. All quiet in Kohistad and in Maidan direction. General Stewart expected at Shakhabad with his brigade 27th, unless delayed by his arrangements for provisional Government of Ghuzni and country round, which is in disturbed state."

"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, APRIL 26.—Continuation telegram last night Macpherson and Jenkins most successful, beating enemy at all points and driving them from positions. Cavalry pursued some distance. Enemy left 100 dead. Our casualties, six killed, twenty-six wounded. Stewart heliographs from Ghuzni, 23rd, gathering of six or seven thousand, chiefly Andaris and Suleiman Kheyls, collected near village Azoolume. General Palliser sent to dislodge them, position being strong. Stewart reinforced. Palliser attacked and dispersed enemy. Their loss estimated 400. Ours very slight. No officers wounded. Stewart's march from Ghuzni delayed one day."

THE *Times* correspondent states that Ressaldar Mahomed Afzul Khan brought in last week fifty of the principal Kohistani chiefs, who, while wishing to support British interests, petitioned for Abdurahman as Ameer. The correspondent adds:—

"It is impossible to portray the situation without expressing a fervent hope that the impending political changes in England will not be allowed to interfere with the settlement of Afghanistan upon lines which are now shaping themselves. The moment is extremely critical, and any violent wrench to the still fragile political scaffolding will certainly lose us the returning confidence of the country and throw everything back into the confusion from which we seem now to be emerging. The present arrangement is that Sir Donald Stewart leaves his division at Ghuzni and proceeds to Cabul, where in virtue of his seniority he assumes the chief military command."

WE quote the following telegram from the *Daily News* of this morning:—

"Native messengers reaching Cabul report that a large force of Maidans, Logaris, and Wardaks has attacked General Ross near Sydabad. The enemy fought bravely, and lost 1,200 men. Communications between General Ross and Cabul are cut off. General Ross and General Stewart are expected to reach Cabul on the 3rd or 4th of May. The enemy is reported to be gathering in Kohistan, but the news is not confirmed."

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta that the report of Theebaw's death has not yet been confirmed; but official intelligence has reached India that he is suffering from some dangerous malady, and that attempts are being made to stay the disease by sacrificing virgins.

THE *Standard* correspondent hears from Simla that Lord Lytton will leave India in about a fortnight. The text of Lord Hartington's speeches on the Afghan question have quite removed the bad impression which the telegraphic summary of them created.

HER Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Marquis of Hartington Secretary of State for India, and the Marquis of Ripon Governor General of India.

TO-DAY'S *Times* announces that the Marquis of Lansdowne will be the Under Secretary of State for India. The new period of Indian history will be known as that of the three Marquises.

THE *World* understands that the Marquis of Hartington has employed himself in amassing a wide fund of information on Afghanistan, the result of which will be seen in a scheme of settlement widely different from that enunciated by Mr. Lepel Griffin.

THE *Standard* says that Lord Cranbrook attended the India-office for the last time on Tuesday in the capacity of Indian Secretary. The Indian Council, usually held on Tuesday, met this week on Monday. The next Indian Council will be presided over by the Marquis of Hartington.

THE result of the general election is said to have been regretted by the Europeans, and to have been rejoiced over by the natives, who look for some indefinable benefits from the new Government.

OPINION in India, or Anglo-Indian opinion, need not be ignored. All the *Pi.* can say as to Afghan policy is a good deal: "To abandon Kandahar now would be criminal folly." We disagree with Allahabad in the sequence, "that is no reason for predicting it will not be abandoned."

THE Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E., has lately received the Cross of Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph from the Emperor of Austria.

THE Princess of Tanjore, C.I., has offered to endow a girls' scholarship in the Madras Presidency, in memory of the late President of the National Indian Association, H.R.H. the Princess Alice.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General has conferred upon Muhammad Amin Khan, of the Khan Khel of the Miranzai Valley, the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction in recognition of his services to the British Government.

IN acknowledging an address presented to him by the British Indian Association just before his departure from Bombay Sir Richard Temple expresses his utmost regard for the natives of India.

THE commandant of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry, Col. W. Creagh, has retired from the service.

TWENTY old Cooper's-hill men are to be offered commissions in the Staff Corps.

GENERAL MASSY, who had an interview with the Commander in Chief at Umballa, is, says a Bombay journal, at Simla. It is rumoured that he has been offered a brigade in India.

THE interest in General Massy's case continues. It is said that he has been offered another brigade command if he will consent to remain quiet regarding the Chardeh Valley affair. This he is not likely to do. His letter to General Roberts, replying to the Commander in Chief's censures,

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contains an exhaustive explanation of the whole affair. It may be remembered that Sir F. Roberts stated that his instructions to General Massy contained a positive order that he was not to engage the enemy on any account. General Massy holds that he did not so interpret his instructions, and that he had no option but to open fire when he did. He denies that he advanced without advanced guards or scouts, and that he came suddenly upon the enemy. The latter were seen at two miles distant. The cavalry charges in which the 9th Lancers suffered so severely were, it appears, ordered by General Roberts himself, and so also was the advance of the guns after the charge, for which H.E. Sir F. P. Haines blames General Massy.

THE forced abandonment of the guns is now declared to have been owing to General Roberts' order to retire them behind a low wall near a village where it was found that a deep wide ditch, quite impassable for artillery, barred the further line of retreat. There was then no alternative but to spike and abandon.

AN attack has been made by Mr. St. Barbe on the Government of British Burma for their offences in the matter of Burmese spelling. He charges them with having countenanced "the most frenzied modes of spelling and transliteration," and with allowing the Education Department to publish a most cacographical collection of Burmese texts. He urges the application of the Latin alphabet to the unwritten Khakyen language. A bolder exemplification of the unwritten English character might also be useful in our dealings with Burmans and Singphos.

THE Arabic journal of Constantinople, *El Jawaib*, announces that the chief inhabitants of Zafar, having petitioned the Imam of Muscat to extend his rule over their country, their request has been granted and a governor has been appointed. It remains to be seen whether Sheikh Fazil, who is said to rely on Turkish support, will acquiesce in this expropriation.

IN a recent competition for prizes at Coorla one of the Bombay volunteers, who had on previous occasions won prizes, including a cup, was discovered to have obtained a very high score without the troublesome formality of shooting. The register keepers, three corporals of the 2-11th Regiment, admitted that they had signed the scoring ticket, which had been brought to them already filled in. The chief delinquent had been watched, and it was proved that he had not shot for the match at all.

DISCUSSING the question of advances to coffee planters, a Madras journal says that there are at present about 80,000 acres of land held by planters in the Wynaad, and about 20,000 acres in the Nilgiris, and 10,000 in the Shevaroys. The total, including the plantations in the Pulnis, in the Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly Districts, and the estates in Travancore and Mysor, amounts to over 700,000 planted acres, the actual annual value of the crop being more than £1,500,000 sterling.

THE *Madras Mail* informs us that the directors of the South Indian Railway have "urged upon their agent the necessity of increasing their fares still further, so that the net revenue may at least be able to cover the guaranteed interest." It will be remembered that it was the returns of this South Indian Railway which were used by "C. E." last year to challenge the correctness of Mr. Carroll's estimate of the comparative working of the narrow and broad gauge railway lines. The South Indian Railway did show in 1877 very favourable accounts, and in reply to Mr. Carroll's note on some points of the traffic working of the Rajputana line and the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways, "C. E." published a similar paper, simply substituting South Indian for Rajputana, and apparently coming to the opposite conclusion, and in favour of the narrow gauge. It would appear now that this favourable statement of the South Indian was owing to exceptional circumstances, and that it has now taken its place by the side of the other non-paying narrow-gauge lines.

THE *Times of India* says it is rumoured that eventually an officer of the Royal Navy of high standing will be placed at the head of the Port Trust establishment in Calcutta. An officer of the army of high standing having been placed at the head of the Port Trust establishment in Bombay, the arrangement about to be carried out at Calcutta seems to be natural and proper.

THE Indian Salt Revenue for the year 1879-80, from April to February, amounts to Rs.6,31,87,479, as compared with Rs.5,92,96,842 in 1878-79, the total quantity of salt being 25,358,321 maunds, as compared with 23,087,904 maunds in the preceding year.

THE Financial Secretary of the Straits Settlements announces a surplus of 16,000,000 dols. at the close of the last year.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. are about to publish a sketch of Lord Lawrence's public career, written by Capt. L. J. Trotter, author of "Warren Hastings: A Biography," for the purpose of promoting subscriptions to the Lawrence Memorial Fund. This little volume, which is not at all intended to compete with Mr. Bosworth Smith's full biography of the great Anglo-Indian statesman, is now in the printer's hands, and will appear very shortly at a price not exceeding eighteenpence.

THE committee of the Athenæum Club have included in their last special election of members for this year the name of Sir John Strachey, financial member of the Viceregal Council.

THE following new works in the press will be issued during May by Messrs. Wm. H. Allen and Co.:—"Twenty-one Days in India, being the Tour of Sir Ali Baba, K.C.B." By George Aberigh-Mackay. "The Garden of India; or, Chapters on Oudh History and Affairs." By H. C. Irwin, Bengal Civil Service. "A Pleasure Trip to India during the Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and afterwards to Ceylon." By M. E. Corbet. With photographs. "The Conjurer's Daughter: A Tale." By J. W. Sherer, C.S.I., author of "Who is Mary," &c. "Indian Reminiscences." By Col. S. D. White, late Bengal Staff Corps. "Destruction of Life by Snakes, Hydrophobia, &c., in Western India." By an Ex-Commissioner. "Indian Industries." By A. G. F. Eliot James.

AN improved diving apparatus is now being exhibited at the Aquarium by the inventor, Mr. Fleuss. He has succeeded in dispensing with the necessity for a supply of air by means of pumps and tubes; a reserve of compressed oxygen is contained within the diving dress, and is so regulated as to re-oxygenate the air breathed, so that the quantity originally taken down within an unusually capacious helmet supplies sufficient respiratory power during a longer period than five hours if required. The diver is also free to move in any direction and place himself in almost any posture. Many of our readers will be more interested when they are told that the clever inventor served for several years in the Peninsular and Oriental Service, which he left, as third mate, to carry out his inventions on shore. His ability to dispense with external supplies of air could be utilised in a mine full of choke damp as well as under water.

THE *Times of India* gives us the following:—

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lady Haines, wife of his Excellency the Commander in Chief; Mr. N. Spencer, Bombay; the only son of King Theebaw; Pagan Meng, uncle to King Theebaw; Surgeon R. H. Robinson, Madras; Babu Banowari Lal Roy, a noted shikaree.

THE fortress of Ghuzni is briefly described in the telegram received as ruinous and armed with only ten guns.

THE *Globe* learns from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has telegraphed to Kuldja giving instructions to the local authorities there not to allow any corn to be despatched thence to the Chinese forces cantoned in Kashgaria. Interest is excited in Russian circles as to the effect that this decree will have on Tso Tsoun Tan's

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forces, as it is known that they are largely dependent upon Kuldja corn for subsistence. The *Moscow Gazette* contains a paragraph from the *Semipalatensk Vedomosti*, stating that two Chinese officers have arrived at the Russian frontier from Kashgaria, bearing despatches from Tso Tsoun Tan to General Kolpakovsky.

A RECENT number of the *Golos* contains a lettter from Kuldja, announcing the death there of Sultan Abil Ogla Ibrahim. The deceased was struck with apoplexy while out hunting, and died shortly after, being borne home insensible by his attendants. Abil Ogla raised himself to the rank of Sultan of Kuldja shortly after the insurrection against the Chinese in 1865. When the Russians invaded the country six years later he was deported to Viernoe, when a pension of 2,500 roubles a year was settled upon him. He has left behind him a wife and three children—two girls and a boy, who, according to the *Golos* correspondent, are penniless.

CONSEQUENT on the death of Major General E. W. E. Walker, Col. John Fulton, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, obtains promotion to the establishment of general officers. Col. Fulton's present commission is dated August 1, 1877, over eleven years later than that of Col. Barry, C.B., who heads the so-called British list.

THE Madras Army has suffered a considerable loss lately in Capt. R. H. Fawcett, 33rd Regiment, who has been obliged to take leave to England, owing to ill health. Capt. Fawcett was for some time employed on special service at Indian headquarters, and has been acting for the last year as a deputy assistant adjutant general on the Madras establishment. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says "that as an officer of exceptional ability, and one who has enjoyed most thoroughly the confidence of the highest authorities in India, he can ill be spared at a time when there are so many pressing questions awaiting settlement which closely affect the future well-being of both the British and local forces in India."

SOME six or eight retirements may be anticipated shortly among the senior veterinary surgeons, owing to the disinclination which is shown by the senior members of the department to fall in with the requirements as regards service in India. Complaints will doubtless be made of hard treatment, but it must be admitted that those juniors have really a grievance who are compelled to proceed on service after having spent but two and a-half years at home, whilst seniors who have enjoyed their ease at home stations for twenty and twenty-five years persistently refuse to believe in the existence of such a thing as a roster.

THERE were 219 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending March 27, giving a death-rate of 26·6 per 1,000 per annum. The same week in Madras there were 256 deaths, giving a death-rate of 33·4 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay, during the week ending March 30, 514 were registered, giving a death-rate of 40·5 per annum.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S BONUS.

IT is quite true that a sum of money is to be paid to Sir John Strachey in compensation for the pecuniary sacrifice he incurred in giving up the lieutenant governorship of the North West to become Financial Member of Council. And a recognition of the fact that is quite right and fitting for Sir John Strachey to accept this money is compatible with the most emphatic disapproval of the policy he has carried out as financial member. He made no stipulation about money when, in 1876, the Secretary of State expressed a wish that he should become financial member, and merely claimed six months' leave of absence to England before taking up the new appointment; the doctors having declared that it was necessary for him to have this change. After he left England, however, on his return to India, it was determined by, we believe, a unanimous vote of the Secretary of State's Council, that, in consideration of the loss he incurred in giving up the lieutenant governorship, and accepting, in accordance with the wish of her Majesty's Government, and in the interests, as it was conceived, of the public service, an appointment of lower pay and dignity—he should, on ceasing to hold the office of financial member of Council, receive a special allowance of £5,000. The difference between the pay and other allowances of a lieutenant governor and a member of Council is about Rs.25,000 a-year; and, as the former is supplied with houses, both in the plains and the hills, at public cost, the actual difference between the emoluments of the two offices is considerably more.—*Pioneer.*

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN'S ADDRESS TO THE SIRDARS.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN has made known to the Barukzai sirdars here what is to be the future of Afghanistan; and although many details of the scheme sanctioned by the Government of India cannot, of course, yet be settled, the outline is distinct enough. As to the difficulties to be overcome before the new arrangements mature, they are incidental to our position as conquerors of Cabul, and will be dealt with either diplomatically, or by force of arms, according to the temper of the tribal chiefs and others. As Mr. Griffin's short speech to Wali Mahomed Khan, Hashim Khan, and the other Barukzai sirdars was of an informal kind—though necessarily carrying weight as an exposition of Government policy—I shall be only able to give its general purport, about which there can be no manner of doubt. It was to the effect that certain wrong impressions had got abroad concerning Yakoob Khan and his possible return to Cabul. Such return the Government had decided could under no conditions take place; tribal chiefs and their followers had believed that if a sufficient turmoil were kept up, and turbulent demands made persistently for Yakoob Khan's return, that end might be gained. This was a total mistake. The ex-Ameer would never be allowed to resume the power he had forfeited, and all disturbances with that object would be unavailing. It had also been found that during three generations the Durani sovereigns of Cabul had been unable or unwilling to carry out treaty obligations with India, and it had now been decided that their power should be curtailed and certain sub-divisions made of Afghanistan. While the British Government had no desire to annex the country they were resolved that Kandahar and Herat must henceforth no longer appertain to the sovereign of Afghanistan. They would be separate and distinct, and the future ruler of Cabul would have to look upon them as removed from his jurisdiction. It had also been determined that the army of occupation should remain in Afghanistan until a new ruler had been appointed strong enough to accept and carry out the obligations to be imposed upon him, and such a ruler would have to be found. He must be strong enough to ensure the protection of such Afghans as were the friends of the British, in order that, when the army withdrew, there might not be a risk of such men suffering for their faithfulness to us. Our friends must be the friends of any ruler placed in power, and he must be prepared to protect them.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

THE KOHAT MOUNTED BATTERY.

THE following farewell order has been published at Cabul:—"The Kohat Mounted Battery being about to leave the force under the command of General Roberts, he wishes to record his sense of the service rendered by Capt. Morgan, the officers, and men of the battery. Joining the Kuram force on its first formation in 1878, the battery shared in the assault on Peiwar, where its gallant commander, Capt. Kelso, fell in action. The general has much pleasure in bringing to notice its excellent services at Shutargardan and in the operations in December, 1879, and feels sure the reputation acquired for accuracy and skill will always be maintained; his best wishes for the future accompany Capt. Morgan and the Kohat battery."

GHAZIS AT KANDAHAR.

THE correspondent of an Indian journal with the Bombay troops met, near Quetta, a convoy of sick from Kandahar. They were taking down three Ghazi prisoners under sentence of transportation to the Andaman Islands. Quite boys they looked, sitting chained heavily together in charge of a considerable guard. Tommy Atkins has made great friends with them all, and they are in fact almost pets with the men guarding them. One lad had stabbed an artilleryman with a shoemaker's awl, the weapon fortunately breaking on his ribs. This prisoner asserted on his trial that he was worked up with bhang by a mollah, and remembers nothing that happened after he was intoxicated with it; another lad of fourteen had selected the same dangerous weapon—viz., an awl, and had stabbed an artillery officer, inflicting a painful wound which prevented his riding with any comfort for a long time. When asked for his defence this prisoner replied that he had had no food for some time and was starving, so he committed the assault for the purpose of obtaining food from the sirkar, for he had observed that a comrade of his who had committed a similar crime was rapidly fattening in his prison. It will be necessary to take some decided steps to put a stop to these Ghazi murders, which are rapidly becoming more frequent in Kandahar and its neighbourhood. In the first week of April there were three cases of this sort; a naik of the 25th Punjab Infantry was stabbed while standing at a butcher's stall within thirty yards of his own camp; in another, a doolie-bearer was killed; in a third, a Ghazi attacked a soldier with a bayonet fixed on a stick. However, Tommy was too smart for him, and after knocking him down out of hand conveyed him ignominiously to the guard-room. Several methods have been proposed to put a stop to this series of attempted murders; one is that suspected mollahs should be executed or transported; another that heavy fines should be levied on all villages in the neighbourhood of Kandahar which can be proved to have entertained Ghazis. In any case strong measures will have to be resorted to speedily.—*Times of India.*

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE MAHOMEDAN LAW OF INHERITANCE.*

MR. RUMSEY has already made himself a name by his former Charts of Family Inheritance, both according to the Hindu and the Mahomedan laws. These two works are recognised authorities, and now that he has undertaken a larger book we expect the subject to be treated in a complete and masterly manner. And we are not disappointed. Mr. Rumsey shows both analytical and synthetical capacity, for he has dissected the complicated statements of ancient Arab authors, and from them built up a system of principles suited to the use of Western lawyers. A precise knowledge of the Mahomedan law of inheritance is of considerable importance to Indian civil servants, more especially since 1864, when the native assistants were withdrawn from the courts in India. This change compelled our judges to master the subject for themselves, and it is not an easy one. The laws regulating succession to property in Mahomedan countries differ markedly from those which prevail in Western Europe. The relatives of a deceased person inherit indefeasibly two-thirds of his property, it being unlawful for anyone to bequeath more than one-third of his wealth. No distinction between real and personal estate is recognised, and rights of primogeniture are unknown. The property is not, however, merely left to the household, or to anyone with skill enough to appropriate it, as is the custom in Europe; on the contrary, all possible relatives to a remote degree have a well-recognised and carefully-adjusted right to inherit certain definite shares of the estate. When claims of the first degree have been satisfied the residue is distributed among those of the second degree, and, when these last are satisfied, what remains passes on to distant kindred. But, as the various classes of kinsmen do not inherit proportionately, but in fixed shares, it stands to reason that some combinations of relatives would require more and some less than the entire estate. This gives rise to additional complication by requiring the application of certain principles of "increase" and "return," by which shares of the same class are proportionately diminished or increased to adjust them to the exact amount to be distributed.

The above is not, by any means, the whole of the mystery, for there are numerous exceptions, limitations, and special cases which call for much careful adjustment. Thus, on the face of it, it would seem that every estate would be, at every succession, split up into an indefinite number of fragments among all possible degrees of relationship, down to the ninety-ninth cousin. Such a contingency is provided against by the laws of "exclusion," which operate on exact principles, and limit the heirs to a reasonable number. But to compensate this there can be, in certain cases, inheritance by other titles than relationship or marriage, and there are persons who may not inherit at all. There are many other special rights and disabilities tending to complicate this curious subject, such as the recovery of debts, composition of inheritance and dower, the application of the law to slaves, aliens, and infidels, and the duties of executors in all cases.

The whole subject is highly creditable to Arab ingenuity, and is, on the whole, founded on a finer sense of justice than are the crude principles of inheritance which obtain in Europe. This circumstance gives general interest to the work of Mr. Rumsey, as it contains much which is highly suggestive to both the lawyer and the legislator. Mr. Rumsey bases his work on the Hedaya, the Sirâjiyyah, and the Shirâfiyyah, three excellent authorities; but, as he points out, the English translations of these works were made from a Persian rendering and not from the Arabic original. They were, furthermore, made in the infancy of Oriental scholarship by the far-sighted sagacity of Warren Hastings.

It is time that new and more accurate translations were made; but, with the extinction of the old Court of Directors, all hopes of the execution of such useful works passed away. We gladly welcome Mr. Rumsey's book. It turns available material to the best account, and will prove more extensively useful than even the former works of the author. The very full and analytical index at the end greatly increases the value of the book for purposes of reference.

* "Moohummudan Law of Inheritance, and Rights and Relations Affecting It. Sunni Doctrine." By AMARIC RUMSEY, of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister at Law, Professor of Indian Jurisprudence at King's College, London. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place. 1880.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE TURKOMANS.*

IN the preface to this important narrative of Russia's unsuccessful raid against the Akhal Tekke Turkomans in 1879 Mr. Marvin warns his readers to expect no fresh revelations from that Foreign-office with which his name was so unpleasantly connected two years ago. But although "not a single item of information in this volume is derived from Foreign-office sources," it contains a great deal of matter at once new and interesting to all those among us who, from curiosity or some stronger motive, care to learn what the Russians have lately been doing or designing against the hardy warriors of Southern Turkistan. The title of the book in no way belies the character of its contents. "The Eyewitnesses' Account" consists, for the most part, of copious extracts and careful compilations from the letters of Russian and other correspondents at the seat of war. Those who fancy that nothing good or trustworthy can come from a Russian source will be surprised to see how largely the author has drawn upon Russian newspapers for an authentic narrative of a campaign which ended so disastrously for the Russian arms. Disclaiming all sympathy with extreme views on either side, and heartily disliking the prospect of a Russian advance to Merv, Mr. Marvin is perfectly satisfied with the trustworthy character of his materials, and invites the reader to believe in his impartiality, and to accept the fruits of his painstaking researches as "a plain connected narrative of recent events in the trans-Caspian region."

The first two chapters trace the preliminary movements of Russian troops and reconnaissances, from the first erection of a fort at Krasnovodsk in 1869, down to Lomakin's retreat from Khoja Kála in 1878. Chapter III. describes, chiefly in the very words of Gospodin Arsky, the curious country inhabited by the Akhal Tekke Turkomans. The Akhal Oasis, a long clayey plain varying in breadth from eight to thirty miles, is sheltered on the east by a mountain wall, 300 miles long, and surrounded by deserts on every other side. It is well watered by thirty-two streams, and guarded by twenty-eight Turkoman forts, while thirty-five villages dot the plain, with a fair expanse of cornfields, meadows, and gardens. "It is not such a bad place, after all. One could live very pleasantly here," was the cry of many a Russian soldier weary with long marching over hills and deserts. The people are supposed to number about 140,000 souls, most of whom prefer a settled to a wandering life. Their manners, habits, appearance, and means of living are described with sufficient fulness. The remainder of the book—that is some 300 pages—takes us step by step through the campaign of 1879. To General Lazareff was entrusted the conduct of an enterprise which might have ended differently had he lived to carry it through. A man of immense stature, of unrivalled strength, invincible energy, and tried soldiership, he was beloved by his troops in spite of his hot temper and stern discipline. But for all his energy, endurance, and strength of will, Lazareff could not avoid his fate. He fell ill at Chikishlar and struggled on to Chát only to die of blood-poisoning and overwork. The portrait given of him at page 134 tells us in every lineament how brave and sturdy a soldier was lost to his country at a critical moment.

His successor, Lomakin, had already stamped himself a failure, and the result appears to have fully justified the dislike felt for him by his own troops. Cowardice and cruelty often go together, and these in his case were combined with an excess of stupidity which threw away in an hour the fruits of an enterprise planned and carried forward at a heavy cost; an enterprise which, under any other leader, would have ended in complete success. Within the Dengil Tépé were collected some 20,000 Turkomans, with their families and goods. Not content with showering shells and rockets into the crowded entrenchment, and with driving back thither a crowd of fugitive women and children, Lomakin launched his infantry, about 1,400 strong, against a place which, after some hours of deadly bombardment, was still defended by 15,000 men, fighting with the courage of despair and fanaticism amidst the corpses of their comrades, wives, and children. The Russians fought bravely, but against such odds mere courage was of no avail. One-third, at least, of their number were slain or wounded, and the rest were chased back in wild disorder by their maddened opponents. Hardly waiting even for the morrow, Lomakin began his slow and painful retreat across the Kopel Dagh, harassed from time to time by parties of exulting Tekkes. But we must refer the reader to Mr. Marvin's pages for a full, true, and particular account of that day of bootless butchery and of what happened during the subsequent retreat. The whole story is full of interest, mostly, indeed, of a melancholy sort. A word of thanks is due to the author and his publishers for the number of good maps, plans, and portraits scattered through the volume, which is further enriched by some useful appendices.

* "The Eyewitnesses' Account of the Disastrous Russian Campaign against the Akhal Tekke Turkomans." By CHARLES MARVIN. London: Allen and Co. 1880.

PUBLIC OFFICES.*

WE have received a copy of the second edition of Mr. Marvin's work, in which he has given his personal experience of several public offices, gained as a writer. The many persons who share the opinion that recent reforms in the civil service have been by no means improvements, will be able to enlarge their stock of proofs from this narrative.

* "Our Public Offices." By CHARLES MARVIN. Second edition. London: Swan, Sonnenschein, and Allen.

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INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY.*

MR. BEVAN'S name is well known as that of an accurate worker in the field of industrial statistics, as well as that of guide books, to those who want to become better acquainted with their own country. In his most recent publication he has given an almost too concise account of the industries peculiar to the various counties and districts of England. The sources of the raw materials, the centres of manufacture, and the ports of import and export, are successively enumerated and distinguished in such a manner as to leave little but expansion to be desired by an instructor of youth.

* "Primer of the Industrial Geography of Great Britain and Ireland." By G. PHILLIPS BEVAN. London: Swan, Sonnenschein, and Allen.

LONG LIFE.*

THE Long-Life Series, commencing with an eponymic little handbook, and treating three others successively of the best means of conservation of "Eyesight," "Mouth and Teeth," and "Throat and Voice," contains a great deal of valuable information. Like soothing syrups, these little books must be a real blessing to mothers. Those who delight in taking care of themselves and other people will find endless maxims easy to enunciate, and impossible to be put into steady practice by the foolish crowd, who find that the occupations of life leave little leisure to think about the best means of evading the ills to which poets and experience assure us that "flesh is heir." These handbooks, in sober earnest, are carefully written, and contain sound help to self-knowledge and self-preservation, and should go far to assist in producing some unquestionable centenarians in the remote future.

* "The Long-Life Series." London: Ward and Lock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HURNAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—A railroad has been constructed from the Indus at Rook, eight miles south of Shikarpoor, to Sibi, but Sibi is too hot for English troops. Some fifty or sixty miles to the north of Sibi is the valley of Hurnai, watered by a tributary of the Nari River. Hurnai has a climate said to be very well suited for Europeans, and there a British army would not only dominate Southern Afghanistan but would also be in a position to paralyse any intending invader of India. The Eastern part of the Hurnai Valley ought to be found in No. 7 of the Indian Atlas. At present the greater portion of No. 7 is blank paper. The Indian Government is in possession of surveys which enable it to fill in correctly most of the blank paper. Will you urge it to do so?—Your obedient servant,

April 27. T.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

CULTIVATING THRIFT.

THE State Railway Savings Bank, established by Government General Order No. 128 of Jan. 10 last, will prove a great benefit to the large class of railway *employés* who are serving on the Government lines and are drawing pay of various amounts. The idea is not a new one; but it might be hereafter extended to other services with very great advantage to them and to the Government. From Jan. 1 one anna in the rupee is to be deducted from the salary of every married, and one half anna from the salary of every unmarried, railway servant. In proportion to the compulsory deposits made by the railway servants during each half-year a sum equal to ½ per centum of the net railway earnings during the half-year is to be distributed as bonus. If the net earnings of the railway exceed 4½ per cent. an additional bonus of ½ per cent. is to be distributed to the depositors in proportion to their compulsory deposits. Railway servants may at their discretion make other deposits in the savings bank in addition to the sums they are compelled to save, such sums being at their free disposal as in any private bank; while the compulsory deposits, like the various service funds, can only be drawn upon when the depositor retires from the service or upon a great emergency, with the consent of the manager, or upon the decease of the depositor. If a depositor be dismissed all sums voluntarily and compulsorily saved are to be handed to him, but not any bonus with which he may have been credited. Such bonus is not, however, to lapse to Government, but is to be distributed amongst the other depositors of the railway on which the dismissed man served. Englishmen serving in India are obliged to retire when at home they would be considered in the prime of their working career. The provision they can secure for the long period of enforced idleness they must look forward to becomes, therefore, a matter of peculiar importance to them. Hardly any of the Government servants who year by year leave India for their native country can do anything towards increasing their income at home. A small minority of energetic individuals could get their living under almost any circumstances, and find means of supplementing their pension on retirement; but the great majority must look to it alone for support in their declining years, and often, too, at a period when their children are still upon their hands and their expenses at their greatest. The establishment of a service fund secured an ample provision to the members of the regular civil service, and a provision, though a far less adequate one, has been made for military officers by recent introduction of a compulsory fund. The uncovenanted service is, however, still out in the cold. Mr. F. Goldsmid, then assistant to the revenue commissioner, tried hard to secure the establishment of a fund for the uncovenanted service years ago, but without success. Any fund to include all members of the uncovenanted service would apply to persons in receipt of such different salaries, and under such different inducement to retire, that it would be very difficult to bring them under one set of rules. The pension already granted by Government, although insufficient provision for those who have to retire to England when fifty-five years of age, is absurdly liberal to natives of this country, who are in their own climate and can often find means for increasing their income. A sepoy who, after twenty years' service, can induce the doctor to give him a certificate obtains four rupees a month for life, commencing when his age is probably about thirty-eight. He may, according to the ordinary space of humanity, expect to enjoy this pension for twenty-eight or thirty years, and often does enjoy it for a much longer period. In this case Government, after having paid their sepoy Rs.1,680 pay for twenty years' service, undertakes to pay him Rs.1,324 as an inducement to retire just when he is most useful. He has all the old means of livelihood open to him. His share in the ancestral wuttun remains, and, when supplemented by his four rupees a month, will enable him to live the life of ease and comfort so dear to the indolent Asiatic. Take, again, the case of a karkun in the Survey Department, whose profession is one which entails a great deal of hard work. After twenty years, if he can induce a doctor to give him a certificate, he can retire on the maximum pension he can ever hope to obtain, and, if that is not sufficient according to his ideas of income, he is certain of being able to obtain employment in a native State often at a higher salary than he obtained before. Government offer the man an absurdly high pension to induce him to malinger just when he is most useful. The consequence is, that an incalculable amount of fraud of this kind is perpetrated every year. Under present rules, about 30 per cent. of the cost of sepoys and native officials' services is allowed to remain a liability for future years. Pensions form, in fact, a heavy, although generally unrecognised, addition to the debt of the Government of India. The comparative difference between the pension offered to higher officials and the cases we have just described is very marked. A civilian after twenty-five years' service in a foreign land gets a pension from Government of less than £500 a year, his pay being from Rs.2,000 to Rs.3,000 a month. His service fund doubles this sum. It is clear that no Government would venture to pension their higher officials at the rate they offer their private soldiers. It seems, however, that the effect and cost of a pension is such a complicated matter that those who have to consider, effect, and arrange the amount of pensions always lose their heads. Thus, when the Staff Corps was instituted, a pension of nearly £1,200 a year was offered to certain officers, provided they chose to wait and claim it; and this, although Government had no idea of offering an inducement to remain, for they wished to get rid of most of their officers. All these anomalies and difficulties are found when we examine the existing rules regulating pensions. —*Bombay Gazette.*

DR. BEATSON.

AMONG the names of the passengers by the *Pekin* was that of Doctor Fullarton Beatson, who thus proceeded to a well-earned rest after a brilliant career of long and honourable service. Dr. Beatson first landed in India in 1843, and was at once directed to proceed to take charge of the troops at Chinsurah, and, shortly after taking charge, accompanied the soldiers to Ambala, marching by the Grand Trunk Road, these being the first troops to perform the journey by that route. Hitherto a considerable portion of this journey had been performed by boat, but an alarming accident to the 62nd Regiment a few months before, while proceeding to Dinapur, had led to the abandonment of the river route. On reaching Ambala Dr. Beatson was attached to the European Bengal Artillery. After some service in various portions of Upper India with troops he was employed on civil duty at Khytul in 1845. On the breaking out of the Sutlej campaign he was transferred to military work again, and put in charge of the 4th Division Staff, serving throughout the campaign. In 1846 he was appointed to the medical charge of Simla, but soon after was transferred to active duty in the field during the Punjab campaign, and on its conclusion continued in military employ. In 1851, during a time of "terrible sickness and mortality" at Anarkhalli, he was specially selected for duty with the 96th Regiment because of his "wide experience with European troops." Continuing in charge

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of troops till 1856, he was in that year compelled to take leave on medical certificate in consequence of a severe attack of ophthalmia, contracted at the bedside of a brother officer. Returning the next year, after a short service in charge of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, Dr. Beatson was placed at the head of the European General Field Hospital at Allahabad, at the time considered the most onerous charge in the entire Presidency. Notwithstanding the trials of the mutiny, so well was this establishment managed that the general officer in a brigade order declared it to be "second to none in India," and Lord Sandhurst, then commander in chief, passed the following opinion in the matter:—"Though surrounded with great difficulties during the mutiny Dr. Beatson maintained the hospital in a state of the highest efficiency. The management by Dr. Beatson was admirable, winning the confidence of the sick by his skill and gaining their affections by his kindness." At Allahabad Dr. Beatson worked for ten years, and left only to take up an equally heavy charge as medical storekeeper and staff surgeon at Ambala. In this duty he continued till 1863, when he was appointed surgeon general of the Mirat Circle. The head of the Medical Department congratulated him, when leaving for England in 1874, on having crowned an "exceptionally conspicuous career as an executive officer by an equally brilliant one in the administrative grade;" and General Travers put on record his "warm admiration of his splendid and devoted services at a time when the entire population of cantonments was prostrated by dengue and cholera, and when he himself had but left his bed after a severe attack of the former," adding that "such an example could not fail to work most beneficially upon all ranks." Whilst in England Dr. Beatson was offered the succession to the surgeon generalship of the Indian Medical Department, an offer which he accepted, and, returning to India in July, 1875, at once took up his duties at Calcutta. During his tenure of this office there have occurred the two great calamities of the Madras famine and the Afghan war, and in connection with both these events Dr. Beatson has received the heartiest thanks of the Indian Government for his "energy, zeal, and intelligence." No fitter words could be found to convey in brief the leading characteristics of Dr. Beatson's work throughout life With Dr. Beatson's departure the new state of things is inaugurated by which the Military Medical Department in this country is put under the charge of the surgeon general British service.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, held March 25, the report and accounts were passed, and it was resolved that the balance Rs.13,848-5-8 shown at debit of profit and loss account, being net loss on the last half-year's working, be debited to reserve fund.—At the general meeting of the Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, held March 29, the report and accounts were passed. The purchase of the Bokel garden for Rs.5,000 was confirmed, and that sum was transferred from the Momarie reserve fund.—At an extraordinary meeting of Watson's Patent Press Company, held March 29, the articles of association were amended as follows, by rescinding Clause 51 and substituting therefor the following:—"That the agents and secretaries of the company shall be entitled to and receive a commission of 3 per cent. on the gross earnings and no more, which commission shall include any salary or salaries connected with the management of the company and office rent, but not the salary or salaries of persons employed at the Press House Establishment." By rescinding Clauses 52 and 54, add thenceforward numbering the clauses of the said articles of association consecutively. By rescinding Clause 53 and substituting therefor the following:—"There shall be not less than two directors of the said company and not more than four." By rescinding Clause 56 and substituting therefor the following:—"The directors shall meet once a month for the transaction of the business of the company, and shall be paid a fee of Rs.16 for each attendance." By rescinding Clause 66 and substituting therefor the following:—"The office of director shall be vacated if he ceases to hold twenty-five shares in the company, or if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent."—At the general meeting of the Borsillah Tea Company, held March 30, the report and accounts were passed.—*Englishman.*

THE SITTANG VALLEY RAILWAY.—Every one in the province will be glad to hear that the Sittang Valley Railway is to be proceeded with, and Mr. Salmond, assistant engineer, will next month go out to complete the necessary surveys in connection with the same.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE NEW DISEASE.—The supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of March 30 contains a report on the "new disease," submitted by the health officer of Calcutta, on a requisition from the local Government. The report enables us to add but little to the particulars given in our columns some days ago. The disease is said to have prevailed in Midnapur in 1876; broke out in Garden Reach the following year, and has since progressed slowly, but steadily, northwards, affecting most severely the eastern suburbs of the town, while in the country it has during the same time penetrated as far as the Khasia Hills and Assam. At the time of the report, *i.e.*, at the close of last month, it was on the wane, but this was probably only a seasonal diminution. The symptoms are described as swelling of the limbs, the lower always, sometimes the upper, and occasionally the body; fever sometimes before and sometimes after the swelling, and in some cases altogether absent; bowel complaint in many cases—diarrhœa most commonly, dysentery in a few; burning and pain in the affected limbs at the commencement; shortness of breathing and cough, and palpitation in all cases; great emaciation, exhaustion, and anæmia in severe cases, slighter but well marked in all. Its duration appears to average about two months, and in fatal cases there is a great disturbance of the respiration and circulation. As regards the mode of attack, Dr. M'Leod says:—"It has attacked houses in a village in a promiscuous way. The affected homesteads are mostly scattered throughout the locality, and not necessarily contiguous. The rule has been that several or all the members of a household have been seized, and single cases in a family are exceptional. Such seizures have taken place almost simultaneously or in rapid succession, as if from the operation of a common cause. The seizure of different houses in a village appears to have been simultaneous; indeed, the disease seems to have broken out all over the infected area about the same time." As regards causation he expresses no positive opinion, but believes it to be attributable to no special dietetic or hygienic conditions. As regards infectiousness, he pronounces the evidence conflicting. While admitting that the point is not definitely settled, he is inclined to endorse the opinion which identifies the disease with the beri beri of Madras and Ceylon. —*Englishman.*

DR. D. B. SMITH, late principal of the Medical College Hospital Calcutta, has received an address from the patients of that institution which must be very gratifying to his feelings. The memorialists wish Dr. Smith "farewell, and, D.V., safe journey, long life, and prosperity."

THE COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS IN RANGOON.—The investigation of the commissariat frauds in Rangoon has gone on for the last four months before a military court presided over by Colonel Weldon. It has now been decided to transfer the case to a civil tribunal. Mr. H. T. Tarrant, the Madras public prosecutor, has been sent to Rangoon to conduct the case against the defendants. The defendants, who are more than twenty in number, are said to include one commissioned officer and some sergeants.—*Pioneer.*

THE ALLEGED MORTALITY AT DEOGHUR.—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in an official letter to the commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division, states that it is manifest from the reports and papers furnished on the case that the facts have been very grossly exaggerated to serve the purposes of the local pandas, who are agitating to procure the withdrawal from Deoghur of the Pilgrims' Lodging-house Act. The closest inquiry has only been able to discover seven cases of death, including among these even rumours of deaths. In four cases the evidence is very doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner was unable to satisfy himself that they really occurred. But even if they did occur, the whole mortality ascertained is far less than frequently occurs at such pilgrim gatherings when bad weather sets in. At such times the weak and sickly and ill-provided only too often die in the open, shelter being in any case only procurable on payment. The Lieutenant Governor considers that the local officers present took every possible means of mitigating the suffering necessarily caused by the sudden on-coming of bad weather. It is clearly proved that all available Government and other public buildings were thrown open to the pilgrims from an early hour on Monday morning, February 16, the rain having set in at 2 a.m. on that day. It is suggested, in explanation of the statement made by the Sirdar Ojha and other witnesses to the effect that no relief was given till Tuesday evening, that they refer to the actual suspension of the Act by beat of drum which took place on that evening. The Lieutenant Governor is satisfied that everything possible, short of the suspension of the Act, was done early on Monday. —*Pioneer.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL.—The directors have made the following changes in the bank's establishment:—Dr. David Fraser to act as agent at Bombay, during the temporary absence, on leave, of Mr. G. W. Moultrie. Mr. H. B. Sterndale (on his return from leave) to be agent at Cawnpore. Mr. E. M. Slater to act as agent at Benares, vice Mr. W. F. Fraser, who has obtained leave to Europe. Mr. H. S. Lemon, acting superintendent of branch department, to act as agent at Nagpore. Mr. C. J. Michod to act as agent at Delhi, vice Mr. W. W. Apperley, who returns to head office.—*Ibid.*

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO THE METCALFE HALL.—His Excellency the Viceroy, attended by his private secretary and some members of his suite, paid a visit to the Metcalfe Hall Library recently. His Excellency was received by the president, Maharaja Narendra Krishna, and several members of the council of the library, by whom he was conducted through the rooms. His Excellency looked over several books in the different departments, and expressed his satisfaction that Calcutta possessed so good a collection of valuable works.—*Ibid.*

THE WATER SUPPLY OF MECCA.—A meeting of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen of Calcutta was held on the evening of April 2, in the house of Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Baha-

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dur, for collecting subscriptions in aid of the fund which is being raised in other parts of the Mahomedan world for the repairs of the Zobeida Canal, the only source of water supply in the Holy City of Mecca. Prince Mirza Jahan Kadrer Bahadur was voted to the chair. Moulvies Abdoor Rowoof and Abdool Luteef and Hajee Noor Mahomed addressed the meeting, and a strong committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions adopted in furtherance of the objects of the meeting, with Prince Ruheemuddeen as its president, Princes Mirza Jahan Kuddur and Nusseeroodeen Hyder as vice-presidents, Moulvie Abdool Luteef as secretary, and the firm of Hajee Zakaria Mahomed and Company as treasurers.

NAWAB ABDUL GHANI KHAN, C.S.I., of Dacca, has subscribed the princely donation of Rs.40,000 towards the improvements proposed to be made in the Mecca river.—*Times of India.*

DURBAR AT BELVEDERE.—At the investiture ceremony held recently at Belvedere the Hon. H. Cockerell, Political Secretary to the Government of Bengal, led the Maharaja of Cuch Behar before his Honour, who made over to him the *sunud* bestowing on him the title of "Maharaja Bahadur" and presented him with the *khillut* of a diamond ring, complimenting him on his high lineage and position. Raja Komul Krishna was next brought forward, and presented with the *sunud* "Maharaja" and also a diamond ring. His Honour spoke in high terms of the eminent services rendered to the Government by the Sobhabazar Raj family, and expressed a hope that the present recipient of the honour would inherit the position of his ancestor, the renowned Maharaja Nobokissen. Dr. Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E., was next presented with the *sunud* of "Raja," and a *seirpaich*, which the Hon. H. Cockerell immediately fastened on to his *pugri*. His Honour spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the reputation of Raja Sourindro Mohun both in India and abroad for his public services in connection with the art of music, and added that he present honour bestowed on him by the Government of India was one of the very many which the Raja had received from Europe and other countries. Babu Kristendro Nath Roy, of Bolihar, received the *sunud* of "Raja" and a pearl necklace, his Honour remarking that he owed the present distinction to his numerous works of public utility, such as the establishment of schools and dispensaries and the construction of roads, &c., in the zemindary. *Attar* and *pan* were then distributed to the four gentlemen, who had just then received their *sunuds* and *khilluts* by his Honour himself, who, after shaking hands with each of them, retired. Raja Sourindra Mohun Tagore, in graceful acknowledgment of the distinction he had received, fell, according to the Hindu custom, at the feet of his elder brother, the Hon. Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, C.S.I., for whom his respect is known to be unbounded. The bystanders were evidently struck at this manifestation of fraternal feeling on the part of the Raja, to whom sincere congratulations from friends (native and European) poured in from all sides.—*Mirror.*

THE grant of a *khillut* of Rs.500 has been sanctioned by Government, in the foreign department, to Abdulla Khan, subadar major, 26th Native Infantry, for distinguished service in Cabul.

BENGAL COMPULSORY VACCINATION ACT.—The Bengal Council will have under its consideration shortly the report of the select committee on the Compulsory Vaccination Bill. The main object of the bill is entirely laudable, and we are glad to believe that in Calcutta and its suburbs, where it becomes applicable at first, there is no serious opposition to it in the native community. But there is one provision in the bill which we believe is looked upon with great distavour, and perhaps it might be modified out of respect to the customs of the people without very seriously impairing the efficacy of the measure. We refer to section 3 of the bill, which provides that the parent or guardian of any unprotected child, whose age exceeds one year, but does not exceed fourteen years, shall cause the child to be vaccinated either by the public vaccinator or by some other medical practitioner. The age of fourteen is objected to as considerably too high in the case of girls, whom most native parents and guardians would be very reluctant to produce at that age before the public vaccinator. The point is one on which it will be for the native members of Council to represent the views of the community.—*Statesman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—The disengaged tonnage at date of mail stood at 32,294 tons. For London *vid* Canal.—The market closed firm at £3 2s. 6d. for rice or wheat and linseed, £3 5s. for rape, £3 for jute, &c. *Vid* Cape.—The market closed firm at £2 10s. for rice or wheat, £2 7s. 6d. for saltpetre, £2 12s. 6d. for jute, £2 15s. for cotton, £2 13s. 9d. for linseed, £2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d. for rapeseed and poppy, £2 17s. 6d. to £3 for hides and other light goods. Liverpool *vid* Canal.—Rice or wheat £3, nominal, £3 to £3 10s. for measurement, &c. *Vid* Cape.—The market closed firm with a decided upward tendency, at £2 to £2 5s. for rice and wheat, £2 5s. for lin, £2 7s. 6d. for oil in cases, cotton, and other measurement cargo. For Dundee *vid* Cape.—Little or no inquiry.—*Englishman.*

ACCIDENT TO THE REV. B. PEEL.—A serious accident recently befell the Rev. Brignal Peel, of the Wesleyan Mission. The rev. gentleman went out early shooting, and the last charge burst the gun, shattering his left hand and fracturing his skull. Mr. Peel's nervous system has sustained a severe shock.—*Lucknow Times.*

MADRAS.

MYSOR ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1878-79.—There were 1,683¾ lakhs of rupees left for collection under the head of revenue during the year. One hundred and twenty-one had been got in, eight and a-half were written off, and there remained as balance outstanding on March 31 thirty-nine lakhs. Taking into consideration the fact of there being more than four millions of acres of cultivated ground and 66½ lakhs of rupees of assessment, the reduction during the year of assessment payable to Government by ryots is not extraordinary. The Customs, Stamps, Law and Justice, Public Works, and Miscellaneous Departments showed largely increased receipts, in the last named especially, owing to refund of unexpended balances of relief grants, and sale of proceeds of the materials of relief camps. The customs had benefited by increased exports of betel nut, when revived trade and rising markets began to emerge from the stagnation in which they had been long buried. The annual revenue had risen to the unprecedented sum of 121 lakhs of rupees, exceeding the estimate by Rs.6,30,000. The collection of it for land alone were Rs.20,83,000 better than the estimate. The necessity for retaining famine reliefs during three parts of the year, and of keeping open famine relief works, without reference to the budget provided for the year, together with the expenditure created by the Mysor State Railway, combined to swell the expenditure to nearly 128½ lakhs of rupees against grants to that purpose of 121 lakhs. A public loan was thus forced upon the province; and its public debts, which amounted to fifty lakhs in 1877-78, were increased by thirty more. The year under review, though happily free from any great epidemic, witnessed much suffering from fever. The hospitals and dispensaries, however, were equal to the occasion, and they treated more sick persons during it than they had done in 1877. The returns of births and deaths, though inaccurate, give 2·53 and 14·5 per mille calculated on the returns of the census for 1871. The changes lately introduced into the system of working this department will, it is hoped, "greatly improve the trustworthiness of future returns." A difficulty had occurred in another direction, too, that of schools; a new classification of them rendered it difficult to compare with any degree of accuracy their number and strength of pupils with those of 1877-78, but this one fact stands out in bold distinctness, that the total number of pupils had slightly decreased. The inspecting agency was modified to the extent of five native inspectors having been substituted for the two European officers who had hitherto carried on the work between them. Part II. of the report omits notice of the physical features and area of the province, both having been fully described in the report for 1872-73; it is for the same reason silent on the subject of its political geography, and proceeds with an account of the administration of the land.—*Madras Times.*

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—The tobacco trade of the Madras Presidency is looking up, as we find from the returns published by the collector of Madras that in the month of January 1,702lb. of tobacco and cigars, valued at Rs.1,568 were shipped to Great Britain, China, Ceylon, the Straits, &c. In the past month 1,342lb. were shipped to Shanghai, Calcutta, Ceylon and England. Cigars are now largely manufactured in Madras from tobacco procured from Trichinopoly and Madura.—*Madras Standard.*

ARMY SCHOOL.—We hear that the Government of India have approved, as a tentative measure, of the appointment of Major C. J. Jennings, Staff Corps, as istant superintendent, as superintendent of Army Schools, and that of Major W. N. Wroughton as assistant superintendent of Army Schools consequent on the retirement of Lieut. Colonel H. L. Grove.—*Madras Times.*

ARMAMENT FOR FORT SAINT GEORGE.—We understand that, according to a late order on the above subject, and pending the final orders of the Supreme Government on the recommendations of the Defence Committee, the following armament for Fort Saint George has been sanctioned:—Two 7-inch B.L.R. (Armstrong's), six 9-inch M.L.R. guns (bench batteries), four 80-pounder M.L.R. guns (for drill purpose), twenty-one 24 pounder S.B. guns (saluting battery), four 18-pounder S.B. guns (for signals), two 18-pounder S.B. guns (observatory time guns), one 6-pounder S.B. gun (morning gun), and three 10-inch mortars.—*Madras Times.*

CHINGLEPUT-CONJEVERAM LINE.—This branch of the South Indian Railway system is expected to be completed as far as Wallajahbad by May next for the running of trains; and the remainder is to be finished by the end of the year for traffic. *Madras Times.*

COURT MARTIAL.—At a general court martial held at Fort St. George Feb. 10, Private James Clears, 43rd Light Infantry, was found guilty of insubordination, violence, and theft, and was sentenced to penal servitude for five years.—*Ibid*

THE RUMOURED DEATH OF INSPECTOR [illegible]RT.—We are glad to hear that the rumour current [illegible]ing the murder by a gang of dacoits of [illegible] of police, is without foundation. Mr. Hard[illegible]ly returned to Bellary, after fulfilling the wo[illegible]as deputed, and still continues to be the energe[illegible]he proved himself at Ootacamund.—*Madras Times*

RECRUITING IN THE MADRAS ARMY.—The difficulties of obtaining recruits in the Madras Presidency to complete the strength

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of native regiments are becoming more and more apparent. From time to time it has been deemed necessary to relax, alter, and amend the rules on this subject, and yet the difficulty cannot be said to have been altogether surmounted. About a year ago Colonel Douglas Grant, commandant 39th Regiment N.I., submitted to the Government a paper, showing the advantages natives obtain by enlisting as sepoys in the Madras army, but, for some reason or other, the plan proposed by him was not approved, and the matter was allowed to drop. The Afghan war revived the question, several regiments being found below the sanctioned establishments. So late as April last Sir Neville Chamberlain, among other things, recommended that the standard and height should be reduced from five feet six inches to five feet five inches, in order to facilitate the enlistment of recruits, and his recommendation was sanctioned by Government. The matter, however, did not end there. Sir Neville Chamberlain, who has always evinced the deepest interest in the efficiency of native corps, communicated with officers commanding divisions and districts to ascertain from them the reason why a larger number of men were not induced to recruit, and we now hear he has again addressed the Government, submitting the following recommendations as a means of removing, in some way, the difficulties which are felt in procuring a sufficiency of recruits :—1. To reduce the standard of height by another inch for the present and until the war pressure is over—viz., to five feet four inches, retaining the chest measurement. 2. To cause to be widely circulated in all district *Gazettes* the advantages a sepoy enjoys by admission to the army. 3. To call upon civil officials to put forth their best endeavours to help recruiting parties. 4. To obtain the services of some selected pensioned native officers to aid in enlisting recruits, giving head-money for each man finally passed into the service. 5. To form a depot at Trichinopoly and at Vizagapatam for the assembly of recruits for all Madras regiments serving in Bengal as a temporary measure while the war goes on. The Local Government, we hear, have approved of these suggestions, but await further information before finally sanctioning the proposals.—*Madras Times.*

DR. CORNISH has been appointed civil surgeon general of the Madras Presidency. Dr. Furnell succeeds Dr. Cornish as sanitary commissioner.

RECRUITING.—Sir Neville Chamberlain having represented to the Government of Madras the great scarcity of recruits and the difficulties to be met in obtaining them even after every endeavour had been made, the local Government, we hear, have sanctioned the formation of two recruiting depots for the Madras troops on field service in Afghanistan. One depot will be formed at Trichinopoly and another at Vizagapatam. The Government have also, to facilitate recruiting, reduced the standard height for native infantry recruits from five feet five inches to five feet four inches, but retaining the chest measurement at thirty-two inches above the nipple, and thirty-one below. Pensioned native officers will also recruit, and the civil authorities will render whatever aid they can to the military in seeking for recruits. The Government of India have, as we have already mentioned, published an order to facilitate the augmentation of the troops on service in Afghanistan.—*Mail.*

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—The Duke of Buckingham, as chancellor of the Madras University, was present at the annual convocation. After the degrees had been conferred he delivered an oration, dealing chiefly with educational subjects. On April 5 his Grace opened Mr. P. S. Ramaswami Mudelliar's lying-in-hospital, the first public hospital in Madras, built and endowed entirely by private liberality.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

SAFETY OF THE "AMELIA'S" CREW.—A telegram received in Newcastle from Bombay states that the missing crew of the steamer *Amelia* have arrived at Bombay; all well.—*Globe.*

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The third ordinary general meeting of the Indian shareholders of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company (Limited) was held at the office of the company, 32, Elphinstone-circle, on March 24. The chairman, in submitting the accounts and directors' report for the year ending June 30, 1879, said that the profit for the whole year was Rs.6,451-3-6 inclusive of Rs.2,323-6-11 carried forward from previous year. The causes of the small profit were familiar to most of the shareholders, and were referred to as follows in the directors' report :—"The twelve months covered by the accounts have been most trying ones, and the mill industry in Bombay has been carried on under conditions of very great difficulty. A famine, exceeding in intensity almost any ever before known in India, caused much suffering and curtailed the demand for cotton goods. In addition, a widespread financial panic for a time destroyed confidence and caused the withdrawal of the unused facilities, not only from millowners, but also from the various native mediums through which the produce of the mills was usually distributed." The result of this state of affairs was that in the twelve months ending June, 1879, for the first seven months there was a loss, but in the remaining five months this was made up, and, in addition, the small profit of Rs.4,127-12-7, as shown in the balance-sheet. Leaving the accounts of the year ending June, 1879, he had the pleasure to say that the audit for the half-year ending December 31, 1879, having been completed, there was a marked improvement. The profit was Rs.21,448-11-6, which, added to the undisposed profit of Rs.6,457-3-6, gave Rs.27,899-15. The committee had recommended to the board the payment of an *ad interim* dividend, and they had agreed to declare one for the half-year of Rs.2½ on rupee shares and five shillings on sterling shares, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; this would absorb Rs.15,000, leaving Rs.12,899-15 to be carried forward as a contribution to the depreciation fund.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The report of the directors for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, shows goods results during the above period, both in the cotton and silk weaving departments. The total profits amount to Rs.55,798-12-4, —viz., from the cotton branch, Rs.45,919-10-4, and the silk branch, Rs.9,879-2; taking this with the net profit for the previous half-year 1879 it amounts to Rs.94,221-5-10, which is considered to be exceedingly satisfactory. The directors, after having set apart a sum of Rs.1,000 for insurance fund, in accordance with the term of the articles of association of the company, from the net profit of Rs.55,798-12-4, have on hand Rs.54,798-12-4 for distribution, and they recommend a dividend of Rs.65 per share for the half-year under report. The sixth ordinary general meeting was held on March 31. The report was adopted, and it was resolved that the tenth dividend for the half-year ended December, 1879, be declared at the rate of Rs.65 per share.—*Ibid.*

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a meeting of the shareholders of this company, held at the registered office of the company in Elphinstone-circle, it was resolved "That the audited accounts and the report of the directors for the half-year ended Dec. 31 last be adopted." And "That this meeting approve of the action of the directors in not carrying out to its full extent the irregular resolution passed by the last general meeting about writing off and setting apart a certain percentage for deterioration of the buildings and machinery and insurance fund, and that, as recommended by the directors, a dividend at the rate of Rs.20 per share be declared payable on and after April 12 next to the shareholders whose names appear on the register of the company on March 15, 1880, and that Rs.5,000 be written off in reduction of machinery and building account."—*Ibid.*

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The seventh ordinary general meeting was held on March 31. The company had for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, made a net profit of Rs.67,271, and, after deducting therefrom the loss of last year, Rs.22,792, there remained a balance of Rs.44,478. The report and the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account were adopted and approved. It was resolved that Rs.30,000 out of the net profit of Rs.44,478 be paid in reduction of loan, that Rs.10,000 be carried to the fire insurance account, and that the balance of Rs.4,478 be carried forward.—*Ibid.*

THE DEKKAN RYOTS RELIEF.—The rules regarding registration made under the Dekkan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, and published in the *Government Gazette* of Feb. 12, 1880, come into force in the four collectorates of Puna, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Sattara from May 1.—*Ibid.*

THE HURNAI ROUTE.—Mr. Molesworth, consulting engineer to Government, has been over the Hurnai route, as originally proposed by Col. Lindsay, chief engineer of the Sukkur-Dadur Railway, and has expressed himself satisfied that it is the best possible one. Thus far, then, it is certain that the line will run from Sibi up the Nari Gorge, past Hurnai and Darg, and through the Chapar Rift; thence it will pass near Brahiman, and down the Kakar-Lora Valley. There will be a station somewhere between Kasim Killa and Kuchlak, at a spot to be fixed hereafter, from which a branch line of, say, sixteen miles in length will run to Quetta. From this point the route will probably, I may almost say certainly, run past Hardazi, and, crossing the main Lora River at Sayad Hamid, reach Gulistan. The rail will run over the mountains by the Gwaja Pass (6,700ft.), and go as straight as possible over the comparatively easy country between their base and Kandahar. It will not be completed as far as Quetta for at least eighteen months. I have it on the best possible authority that there is no chance of the Bolan route being closed, for this year at least.—*Correspondent Times of India.*

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—Owing, we believe, to a report from Brigadier General Burrows as to the disturbed state of affairs which exists on the lines of communication, a squadron of the 3rd Light Cavalry has been ordered from Jacobabad to the front. Four companies of the 23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry are to be moved from Sukkur to Sibi; the 27th Regiment Native Infantry go from Jacobabad to Sibi; and the remainder of the 23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry from Sukkur to Jacobabad.—*Times of India.*

CAPTAIN COULSON, 3rd N.I., has been appointed staff officer at Sukkur.

THE RESIGNATION OF DR. HUNTER.—The retirement of the Surgeon General has evoked a complimentary resolution of Government. It is as follows :—"In accepting the resignation of Surgeon General W. G. Hunter Government desires to express their regret at losing the services of so efficient an officer. Surgeon General W. G. Hunter's professional career has been varied and most successful. After having served in the Indian Army, in medical charge of troops in quarters, in several civil appointments (including the Professorship of Surgery, of Ophthalmic Surgery, of

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Medicine, and subsequently the Principalship of the Grant Medical College, and First Physician of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital) he was selected by Government as the most fitting officer to hold the responsible administrative office of Surgeon General of the Indian Medical Department. In that capacity Surgeon General Hunter has most satisfactorily proved that Government were fully warranted in the selection they made." At a meeting of members of the Subordinate Medical Department it was resolved to present Dr. Hunter with an address, and to strike a silver medal to be awarded to the best conducted student of the hospital apprentice class, Grant Medical College, to be styled the "Hunter Good Conduct Medal." A subscription list was opened, Surgeon Shaik Hyder Cassim being appointed honorary secretary of the fund. It was stated by the chairman, Surgeon Major Anderson, that the movement emanated entirely from the Subordinate Medical Department, and that the graduates and licentiates of the Grant Medical College intended to take separate steps with a view to commemorate Dr. Hunter's long services.—*Times of India.*

DEATH OF MR. SPENCER.—We are sorry to have to announce the death of an old and much respected resident of Bombay, Mr. Nathaniel Spencer, which took place on Monday at his residence, Middle Colaba. Mr. Spencer, who had reached his eightieth year, was formerly a member of the Municipal Corporation, and took an active share in the management of many of the local religious and charitable institutions, particularly those connected with the Scotch community. The Scottish Education Society and the Scottish Orphanage by his death lose a good friend. He was a justice of the peace and registrar of civil marriages.—*Ibid.*

THE MANCHESTER AND BOMBAY COMPANY.—The Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, C.I.E., has purchased the mill of the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Company (Limited), now being wound up by order of the High Court of Chancery in England, for Rs.7,30,000, subject to the sale being confirmed in England. The mill, which is situated at Chinchpoogly, contains about 37,600 spindles, of which 20,800 are throstles and 16,800 mules, with preparation machinery, all of which are now working and in good order.—*Times of India.*

MAJOR C. MANT, R.E., and Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.E., have been appointed Government examiners of the School of Art for 1880.

DR. VANDYKE CARTER.—In the *Bombay Government Gazette* of April 8 the Hon. the Governor in Council places on record his appreciation of the scientific attainments of Dr. Vandyke Carter, who was recently allowed furlough. This eminent officer, we are told, has long been distinguished by his researches in the departments of anatomy, pathology, and medical diagnosis, and as a scientific investigator he added to our knowledge and has reflected credit on the medical service of the Bombay Presidency.

EDUCATION.—The statistical tables relating to education in the Bombay Presidency have just been published in a separate volume as an appendix to the educational report. The total amount spent on education during the official year 1878-79 seems to have been Rs.26,65,240, of which the Government contribution was apparently Rs.10,51,728, but the figures are not clear, and are difficult to reconcile. The two Government colleges—viz., the Elphinstone College and the Deccan College, educated 256 pupils between them; the Deccan College, at an average cost of Rs.742, of which Government contributed Rs.675, and the Elphinstone College at an average of Rs.605, the cost to Government being Rs.356. Hence the Government colleges in Bombay cost about as much per student as those in the North Western Provinces. The expenditure on engineering is, however, far cheaper than the monstrous charges of the Roorkee College, the Civil Engineering College at Puna educating 210 students at an average cost of Rs.301, the Government cost being Rs.272, and the Engineering School at Hyderabad having eighteen pupils at an average cost of Rs.191, the whole of this being paid by Government. The School of Art, Bombay, had 175 pupils at an average cost of Rs.232, Government paying Rs.160.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BALL—March 25, at Agra, the wife of Percy M. Ball, a son.

BARTHOLOMEW—April 17, at Jung, Punjab, the wife of Capt. R. Bartholomew, a daughter.

BECK—March 16, at Wellington, Neilgherry Hills, the wife of Charles E. Beck, Captain 12th Royal Lancers, a son.

BRODIE—April 1, at Coonoor, the wife of A. W. Brodie, Esq., a son.

CAMPBELL—March 22, at Ritnagaria, Ceylon, the wife of A. J. Campbell, jun., Auchindarroch, and late 74th Highlanders, a daughter.

CAMPBELL—March 18, at Berhampore, the wife of F. J. G. Campbell, C.S., a daughter.

DEMPSTER—April 2, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Lieut. Cathcart Dempster, 4th Sikh Infantry, a daughter.

FARRANT—March 29, at Ferozepore, Punjab, the wife of Captain Farrant, 81st Regiment, a daughter.

FEILMANN—March 26, at Calcutta, wife of Mr. J. B. Feilmann, a son.

GLASCOTT—April 2, at Nuddea, the wife of Geo. H. Glascott, a son.

HARRISON—March 30, at Dwarka, the wife of H. Harrison, a son.

KEESS—April 4, at Puna, the wife of E. Keess, a son.

KING—April 2, at Yarkand, the wife of William King, Esq., deputy superintendent Geological Survey of India, a son.

LANDALE—April 2, at Kanchrapara, Mrs. James Landale, a daughter.

LARPENT—March 29, at Peshawur, the wife of Lieut. Col. De Hochepied Larpent, 1st Regiment Bengal Infantry, a daughter.

MACKICHAN—April 4, at the Free Church Mission House, the wife of the Rev. D. Mackichan, a daughter.

MILLER—April 22, at Colombo, the wife of the Rev. Edward F. Miller, warden of St. Thomas College, a son.

SMITH—March 31, at Howrah, the wife of William Smith, Esq., a daughter.

SMITH—March 29, at Coconada, the wife of the Rev. Clement Smith, chaplain, a son.

THORNTON—April 2, at Nusseerabad, the wife of Captain A. P. Thornton, B.S.C., cantonment magistrate, a son.

TAYLOR—March 29, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. J. E. Taylor, Punjab Police, a son.

WALLER—March 21, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain R. J. Waller, 45th, Rattray's Sikhs, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEAN—WADE—March 31, at Lahore, John Bean, Punjab Police, to Ellen, daughter of the late C. Wade, executive engineer, Mysor Division.

BRACKENBURY — THOMPSON — At Allahabad, Herbert William Brackenbury, R.H.A., to A. L. Thompson.

CAVORKE—SHIRCORE—March 30, at Chinsurah, Johannes Catchick Cavorke, to Elizabeth, daughter of George M. Shircore, of Dacca.

DOGGETT—JASON—March 29, at Madras, Miss Adelaide Stella Doggett, to Mr. John Charles Norbert Jason, of Saigon.

HARVEY—MOORE—March 29, at Calcutta, Victor Harvey, to Anne Desirée, eldest daughter of D. L. Moore, Esq.

LEE—TYTLER—March 23, at Lahore, Punjab, George Arthur Lee, captain 68th Light Infantry, to Ella, daughter of the late Brigadier General Tytler, V.C., C.B.

LINDSAY — FANSHAWE — April 13, at Moulmein, British Burma, Alexander Martin, son of the late Rev. Alexander Lindsay, to Catherine Eliza (Katie), daughter of Major R. W. H. Fanshawe, of her Majesty's Bengal Army, late of the H.E.I. Co.'s 1st European Bengal Fusiliers (now her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers).

MANNERS—RIDDELL—March 29, at Calcutta, Edward Robert, son of Col. H. R. Manners, to Frances Elizabeth (Fanny), daughter of the late Hon. Campbell D. Riddell, colonial treasurer, Sydney, New South Wales.

NOLAN—SHULDHAM—March 29, at Agra, Mr. Allan Ernest Nolan, E.I.R., to Lydia Jane, fourth daughter of E. H. Shuldham.

PARKER—GODFREE—March 31, at Calcutta, Mr. Ernest Ellis Van Grieken, to Eliza Gertrude Godfree.

SHUBRICK—WILSON—March 20, at Bangalore, Richard L. Shubrick, of Greenway, Ootacamund, son of General Richard Shubrick, Madras Army, to Harriet Frances, daughter of Deputy Surg. Gen. John Wilson, Indian Medical Department.

WHITEHEAD—ROWLAND—April 7, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Venerable Archdeacon, William Frederick Whitehead, sub editor, *Bombay Gazette*, to Mary, fourth daughter of Frederick Rowland, Byculla.

DEATHS.

BARHAM—April 4, at Calcutta, Anna, daughter of the late R. T. Barham, Esq., aged 19.

COTGRAVE—April 4, at Ellichpur, Henry Nigel Eatore, infant son of H. Forbes Cotgrave, Esq., district superintendent of police, aged 4 months.

CROSTHWAITE—April 1, at Kurnool, Fearon Ringwood Patrick, the son of C. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., aged 7 months.

DAVIS—March 27, at Hazaribagh, Adelaide Charlotte Mary, the beloved daughter of H. H. Davis, Esq., Forest Department, aged 1 year and 10 months.

FRANCK—March 27, at Coimbatore, Jessie Lilian Fenn, the daughter of Amy and Joseph Franck, aged 17 months.

GALE—April 2, at Bangalore, Edward William, child of Lieut. W. A. Gale, R.E., aged 18 months.

ITTOOBA—March 30, at Kirwee, Pensioned Subedar Ittooba, late of Royal (Bombay) Horse Artillery (father of Dhurumsett Ittooba, of Bombay Ordnance-office, Puna), aged 72. Served Government since 1828.

JACKSON—March 27, at Amritsar, Sidney Frank, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, aged two months.

JARVIS—March 23, on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Sumatra*, in the Red Sea, after a long illness, William Henry Jarvis, of the *Apollo Bunder*.

MOYLAN—March 20, on board H.M.S. *Euphrates*, *en route* to India, W. J. Moylan, surgeon A.M.D., aged 32.

PRICE—April 3, at Bangalore, Marguerite, third child of Captain R. Locke Price, Bombay Staff Corps, Mysor revenue Survey, aged 2 months and 7 days.

SPENCER—March 5, at Middle Colaba, Nathaniel Spencer, senior, in his 80th year.

UNSWORTH—March 31, at Benares, Thomas Unsworth, of Rampore Factory, Ghazeepore.

WALLER—March 28, at Peshawur, Margaret, the wife of Captain R. J. Waller, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, aged 24.

WALKER—March 24, at Mussoorie, Major Gen. E. W. E. Walker, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, aged 53.

WAUDBY—April 16, killed, while defending the Dubrai Post, between Kandahar and Quetta, Sidney James Waudby, major 19th Bombay N.I., aged 40.

THE Darjiling newspaper tells us that tea manufacture has now been commenced throughout the district, and the general opinion amongst planters is that the teas are generally stronger in liquor than was the case last year at the opening of the season.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

THE CABUL COMMAND.

THAT irony of Fate, which so often confounds the calculations of mankind, and upsets Ministries and Monarchies, would appear to be threatening the military reputation of General Roberts in Afghanistan. Whatever else remained unsettled in that country one thing had long ago been accepted as "settled satisfactorily"—viz., that Sir Frederick Roberts was an eminent commander. When he was selected by Lord Lytton to be a leader of soldiers in the field the nomination caused considerable surprise even, it is said, to the Commander in Chief, who, according to rumour, was never consulted in the matter. India is a land of scepticism, and there were men there who doubted the wisdom of appointing to command in the field an officer whose practical knowledge of soldiers had been limited to the experience gained as a lieutenant of a battery of artillery many years ago. To these sceptics, who had little faith in the military capabilities, and none in the military experience, of the new commander, it was pointed out that great generals, like great poets, were born, not made, and that Napoleon I. had been a junior officer of artillery. Nevertheless, General Roberts was not sent to the front of the fray, but was despatched to the Kuram Valley, where it was thought that the difficulties likely to test the skill of an untried strategist would be less. Events, however, belied expectations. The forcing of the dreaded Khyber Pass turned out to be an easy effort of successful military blundering; the brunt of stubborn fighting fell upon the column which Roberts commanded. Glowing telegrams, which told of the capture of the Peiwar Kotal, were the convincing proofs of his genius as a general and of his tact as a diplomatist. "He not only knows *how* to win a battle but *when*" was the attribute of praise bestowed upon him by Lord Beaconsfield, and the aphorism embodied a political in a military triumph. From that time Roberts was the coming man, and, when the massacre at Cabul brought about the hour when a man to be trusted was wanted, the selection fell upon the favourite of fortune. His after triumphs are on record; telegrams and letters from special correspondents told of one success upon another. Lord Lytton, in periods of prose which had the eloquence of poetry, justified the selection which himself had made.

But let no man be called happy before he dies or obtains his peerage. Already the wind of popularity is shifting, and the summer sea of glory on which General Roberts has hitherto been borne threatens to ebb away and leave him to "the mercy of a rude stream." We are now being told that "there has been a growing feeling in India, and out of it, that, gallant soldier as Sir Frederick Roberts is universally acknowledged to be, he lacks the experience necessary for the successful working of the Cabul command." It is allowed that he extricated himself with credit from the difficulties of last December, but then "he blundered into them, and, by splitting up his army into several fragments, he offered Mahomed Jan an opening which that skilful general was not slow to avail himself of." But not only is the generalship called bad, the diplomacy is held to be worse. "The fanatical outbreak of December was caused in a large measure by the repressive measures inaugurated by General Roberts on his arrival in Cabul, and the hostile hosts were swelled by men from those villages which, for military or political reasons, he had deemed it wise to destroy." But misfortunes do not come singly to generals or diplomatists. The recall of General Massy and the censure cast upon him by the Commander in Chief is likely to force an investigation into matters in which the generalship of Sir Frederick Roberts will be put to a severe test, and it is now discovered that the Afghan leader who has lately attacked Sir Donald Stewart's force with such determined ferocity was a man whom General Roberts believed he had gained over, and whose friendly alliance he had lately purchased in hard cash. In addition to these troubles the general belief in India appears to be that the Afghan difficulty is as far from a speedy settlement as ever, and that General Roberts has not yet been able to untie or cut the knot.

The success of Sir Donald Stewart has turned upon him the anxious eyes of many who had become alarmed at the fresh outbreaks of hostility and the renewed proofs of the fierce hatred with which the people of Afghanistan regard the intrusion of an invader. It would be unjust to underrate the difficulties which General Roberts has had to contend with in his endeavours to make the hostile clans about Cabul come to some peaceable understanding amongst themselves and give credit to English assurances that there was no intention of annexation or further despoil. But the difficulties which surrounded Sir Donald Stewart at Kandahar were in reality not less because less was heard about them. Sir Donald, however, has had more experience of the Oriental character than Sir Frederick. He understands how to fight them as enemies and how to win them as friends. Quiet in manner and soft in speech, but of iron will, Donald Stewart is one of that old school of Indian officers, too rapidly passing away, which has given so many able soldiers and military administrators to India in troubled or dangerous time. He thoroughly understands the character of the natives, and they know that he does so. His administration at Kandahar has been eminently successful; sternly just it had to be of necessity; he established order and respect for English rule without having had to resort to any such measures of severity as

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those which were considered requisite at Cabul, and which occasioned so much adverse comment in many quarters. Firm, but conciliatory, he managed to win over the most hostile of the local sirdars, and Kandahar was quietly taken under British protection without outbreak or protest on the part of nobles or people. So far General Stewart has shown himself possessed of great political tact and administrative ability. He has shown himself not less able as a general in the field. He has fought the hardest battle of the campaign, and fought with a calm courage and skill which has won approbation from soldiers of all ranks. He may have yet to do more fighting, but, unless his movements are hampered by insufficiency of transport or by want of cavalry, he is not likely to give his enemy breathing time to recover. A quick succession of defeats soon causes the bravest of Oriental troops to lose heart. They will meet death with all the heroism of fatalism, but continued disaster breaks their faith in the future, and they hasten to accept the fate which appears against them. It is to be hoped that Sir Donald has been able to follow up his late successes rapidly enough to bring about this consummation, and that we shall soon learn that Northern Afghanistan promises to settle down as peacefully as Southern Afghanistan has done. There is much work yet for the politician to do, and the sword cannot soon perhaps be sheathed, but it is satisfactory to know that the carrying out of the policy which has been determined on with regard to Afghanistan will be entrusted to the strong and able hands of Sir Donald Stewart.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, April 3.)

DEY, Mr. G. G., Bengal C.S., to officiate as district and sessions judge of Sylhet and sessions judge of Cachar in Assam during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Muspratt, C.S.

BARKLEY, Mr. D. G., C.S., M.A., barrister at law, officiating commissioner and superintendent, Lahore Division, to officiate as a judge of the chief court of the Punjab during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Smyth, C.S., barrister at law.

LANG, Mr. J. L., to officiate as an extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, of Port Blair and the Nicobars during the absence on special duty of Mr. G. Austen.

HARMAN, Mr. J. M., assistant engineer, to officiate as executive engineer, Allahabad Division, Military Works, during the absence of Capt. N. Arnott, R.E., executive engineer, on privilege leave.

VANSITTART, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from Sharigh Division, Harnai Section, to the Jacobabad section of the Kandahar Railway.

PETERS, Major R. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the charge of Sharigh Division, Harnai Section.

Officers posted to the Sharigh Division, Harnai Section :—

HICKSON—NEVILLE—Lieut. S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade ; Lieut. J. Neville, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. J. Sconce, deputy surveyor general, privilege leave, from April 8, for three months ; Surg. S. J. Goldsmith, in medical charge of the Baghelkhand Agency, three months' privilege leave from April 15.

MEDICAL.

BOWMAN, Surg. Major R., will continue to officiate as political assistant, 1st class, and assistant political agent at Basreh.

MILITARY.

WOODCOCK—Promotion in the Bengal Army.—To be major—Capt. H. F. Woodcock, G.L., I., March 27.

CLOSE—LAKE—PLOWDEN—BROWN—EGERTON—MAYNE—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of lieutenant on Messrs. A. H. G. Close, W. A. E. Lake, R. C. Plowden, L. W. Rodney Brown, B. Egerton, and A. G. Mayne, and to post them to the Transport Department.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major A. Dixon, R.H.A., A Battery C Brigade ; Lieut. J. B. Sharpe, R.E. ; Capt. E. Tufnell, 1-18th Foot ; Lieut. C. S. Cumberland, 39th Foot ; Capts. G. K. M'Callum, D. F. Gordon, and Lieut. C. E. Bethune, 92nd Foot, all to England for twelve months. Capt. (Local Major) H. T. Jones, 81st Foot (brigade major, Umballa, on field service as brigade major with the 3rd Infantry Brigade, Kuram Field Force), to Kashmir and hills north of Dehra, for six months on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, March 25.)

VENOUR—LEWES—STODART—5th N.I.—Lieut. Col. E. Venour, second in command, to be commandant, vice Barlow, resigned ; Major H. A. Lewes, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Venour ; Capt. C. H. Stoddart, wing officer and adjutant, to be wing commander, vice Lewes.

Orders confirmed :—

MOORE—Ali Musjid Station O., Jan. 23, appointing, as a temporary arrangement, Lieut. R. F. Moore, R.E., assistant field engineer, provost marshal, vice Capt. J. E. Porteous, 4th Madras N.I.

STEWART—Kandahar Field Force O., March 6, appointing Capt. N. R. Stewart, 68th Foot, officiating wing officer on probation, 15th N.I., to be aide de camp on the personal staff of Lieut. Gen. Sir. D. M. Stewart, K.C.B.

HICKS—Allahabad Brigade O., March 14, directing Col. C. F. Hicks, B.S.C., to assume command of the station, consequent on the major general having proceeded to Benares on inspection duty.

TURNBULL—Shahjahanpur Station O., March 2, directing Capt. H. F. Turnbull, 40th Foot, to perform the duties of station staff officer, vice Major M. Morphy, 40th Regiment, with effect from March 1.

CASSAN—Attock Garrison O., March 8, directing Lieut. E. Cassan, 18-8th R.A., to officiate as fort adjutant, vice 2nd Lieut. C. Montague-Blackett, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

JARVIS—BLUNDELL—67th Foot R.O., Oct. 4, appointing Capt. R. E. C. Jarvis to officiate as interpreter, with effect from 1st idem, vice Lieut. H. F. S. Ramsden ; dated Dec. 31, appointing Capt. J. E. Blundell to officiate as interpreter, with effect from Jan. 1, vice Capt. Jarvis.

MACDONALD—92nd Foot R.O., March 2, appointing Second Lieut. H. A. Macdonald to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. F. Macbean.

HARENC—4th Bengal Cavalry R.O., March 11, directing Capt. C. E. Harenc to officiate as squadron commander, vice Major D. Adamson, officiating in the next higher grade.

WILLIS—ROBERTSON—9th Bengal Cavalry R.O., March 8, making the following appointments, consequent on Col. H. L. Campbell having reported his departure on leave on medical certificate :—Major J. L. N. Willis, squadron officer, to officiate as commandant ; Capt. D. H. Robertson, squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd in command.

CAMPBELL — WEBSTER — HALKETT—YOUNG—MAINWARING—30th N.I. R. O., March 4, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough on medical certificate of Col. T. W. R. Boisragon :—Lieut. Col. R. D. Campbell, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant, Major H. W. Webster, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, Capt. W. G. C. Halkett, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, Capt. F. G. Young, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, and Lieut. F. G. L. Mainwaring, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

WALKER—ROBERTSON—BOILEAU—HENDERSON—44th N.I. R.O., February 4, making the following appointments, vice Col. J. M. Nuttall, C.B., retired :—Major T. N. Walker, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant, Lieut. Col. D. Robertson, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, Lieut. T. S. Boileau, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, and Lieut. P. E. Henderson, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, March 29.)

HUGHES—Convalescent Depots, Darjiling—Lieut. Col. J. W. Hughes, 54th Regiment, commandant, vice Ralston, whose term of appointment has expired ; dated March 15.

CARR—7th Bengal Cavalry—Second Lieut. A. N. Carr, 100th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating squadron officer on probation.

ROWE—8th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. O. Rowe, R.A., a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating squadron officer on probation, dated March 1.

DRUMMOND—11th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. F. H. R. Drummond, supernumerary on the establishment 10th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer, vice Burn.

BURN—27th N. I.—Lieut. A. E. P. Burn, supernumerary on the establishment, to be wing officer, vice Jackson, retired.

SCOTT—Lieut.-Col. C. H. S. Scott, S.C., is appointed officiating assistant adjutant general at army headquarters, with effect from the 1st March 1880, vice Major J. Goldie, officiating as military secretary to the commander in chief.

KETCHEN—Lieut. Col. I. Ketchen, R.A., to proceed from Lucknow to Jubbulpore for duty with the R.A. in the Saugor district.

Orders confirmed :—

KENSINGTON—Kabul Division, January 3, appointing Captain C. H. M. Kensington, R.E., a field engineer, with effect from the 20th Oct. 1879.

GRANT—Dated February 11, 1880, appointing Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., to be an assistant field engineer, with effectfrom 19th January 1880.

PRICE—Ali Musjid Station O., Jan. 23, appointing Capt. R. A Price,

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9th N.I., to be station staff officer, vice Lieut. G. D. C. Gastrell, 8th N.I.

ROBERTS—HODGSON—Jhelum Station O., Feb. 24, directing Lieut. Col. J. Roberts, in charge of the depot 24th N.I., to assume charge of the depot 32nd Pioneers, vice Major C. N. Hodson; dated March 4, directing Major C. N. Hodson to resume charge of the depot 32nd Pioneers, vice Lieut. Col. J. Roberts.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, March 31.)

M'KEAN, Capt. A.C., 6th Dragoons, to officiate as aide de camp to Lieut. Gen. Sir F. F. Maude, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Rawul Pindi Division, with effect from March 1.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

BIGNOLD, Mr. T. F., district and sessions judge of Bankoora to be district and sessions judge of Chittagong.

GOODRICKE, Mr. G. M., assistant collector of customs, Calcutta, to be collector of stamp revenue, Calcutta, and superintendent of excise revenue.

COCKERELL, Mr. Horace A., to be a member of the council of the Lieut. Governor of Bengal.

KILBY, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, Jessore, is transferred to Lohardugga.

FINTER, the Rev. H., to act as chaplain of Fort William, Calcutta.

COATES, Surg. Major J. M., sanitary commissioner, Bengal, to be principal and professor of medicine, Medical College, Calcutta.

ROSS, Mr. A., to act as an assistant sub deputy opium agent in the Behar Agency.

LIDDERDALE, Surg. Major R., to be a sanitary commissioner, Bengal.

SIMPSON, Mr. J. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer of the Rajshahye Division.

OLDHAM, Mr. A. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Nuddea River Division.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. E. Fabre Tonnerre, assistant superintendent of police, Balasore, for one month; Rev. J. Spear, chaplain of Kidderpore, for one year and three months; Mr. H. J. Lloyd, officiating sub deputy opium agent, Behar Agency, for one year.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

ROBERTSON, Mr. J. O., officiating commissioner of excise and stamps and inspector general of registration, North West Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as commissioner of the Agra Division.

WALL, Mr. R., magistrate and collector, Benares, to officiate as commissioner of excise and stamps and inspector general of registration, North West Provinces and Oudh.

PORTER, Mr. W. F., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Allahabad, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Benares.

KNOX, Mr. G. E., judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to officiate as district and sessions judge 2nd grade, Banda.

DUTHOIT, Mr. W., magistrate and collector, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Shajahanpore.

ALEXANDER, Mr. R. D., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, Etawah, to officiate as judge of the Small Cause Court, Allahabad, vice Mr. G. E. Knox.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. T., sub judge, Sitapur, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Fyzabad.

COWIE, Capt. T. R., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Lucknow, to officiate as sub judge, 2nd grade, and to be posted to Sitapur.

WILLIAMS, Mr. J. C., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Basti, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Fatehpur.

PEARS, Mr. J. M., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Meerut, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Etawah.

COLVIN, Mr. E., magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar, to officiate as commissioner of the Benares Division.

MARTIN, Mr. W. T., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Muzaffarnagar, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Muzaffarnagar, vice Mr. E. Colvin.

DUTHOIT, Mr. W., magistrate and collector, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Shahjahanpore.

PETRE, Mr. F. L., assistant magistrate and collector, Bareilly, to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Bareilly.

SCOTT, Mr. R., assistant magistrate and collector, from Farukhabad to Muttra.

MARTIN, Mr. W. T., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, from Aligarh to Muzaffarnagar.

IMPEY, Mr. W. H. L., assistant magistrate and collector, from Muzaffarnagar to Hamirpur.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, from Sitapur to Lucknow.

BATEMAN, Mr. H. B. J., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, from Lucknow to Bahraich.

YOUNG, Mr. W., officiating district and sessions judge, from Moradabad to Bareilly.

TYRRELL, Mr. W., officiating district and seesions judge, from Bareilly to Allahabad.

GILL, Mr. J. E., assistant magistrate and collector, from Shajahanpore to Muttra.

NICHOLSON, Mr. K. M., extra assistant commissioner, on special duty in the Bahraich District, is posted to the Bahraich District for general duty as a temporary measure.

HOLLINGBERY, Mr. R., deputy collector, Farukhabad, to be an assistant collector of the 1st class.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., assistant commissioner, Sitapur, is invested with the powers of a deputy collector.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., junior member of the Board of Revenue of the North West Provinces, furlough on private affairs for six months; Mr. W. H. Hudson, officiating magistrate and collector, Fatehpur, for three months; Mr. F. Kilvert, assistant superintendent, Tarai, to Europe for seven months, from April 10; Mr. W. A. Howe, officiating magistrate and collector, Etawah, to Europe for seven months, from April 8.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

MACONACHIE, Mr. J. R., settlement officer, Delhi, to officiate as settlement secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, from March 29, vice Mr. F. C. Channing.

REUTHER, Mr. A. N., officiating assistant conservator of forests, Jhelum Division, is attached temporarily to the office of the conservator of forests, Punjab.

BENNETT, Surg. Major J., is appointed superintendent general of vaccination, Punjab, substantively pro tem., from Nov. 1, vice Surg. Major A. M. Garden.

SPITTA, Mr. C. H., barrister at law, to officiate as Government advocate, Punjab, from March 22, vice Mr. E. P. Henderson, proceeding on furlough.

BURNEY, Mr. R. T., officiating additional commissioner, Jullundur, and Umballa Division, to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Amritsar Division, March 24, vice Mr. H. E. Perkins, proceeding on furlough.

SMYTH, Mr. T. W., deputy commissioner, Sialkot, to officiate as additional commissioner of the Jullunder and Umballa Divisions, from March 23, vice Mr. R. T. Burney.

WILSON, the Rev. A. N., chaplain of Jullundur, is transferred to Abbottabad.

MONTGOMERY, the Rev. J. F., chaplain of Sialkot, is transferred to Umballa.

SPENS—The services of the Rev. A. N. W. Spens, chaplain of Dagshai, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, for employment as chaplain to the Kuram Field Force.

HUGGINS, the Rev. A. W. Irwin, chaplain of Umballa, is transferred to Dharmsala.

BISHOP, Mr. J. M., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Delhi to the Rawul Pindi district.

HUNTER, Mr. D. H., officiating district superintendent of police, is transferred from Jhang to the Sialkot District.

LAKE—Placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Military Transport Department:—Mr. W. A. E. Lake, assistant district superintendent of police.

TUCKER, Mr. A. R. H., is appointed an officiating assistant district superintendent af police and posted to the Amritsar District.

Transfers ordered:—

LE MARCHAND—DRYSDALE—TURNBULL—Mr. W. J. Le Marchand, district superintendent of police, from Rawul Pindi to Kangra; Mr. W. M'G. Drysdale, district superintendent of police, from Sialkote to Rawul Pindi; Mr. D. N. Turnbull, district superintendent of police, from Kangra to Shahpur.

Substantive pro tem. promotions from Feb. 12, vice Mr. J. T. Christie, district superintendent of police, on special duty in Afghanistan:—

WARD—BROWN—Mr. W. Ward, district superintendent of police, from 3rd to 2nd grade; Mr. C. Brown, district superintendent of police, from 4th to 3rd grade.

MURRAY, Mr. F. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temp. rank, is posted to the Jullundur Provincial Division.

HEATH, Mr. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer of the Swat River Canal Division, from March 1.

FARRANT, Mr. J. T., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Jan. 14.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. E. P. Henderson, C.S., barrister at law, Government Advocate, Punjab, to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year and five months; Mr. J. G. Cordery, commissioner and superintendent, Mooltan Division, furlough to Europe for eight months.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette.*)

NOYES, the Rev. W. C., appointed chaplain of Rangoon Cantonment, vice the Rev. J. Fairclough.

FAIRCLOUGH, the Rev. J., to officiate as chaplain of Rangoon Cantonment, vice the Rev. W. C. Noyes, from March 11.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. B. Knapp, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, six months' special leave; Mr. W. A. Billings, examiner, 2nd class, 3rd grade, three months' privilege leave.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, March 27.)

O'BRIEN, Surg. J., M.D., in medical charge of the 44th N.I., Naga Hills, to have charge of the civil medical duties of Kohima, with retrospective effect from Dec. 19.

STEVENSON, Mr. G., assistant commissioner, Lakhimpur, to be a justice of the peace.

GRIMWOOD, Mr. F. St. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, first grade, Lakhimpur, is vested with the powers of an assistant inspector of immigrants.

(*Assam Gazette*, April 3.)

GRIMWOOD, Mr. F. St. C., assistant commissioner, to be vice-chairman of the Municipal Committee, Lakhimpur, vice Mr. R. B. M'Cabe, transferred.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., assistant commissioner, Cachar, for eighteen months, from May 7.

THE death, in Rampa, of Surgeon R. H. Robinson, who was in charge of the 39th Regiment M.N.I., is recorded. Surgeon Robinson entered the service in 1877, and fell a victim to an attack of malarial fever contracted in that feverish district.

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MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 6.)

GRIBBLE, Mr. J. D. B., to act as district and sessions judge, Nellore, during the absence of Mr. J. D. Goldingham on leave.

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., to act as district and sessions judge, Kurnool, during the absence of the Hon. J. St. Clair on leave.

SMITH, Major J. Macdonald, M.S.C., to be superintendent of the Central Gaol, Rajahmundry.

HAPPELL, Mr. W. A., to act as collector and magistrate of South Canara during the absence of Mr. W. H. Comyn on privilege leave.

STOKES, Mr. Gabriel, to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Chingleput during the employment of Mr. Happell on other duty.

BRODIE, Mr. V. A., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Coimbatore during the employment of Mr. G. Stokes on other duty.

SIM, Mr. H. A., to act as assistant to the collector and district magistrate of Bellary during the employment of Mr. M. Hammick on other duty.

M'CARTIE, Mr. Charles F., to be special assistant to the collector, district magistrate, and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, vice Major J. M'Donald Smith.

MELVILLE, Mr. R. J., collector of sea customs and of Madras, delivered over charge of his offices to Mr. C. S. Crole, the acting collector, on the 31st ult.

VIBART, Major H. M., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as superintending engineer, 1st circle, during the absence of Lieut. Col. H. L. Prendergast, R.E., on privilege leave.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. J. D. Goldingham, district and session judge, Nellore, on medical certificate for eight months, from April 5; Major P. Montgomerie, R.E., engineer, 1st grade, privilege leave for three months, from April 2; the Rev. James Sharp, chaplain of Calicut, special leave for three months on very urgent private affairs.

MEDICAL.

CORNISH, Surg. Major W. R., C.I.E., appointed deputy surgeon general from April 1; Deputy Surg. Gen. W. R. Cornish, C.I.E., to be surgeon general, Civil Department.

FURNELL, Surg. Major M. C., M.D., to be sanitary commissioner, vice Deputy Surg. Gen. W. R. Cornish, C.I.E.

CORNISH, Surg. Gen. W. R., C.I.E., assumed charge of the office of surgeon general, I.M.D., from Surg. Gen. G. Smith, M.D., on the 5th inst.

PRICE, Surg. W., M.D., to resume medical charge of his district a Ootacamund.

WORTABET, Surg. H. G. L., from doing duty General Hospital, to Nagpore Force.

NICHOLSON—COGAN—Surg. Major E. Nicholson, A.M.D., from medical charge R. A., St. Thomas' Mount, to medical charge 2-16th Foot, Cannanore, and Surgeon Major M. Cogan, A.M.D., from medical charge 2-16th Foot, Cannanore, to medical charge R.A., St. Thomas' Mount.

MILITARY.

Permitted to retire from the service :—

FORTH—Lieut. Col. A. C. Forth, S.C., ordinary pension, £292; extra annuity, £261 15s. To be paid in England.

Officers replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief :—

FISCHER—KENNEDY—Col. J. F. Fischer, R.E.; Lieut. Col. R. B. Kennedy.

DAVIDSON, Major A.A., M.S.C., to be lieutenant colonel from April 1.

WILSON, Col. C. H., S.C., deputy judge advocate, to officiate as judge advocate general from Jan. 16.

JONES, Sub Lieut. Frank Lewis, H.M.'s 54th Foot, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regt. L.C., is admitted to the M.S.C. from April 20, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant on Sept. 10, 1877.

SMITH, Lieut. Philip, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

FREND, Second Lieut. Albert, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, to be lieutenant, vice Smith resigned.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. W. G. Morris, commandant 1st L.C., to Europe on medical certificate for one year; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) T. L. Scott, S.C., commandant 21st Regiment N.I., private affairs, out of India for one year and four months; Major G. Rowlandson, S.C., D.A.A.G., Nagpore force, to Europe on medical certificate for two years; Major A. F. Laughton, S.C., deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to Europe on medical certificate for nine months; the Hon. Lieut. Col. J. G. Coleman, major commandant of "The Duke's Own" Volunteer Artillery, to Europe on private affairs for four months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, March 23.)

Promotions of officers notified :—

LINDSAY—BAKER—NUGENT—Lieut. C. C. Lindsay, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery promoted Capt. into N Battery 6th Brigade, vice H. H. Crookenden placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. R. H. S. Baker, I Battery, A Brigade, promoted Capt. into No. 4 Battery 8th Brigade, vice H. D. Dunlop placed upon the Seconded List.

NUGENT, Lieut. N. J., No. 9 Battery 9th Brigade, promoted captain into M Battery 6th Brigade, vice J. D. Legard, placed upon the Seconded List.

ST. JOHN, Major F. C., 30th Regt. N.I., to command the volunteers for the 1st, 4th, and 15th Regts. N.I., on field service in Afghanistan.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, March 29.)

HOPE, Capt. H. R., 1st Regiment L.C., deputy assistant adjutant general, to join his regiment at Secunderabad.

Orders confirmed :—

BANKS—By the officer commanding 12th Lancers, appointing Lieut. J. H. Banks to officiate as musketry instructor to the regiment from Sept. 26, 1879.

TABUTEAU—By the commandant 28th Regiment N.I., appointing Major T. R. Tabuteau, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, from March 17, vice Major E. M. Stevenson, relieved.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 8.)

SADLER, Lieut. J. H., relinquished charge of the office of assistant political agent in Cutch on the 27th ult.

GRANT, Mr. G. F. M., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of the Panch Mahals, agent for the Governor, district registrar, Panch Mahals, and political agent for the Rewa Kantha.

FARRAN—ORR—Messrs. G. H. Farran and J. W. Orr respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of prothonotary and testamentary and admiralty registrar, High Court, on the 31st ult.

ANDERSON—FARRAN—Messrs. J. C. Anderson and G. H. Farran respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of assistant commissioner and taxing master, High Court, on the 31st ult.

MACTIER, Mr. R. F., delivered over charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Satara on the 20th ult.

MUIR—SINCLAIR—Messrs. J. F. Muir and W. F. Sinclair have been appointed substantive pro tem. first and second assistant collectors respectively, with effect from Oct. 29.

BOSANQUET, Mr. T., will act as first assistant collector doing duty at Thana, and as a temporary measure as collector and magistrate of the district of Surat, district registrar and agent to the Governor at Surat.

KIRK, the Rev. C., M.A., chaplain of Nasirabad, to be chaplain of Deolali.

LEWIS, the Rev. G. H., acting chaplain of Puna, to officiate as chaplain of Neemuch.

CLARK, the Rev. W., M.A., acting chaplain of Neemuch, to officiate as joint chaplain of Puna and to be in charge of Ghorpuri.

PAIN—HOWARD—Lieut. C. Pain received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Ahmednagar, from Mr. W. S. Howard on March 17.

LE GEYT—SHORTT—Lieut. Col. P. H. Le Geyt delivered over and Col. A. Y. Shortt received charge of the office of the political superintendent, Palanpur, on the 30th ult.

WEST—LE GEYT—Major E. W. West delivered over and Lieut. Col. P. H. Le Geyt received charge of the office of the political agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 1st inst.

STEWARD—ADAMS—Messrs. A. B. Steward and J. B. D. Adams respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Sholapur, on the 22nd ult.

BAINES—RAMSAY—Mr. J. A. Baines delivered over charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Nasik, to the collector, Mr. W. Ramsay, on the 22nd ult.

BURNS, Mr. M., is appointed substantive pro tem. inspector of police, Dond and Manmad State Railway.

BARTHOLOMEW—Lieut. Col. F. P. Bartholomew received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Belgaum, on 20th ult.

PAYNE, Major, delivered over charge of the office of the district superintendent of police, Belgaum, on 6th ult.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. H. R. Cooke, acting first assistant collector, Broach, for three months, from the 23rd inst. The Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for one year, from the 17th inst. The Hon. Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., for one year on medical certificate.

MEDICAL.

BAINBRIDGE—BOYD—Surg. Major G. Bainbridge and Surg. H. W. Boyd respectively delivered over and received charge of the Satara District Gaol, on March 29.

CODY, Surg. Major T., to act as surgeon of the Gokaldas Teipal Native General Hospital, pending the assumption of that appointment by Surg. G. Waters. Surg. Major Cody will carry on the duties of secretary to the surgeon general for civil medical administration in addition to his other duties at the hospital.

M'CLOGHRY, Surg. James, to the medical charge of the dispensary at Jacobabad, with effect from Feb. 14.

Medical officers to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Jumna* :—Surg. Majors J. Warren, W. Tanner, W. R. Kerans, W. Taylor, and G. B. Mouat.

EDGE, Surg. Major J. D., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Puna Circle, to field service, Kandahar.

Postings of Deputy Surgeon Generals :—

MANIFOLD, Deputy Surg. Gen. M. F., A.M.D., to the Northern and Mhow Divisions, headquarters station at Mhow.

MOORE, Deputy Surg. Gen. W. J., I.M.D., to the Presidency District, Belgaum and Aden, headquarters station at Bombay.

AUCHINLECK, Deputy Surg. Gen. G., A.M.D., to the Puna Division, headquarters at Puna.

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HEWLETT, Deputy Surg. Gen. T. G., C.I.E., I.M.D., Sind District, headquarters at Karachi.
HAY, Surg. G. W. R. Hay, M.D., to be surgeon major from April 1.

MILITARY.

WARDROP, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., deputy adjutant general, to officiate as adjutant general during the absence of Brig. Gen. Brooke in command of a brigade in Southern Afghanistan.
GREEN, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. A., S.C., assistant adjutant general, to officiate as deputy adjutant general, vice Lieut. Col. Wardrop.
SPENCER, Capt. A. G., 56th Foot, aide de camp to H.E. the Commander in Chief, to officiate as assistant adjutant general at army headquarters, vice Col. Green.

Promotions in the Commissariat Department to have effect from March 24 :—

SANDERS—DOBBS—Major T. W. Sanders, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

Permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified :—

CREAGH—Col. W. Creagh, S.C., ordinary pension, £456 5s.; annuity, £468 6s.; date of retirement, April 9; to be paid in England.
TREVITHICK, Lieut. R. L., is promoted to the rank of captain in the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps.
WYLIE, Mr. R., is appointed a second lieutenant in the same corps.
HARGRAVE, Capt. J. H. B., of the B., B., and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, having passed the prescribed examination and received a certificate, is granted a commission.
JARDINE, Capt. F. R., is confirmed in the appointment of pension paymaster, Southern Konkan.
MIDDLEMASS, Capt. C., 2-17th Foot, to officiate as D.A.A.G., vice Capt. Cooke-Collis, proceeded on service.
HARRIS, Major H. W., S.C., to be lieutenant colonel, from April 4.
LOCKETT, Lieut R. C., invalid establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, from May 1, on the pension of his rank, viz., £118 12s. 6d. per annum.
MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Surg. R. Anderson, A.M.D., &c., 1st class, and Vet. Surg. Dawson, Vet. depot, to England for six and twelve months respectively; Staff Major R. M. Lloyd, deputy assistant adjutant general, Belgaum District, to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the standing medical committee; Col. C. Clarke, R.A., from March 11 to Sept. 10 in England, on medical certificate; Lieut. A. H. H. Sharland, No. 2 Battery 9th Brigade, R.A., from March 14 to August 13, in extension, on medical certificate; Col. C. E. Bates, 16th Regiment M.N.I., to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. A. G. Yaldwyn, Bl.S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Major A. T. Davis, 5th Regt. Bl. L.I., to Europe on medical certificate; Surg. Major G. Bainbridge, B.M.E., to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. W. H. Ross, H.M.'s 26th Regt. N.I., to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, April 9.)

PEACOCK—Personal Staff—Lieut. E. H. Peacock, 2-17th Foot, to be temporary aide de camp to Brig. Gen. G. T. Brice, commanding Puna Division.
FRYER—6th N.I.—2nd Lieut. G. W. S. Fryer, 62nd Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.
REID—EDEN—12th N.I.—Lieut. Col. A. T. Reid, wing commander, to be 2nd in command; and Major W. F. Eden, officiating wing commander, to be wing commander, in succession to Col. Heathcote, appointed commandant 19th N.I.
HEATHCOTE—19th N.I.—Col. C. T. Heathcote, second in command, 12th N.I., to be commandant, vice Colonel Creagh, retired.
BARREN—25th N.I.—Surgeon W. A. Barren, to the medical charge, vice Surgeon Major Heffernan, resigned.
MIDDLEMASS, Capt., is posted to Bombay District.
MAITLAND, Capt. P. J., S.C., 2nd squadron commander, 3rd Sind Horse, is seconded on appointment to the General Staff.
PIERSON, Major J. F., No. 10 Battery 9th Brigade, has been transferred to the Depot Battery 8th Brigade, R.A.
RICE, Major W. B., 8th Brigade, has been posted to No. 10 Battery 9th Brigade, R.A.
HIGGINSON, Capt. H. S., G Battery 4th Brigade R.A., to proceed to Cabul forthwith, reporting himself to the officer commanding R.A., Peshawur.

The depots of regiments of the reserve division established at the stations named :—2nd Light Cavalry, Puna; 3rd Light Cavalry, Deesa; 1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad; 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, Deesa; 3rd N.L.I., Sholapore; 9th N.I., Surat; 23rd N.L.I., Ahmednagar; 24th N.I., Mhow; and 27th N.L.I., Hyderabad.

The depot of the 4th N.I. (Rifles) has been transferred from Karachi to Surat.

Orders confirmed :—

FINLEY—Puna Division O, March 29, directing Lieutenant G. F. N. Finley, 1st L.C., to command the depot 2nd L.C.
COULSON—Sind District O, April 2, appointing Captain G. J. Coulson, 3rd N.L.I., to be station staff officer at Sukkur, vice Lieut. Kellie, 23rd N.L.I., leaving the station.
MORSE—Hyderabad Station O, March 19, directing Captain W. J. Morse, 24th N.I., to take charge of the depots 27th and 29th N.I., from March 17.
FIELD—Satara Station O., April 5, appointing Lieut. W. C. F. Field, Adjutant 17th N.I., to be station staff officer from April 6.
CARLETON—17th Foot, 2nd Battalion R.O., March 19, appointing Lieut. G. D. Carleton to perform the duties of interpreter to the battalion from March 4, during the absence of Lieut. Scott.
THOMAS—29th Foot R.O., Feb. 23, appointing 2nd Lieut. E. A. D'A. Thomas, acting adjutant to the detachment proceeding to Deesa.
STRUTT—YONGE—3rd N.L.I. R.O., March 24, directing Lieut. Col. J. R. Strutt, wing commander, to officiate as second in command, and Major C. W. Yonge to continue to officiate as wing commander.
TERNAN—14th N.I. R.O., March 18, directing Capt. H. B. Ternan, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, from March 22, vice Lieut. Cole, transferred to the 30th N.I.

GENERAL GOUGH'S ADVANCE TO CABUL.

AT the conclusion of his despatch the general desires to bring to the favourable notice of the Lieutenant General the following officers, all of whom performed their duties most satisfactorily and rendered every assistance :—Colonel F. B. Norman, commanding the 24th Punjab Native Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Acton, commanding the 51st Light Infantry and at Pezwan; Lieutenant Colonel Daunt, commanding the 9th Foot; Major Rowcroft, commanding the 4th Goorkhas; Major Thackeray, V.C., commanding the Sappers and Miners and at Jagdalak Kotal, who has since the advance been severely wounded in an attack made by the Ghilzais on Jagdalak; Major Roberts, 9th Foot; Major Macnaghten, commanding the 10th Bengal Lancers; Major A. Battye, commanding the 2nd Goorkhas; Captain Broadfoot, commanding the Hazara Mountain Battery; also Major Kinloch, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Major Gerard, brigade major; Major Hallowes, brigade transport officer; Lieutenant Drummond, 10th Bengal Lancers, orderly officer; and Captain L. H. E. Tucker, attached as political assistant, whose services in obtaining information, dealing with the people of the country, and obtaining supplies, have been most valuable.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—APRIL 23.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Gen. W. C. Hadden to be colonel commandant, vice General W. E. D. Broughton, deceased; Lieut. M. W. Skinner is placed upon the Temporary Reserve List.

2nd Foot—Major and Brevet Col. Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., is placed on the half pay list for service on the staff.

Staff—Major and Brevet Col. Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., half pay, late 2nd Foot, is placed on the staff of the army serving at the Cape of Good Hope as a colonel, with a view to his commanding the troops in Natal and the Transvaal; Capt. J. S. Rothwell, Royal Artillery, has been placed upon the staff of the army serving in Great Britain as a deputy assistant quartermaster general, with a view to his being attached to the intelligence branch at headquarters, vice Major F. C. H. Clarke, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, whose period of service on the staff has expired; Brevet Major C. L. Harvey, 71st Foot, to be garrison instructor in the North British District, vice Capt. J. A. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, who has resigned that appointment; Capt. E. Wood, Royal Engineers, to be aide de camp to Gen. Sir J. L. A. Simmons, G.C.B., Royal Engineers, inspector general of fortifications, vice Capt. C. M. Watson, Royal Engineers, who has resigned that appointment.

BREVET.

Major Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, V.C., K.C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to have the local rank of lieutenant general in Afghanistan.

Major and Brevet Col. Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., half pay, late 2nd Foot, to have the local rank of major general whilst in command of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal.

Lieut. M. W. Skinner, Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of captain whilst employed as superintendent of Public Works at Barbadoes under the Colonial-office.

APRIL 27.

10th Hussars—The seconding of Captain and Brevet Major B. A. Combe, and the promotion in his succession of Lieut. J. P. Brabazon, are antedated to Nov. 13, 1879.

13th Hussars—The seconding of Captain H. H. F. Gifford, and the promotion in his succession of Lieut. W. Freeman, are postdated to Dec. 7, 1879.

2nd Foot—Lieut. C. A. Mott to be captain, vice G. D. King-Harman, seconded for service on the Staff; Capt. C. A. Mott is seconded for service on the Staff; Second Lieut. H. B. H. Lethbridge to be lieutenant, vice C. A. Mott.

6th Foot—Lieut. A. E. Ball to be captain, vice J. B. Hopkins, retired on half pay; Second Lieut. H. Mansel to be lieutenant, vice E. A. Ball.

7th Foot—Lieut. G. S. Nicholson to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. F. St. L. Tottenham, promoted.

11th Foot—Lieut. V. Frisby, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be lieutenant, vice A. Carden, who exchanges; Lieut. H. C. Carden to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. R. Thompson, promoted.

12th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major Hugh P. Pearson to be major, vice E. Marcon, promoted lieutenant colonel on half pay; Lieut. C. F. Hutton-Liddell to be captain, vice Brevet Major H. P. Pearson; Lieut. C. R. Townley to be captain, vice L. W. Wilmer, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson to be lieutenant, vice C. F. Hutton-Riddell, promoted; Second Lieut. A. M. Brabazon to be lieutenant, vice C. R. Townley, promoted.

13th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. H. H. Parr to be captain, vice A. Randall, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. G. H. H. Couchman to be lieutenant, vice A. H. L. Bagot, seconded for service on the staff.

18th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major T. Burke retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel.

40th Foot—Lieut. A. G. F. Richardson to be captain, vice T. Kelly, retired on half pay.

60th Foot—Lieut. F. S. Marsham retires on temporary half pay; Lieut. G. T. Campbell is seconded for service on the staff; Second Lieut. C. A. T. Boultbee to be lieutenant, vice F. M. Ward, promoted.

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62nd Foot—The seconding of Capt. H. M. Carter, and the promotion in his succession of Lieut. G. L. T. Denniss, are postdated to Jan. 7, 1880.

83rd Foot—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel T. S. Brown is placed on half pay on appointment to the staff.

BREVET.

Lieut. Colonel C. L. R. Glasfurd, Bombay Staff Corps, and Lieut. D. Harvest, half pay, late 97th Foot, commandant and staff officer of pensioners, Western Australia, to be colonels.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut. Colonel H. Walker-Myln, half pay, late Rifle Brigade, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission and the honorary rank of colonel.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 21.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors G. R. Hennessy, M. C. Perreau, R. S. Robertson, H. D. E. W. Chester.

To be major—Capt. and Brevet Major T. O. Wingate.

To be captains—Lieuts. A. M'Leod Mills, H. A. Abbott, G. Gaisford.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be major—Capt. W. W. Biscoe.

INFANTRY.

To be majors—Capt. R. O. Vyvyan, J. H. C. G. Lassalle.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors F. J. Hicks, H. M. S. Clarke, C. H. Plowden, J. B. Reid, G. S. B. Hewetson, and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. S. Hunt.

MADRAS ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be majors—Capts. R. Hunter, H. E. D. Bayley, J. H. Gaussen.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors S. F. M'Gillivray, A. Durand, J. M. Boyd.

To be captain—Lieut. H. B. Ternan.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service to be surgeons :—

BENGAL.

G. W. P. Dennys, J. W. U. Macnamara, H. O. Stuart, J. Sykes, J. F. Tuohy, M.D., C. A. Daubeny.

MADRAS.

J. C. Marsden, J. L. Poynder, J. Hoey, A. G. Collington.

BOMBAY.

A. R. Campbell, M.D., A. C. Thompson, F. Burnett, G. J. Ward, F. C. Reeves.

The Queen has approved of the grant of honorary rank to the undermentioned native officer of her Majesty's Indian military forces :—Subadar Major Narrainsawmy Bahadur (Queen's Own) Madras Sappers and Miners, to have the honorary rank of lieutenant from April 23, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the following officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces :—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. M. Nuttall, C.B., Bengal S.C. ; E. G. Langmore, Bengal S.C. ; H. T. Duncan, C.S.I., Madras S.C. ; A. P. Davis, Bombay S.C. ; Lieut. Col. R. Cadell, Bengal S.C. ; Major R. G. Briggs, Madras Army ; Surg. Gen. G. Smith, M.D., Madras Army ; Deputy Surg. Gens. J. R. Theobalds, Madras Army ; W. J. Van Someren, M.D., Madras Army ; D. Wyllie, M.D., Bombay Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be major generals—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. M. Nuttall, C.B., Bengal S.C. ; E. G. Langmore, Bengal S.C. ; H. T. Duncan, C.S.I., Madras S.C. ; A. P. Davis, Bombay S.C.

To be colonel—Lieut. Col. R. Cadell, Bengal S.C.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major R. G. Briggs, Madras Army.

To be surgeon general—Deputy Surgeon General D. Wyllie, M.D., Bombay Army.

To be deputy surgeon general.—Surg. Major H. T. Shaw, Madras Army.

APRIL 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major Gen. C. L. Showers, S.C., Capt. R. K. Ridgeway, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. Jeffreys, R.E., Lieut. Col. R. Home, R.E., Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., Major H. J. Home, R.E., Col. E. J. M'Nair, Inf., Major A. L. Playfair, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. G. J. D. Heath, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. T. Orpen, R.E., Major F. F. Comyn, Inf., Capt. T. Teed, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. E. Ward (Cov.), H. L. Harrison (Cov.), W. M. Souttar (Cov.), W. T. Church (Cov.), W. C. Capper (Cov.), A. D. Larymore (Uncov.), J. C. Wyatt (Uncov.), A. D. Hill (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—T. Weir (Cov.), R. J. Melville (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—A. A. Borradaile (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. H. Fraser, S.C., Major A. T. Woodhouse, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. W. Wood (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—J. W. Best (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—H. Barrett (Uncov.), J. A. Coghlan (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., six months ; Capt. C. A. Coles, S.C., three months ; Lieut. A. Hildebrand, R.E., five months ; Lieut. St. J. F. Mitchell, S.C., four months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. C. Crampton (Uncov.), four months, med. cert.

Madras Estab.—T. Pritchard (Uncov.), three months, med. cert. ; H. Gompertz (Uncov.), three months' furlough ; J. W. Best (Cov.), nineteen days' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—C. B. Pritchard (Cov.), six months' furlough ; J. J. Kingsmill (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.

INDIA-OFFICE, APRIL 20.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the Right Hon Gathorne, Viscount Cranbrook, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, to be an extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 21.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel Sir George Pomeroy Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Natal and High Commissioner for South Eastern Africa.

HOME NEWS.

THE Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of Companion of the Civil Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath on Major Henry Trotter, R.E., her Majesty's Consul for Koordistan.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Major General Biddulph, R.A., C.B., High Commissioner of Cyprus, and Mr. Thomas G. Knox, late Agent and Consul-General in Siam, to be Knights Commanders of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George ; and Lieut. Colonel Francis Clarke, R.A., late her Majesty's Commissioner for the Demarcation of the Frontier of Turkey in Asia, to be a Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order.

THE POST-OFFICE.—Mr. William Page, the senior assistant secretary of the Post-office, retires on a pension after a service of upwards of forty-seven years. The foreign correspondence of the department and the mail packet services have for many years been under the superintendence of Mr. Page.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Tuesday next the subject of discussion will be "The Amsterdam Ship Canal."

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs.40,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta Rs.32,21,000, to Bombay Rs.7,19,000, and to Madras Rs.60,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7 7/8d. will receive about 4 per cent. ; above that price in full. Compared with last week this price shows no alteration. The amount to be tendered for next Wednesday will be reduced to Rs.35,00,000.

SOUTH EAST WYNAAD ESTATES AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The second cargo of coffee from India belonging to the above company has been lost through the wreck of the *Amelia* The coffee, however, was fully insured. The first general meeting was held on Wednesday, when the chairman, Mr. H. Palmer Stone, gave the shareholders a very favourable account of the business of the company. Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co. were elected auditors.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A STEAMER.—A telegram from Port Elizabeth states that the steamer *Tromp* has put into that place for repairs, having suffered severe damage in a hurricane on the 9th inst., in lat. 33 S. long. 35 E. The *Tromp* was on a voyage from Samarang to Holland with a valuable cargo of coffee, sugar, hides, and East Indian produce, and having been struck by the hurricane was thrown on her beam ends. The cargo shifted, and topgallant masts were carried away. In order to right the vessel it was found necessary to jettison the cargo, and coffee valued at £1,280, sugar to the value of £93, and hides to the value of £140 were thrown overboard. The vessel herself sustained the strain very well, and was making no water in Port Elizabeth harbour.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE REWARD.—The distinguished service reward, vacant by the appointment of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Robert Rollo, C.B., to the colonelcy of the 93rd Highlanders, has been conferred on Col. Samuel Alexander Madden, C.B., commanding the Perth Brigade Depot. Col. Madden, who recently retired from the command of the 51st Light Infantry, entered the service as ensign, July 7, 1843, and was promoted colonel in the army July 24, 1874. He served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53, was on board the East India Company's steam sloop *Sesostris* during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river, served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity (including the storming of the White House Redoubt), and at the storm and capture of Rangoon, also at the assault and capture of Bassein, May 19, and the repulse of the night attack on Prome, Dec. 8, 1852 (medal with clasp for

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Pegu), also in the Umbeylah expedition of 1863, commanded the regiment in the Jowaki campaign in 1877 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). Also commanded the 51st Regiment throughout the Afghan war of 1878-79, including the taking of Ali Musjid (mentioned in despatches, C.B., and medal with clasp).—*Broad Arrow.*

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—Mr. C. W. Johnston, secretary of the Edinburgh University Conservative Association, has received a telegram from Lord Lytton consenting to allow himself to be nominated for the lord rectorship of Edinburgh University, which becomes vacant in November next, on the expiry of Lord Hartington's tenure of office. Sir William Harcourt is the Liberal candidate.

NAVAL NEWS.—The following information respecting the movements of her Majesty's ships is supplied by the Admiralty :—From the East Indies letters have been received from the Commander in Chief up to the 3rd inst. He proposed to sail in the *Euryalus* about the 20th inst. for Trincomalee, and about May 20, after consulting the Viceroy, would make a southern tour, visiting Mauritius, Bourbon, Zanzibar, Seychelles, and Colombo, returning to Trincomalee. Later on would visit Madras, Calcutta, and Rangoon. The *Wild Swan* was at Bombay, and on completion of repairs would go to East Coast of Africa. The *Dryad* was at Bombay, and would proceed to Rangoon, calling at Trincomalee. The *Beacon* was at Bombay, and would leave on the 3rd inst. for Muscat, for service on the Persian Gulf Division. The *Seagull* was at Aden, and would leave for Jeddah on March 30 to relieve the *Hart*. The *Philomel* left Aden on March 27 for Jeddah. The *Dragon* was at Zanzibar and ordered to proceed to Tamatave, Madagascar, on March 20. From Aden.—The *Growler* arrived on the 6th inst., and would leave for Suez on the 10th inst. From Simon's Town.—The *Raleigh* arrived on the 21st inst.

INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS IN MADRAS.—At the special request of the local Government, the Government of India have asked the Secretary of State to sanction the appointment of an inspectress of schools for Madras, and have further suggested that Mrs. James Brander should be chosen to fill the new office. This lady, who has been residing in Edinburgh for the last two years, was head mistress of the Government Normal School in Madras from 1870 to 1875, and, on resigning this position, she received a vote of thanks from the Governor in Council for the manner in which she had discharged its duties. We understand that she has just received official notice of her appointment, which was wholly unsolicited, and that she will proceed to Madras in the course of a fortnight. The novel nature of the appointment makes it a matter of great interest in India and at home.—*Daily News.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The secretary of the East Indian Railway Company notified in last Friday's *Gazette* that £10,415 0s. 3d. had been invested in India Four per Cent. Stock, in terms of the East Indian Railway Purchase Act, 1879. That sum is the amount of the sinking fund deducted from the income of the "B" Annuities.

NEW COMPANIES. — The Lanka Plantations Company (Limited) has been formed with a capital of £150,000 in £10 shares, of which the directors and resident manager take one-tenth, to purchase and cultivate coffee, cinchona, and other estates in the Island of Ceylon. Subscriptions are invited for £180,000 of £1 shares by the Balcarres Gold Mining Company of Southern India (Limited), which has been formed to acquire and work certain mining properties situated in the South East Wynaad district of the Madras Presidency. The prospectus is accompanied by extracts from the report of Mr. Brough Smith referring to the estates to be purchased.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—The annual general meeting was held on April 22 at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. R. O. Campbell, the chairman, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, an abstract of which has appeared in our columns, said that happily circumstances had greatly changed since their last meeting. Panic had long given place to a feeling of confidence, and a hopeful feeling of a renewal of prosperity in trade had dissipated to a great extent the gloom which so long hung over them. His anticipation last year, that they would recover the whole of the £45,000 which they held in City of Glasgow Bank bills, had been realised ; and, in common with all their banking neighbours, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, they accepted the offer of the liquidators to receive their claim in full, foregoing the interest. He might mention that the sacrifice made in this matter by them was very trifling, for at the time of the stoppage they held a considerable amount belonging to the drawers of the bills, which they retained, as they were entitled to, as a set-off. Their course since their last meeting had been comparatively smooth and uneventful. Their bad and doubtful debt account was recently very thoroughly overhauled by a committee of the board, and their report was exceedingly satisfactory. He then went through the accounts in detail, observing as to the amount due on current and fixed deposits that the increase was more apparent than real. Their actual fixed deposits might be taken roundly at £1,200,000, of which two-thirds consisted of fixed deposits and one-third of floating balances. About one-third was payable in gold and two-thirds in silver. The reserve fund of £35,000 would make, with their share capital, a total of somewhat over £500,000, which was liquid in all respects. The motion was seconded, and, in reply to a question, the chairman said that since their last meeting they had made a proposal to all annuitants receiving their annuities through the bank, and the effect of that was that the bank now received the annuities at the rate of 1s. 10½d., and paid them at the rate of 1s. 11½d., and that reduced the loss of the bank on this account to under £300 per annum. The report was adopted and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

SOUTH-EAST WYNAAD ESTATES AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of the company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday ; Mr. H. PALMER STONE in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said : Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in meeting you here to-day. You are aware this meeting is the statutory meeting which we have to hold within four months of the registration of the company, and some of you may perhaps have wondered why we have called you together a month before that time. We have done so because, having completed all that is at present possible towards developing our properties, we thought it advisable to tell you what has happened since we allotted our shares, and enable you to judge for yourselves of the position and prospects of the company. First, then, we will take, as the title goes, the estate business. As stated in the prospectus we were going to do, we have engaged the services of Mr. Charles Royal Dawson, for many years resident in the district, and to whom (aided by our valued friends Messrs. Stanes, Watson, and Co.) we are mainly indebted for securing the properties, on what, compared with the prices now being asked for land in the South-East Wynaad, we are justified in saying are very moderate terms. Mr. Dawson has safely arrived at Madras, and will proceed directly to the estates, if indeed he has not already started. He will act as resident manager, continue the cultivation of coffee, tea, and cinchona, and will to some extent act in conjunction with and control the operations of the mining staff. Messrs. Stanes and Co., of Coonoor, Coimbatore, and Beypore, have accepted our agency, and, being near at hand, we shall benefit by their valuable advice. Messrs. Oakes and Co. will watch our interests at Madras. The crop of coffee which was included in our purchase has been duly harvested, the first portion off the Needlerock Estate having been sold yesterday at auction, realising favourable prices. Another parcel from this estate is on the road and will shortly be disposed of. From the Richmond property a quantity was shipped by the steamer *Amelia*, which vessel has been totally lost, but we are well covered by insurance. We can, I think, safely estimate on something like £5,000 for this crop. We shall increase the cultivation of tea and cinchona—of the latter we have 20,000 trees planted, and shall go on with some thousands more. These crops will go some way to improving dividends. Now gentlemen, as to gold mining. We are, I may say, in a favourable position, having secured properties with most valuable reefs on them, not merely mining rights on other people's land, and therefore we have no fear of differences of opinion with planters or other occupiers. Without troubling you with details or independent opinions, I should refer you to the report on the gold mines of the South Eastern portion of the Wynaad and Carcoor Ghet, printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode. This is a most perfect report on the whole district, and is written by Mr. Brough Smythe, who surveyed on behalf of the Government of India, who naturally take a very great interest in the matter. The report speaks most favourably on our properties, and you will find them mentioned on Pages 19 to 21, 22 to 23, and 37. We have only one difficulty, and that is all the reefs are equally auriferous and promising, and we hardly know which to begin with. In order, however, to settle this question, we, very fortunately for you, secured the services of Mr. Oliver Pegler as consulting engineer, and he left on the 17th of this month overland for the estates. This gentleman may fairly be ascribed as the pioneer of Indian gold mining, and has an intimate knowledge of the properties, indeed of the whole district. He threw himself with a real energy into the work, and, owing mainly to his energy and activity and knowledge of what was wanted, we succeeded in our plans being carried out so quickly. I must say we are indebted to him for the forward state of our preparations. Captain Roberts, a man of great experience in field work, and five picked Cornish men left also on the 17th inst., per steamer *Almora*, for India, and we shipped certain machinery on the same day. More is following immediately, so that the staff will commence operations shortly after their arrival. As to the question, which has often been asked, will the gold pay for producing, I can only say that we have every reason to believe it will, and that handsomely. Labour is cheap. We have skilled labour also in the tribe of Koumipas miners ; wood and water are plenty, and no transport difficulties, so that we are not to be compared with Australia in that respect, where wages are ten times what we expect to pay. In conclusion, gentlemen, I have only to say our last telegrams from India report the transfers of the properties joining railway at Madras. The deeds arrived all safely there, and we have been advised by our solicitors that the purchase money may now be wanted any day. This being the case I think I may congratulate you in being purchasers of valuable properties, some 1,500 acres in extent, in full working order as estates, and with prospects second to none for the gold mining, and the supply of quartz being enormous. We have not been idle, and I think I may ask for your favourable verdict to-day. We have ample means to develop our resources, and we trust that when we meet you next year we may have a good account to put before you. There are numerous companies in the field, but there is room for all, so we have no spirit of jealousy or rivalry. I have no more to add except to remind you that you have to appoint an auditor or two auditors as you may think best ; you may appoint them from amongst your own body or professionally, we have no choice in the matter. Any question you may ask I or my colleagues will be happy to answer.

In reply to questions, the CHAIRMAN said that the property was leasehold, but practically as good as freehold, as it was a lease renew-

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able in perpetuity. They had the option of taking the mining rights within five years over the whole of the property. The price was already fixed for the mining rights if the company exercised their option. If it was the wish of the whole body of shareholders that the £2 shares should be converted into £1 shares, like other colonial companies, the board would be glad to take steps to make the alteration, but it would require some time to do, as it would be necessary to alter the articles of association.

The meeting then proceeded to elect an auditor, and, several names having been submitted to the meeting, the choice fell on Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co. by a large majority.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BISHOP—April 18, at Brighton, the wife of Ernest Prior Bishop, P. and O. Co.'s service, a daughter.

DUFFELL—April 18, at 100, Amhurst-road, E., the wife of William S. Duffell, of the P. and O. Co.'s S., a daughter.

THOMPSON—April 26, at Harewood, near Andover, the wife of Col. C. Thompson, commandant 9th Regt. Bombay N.I., a son.

WALLY—Feb. 17, at Collins-street, Hobart Town, Tasmania, the wife of Capt. Edward E. Wally, M.S.C., a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHESTER—ROBERTSON—April 27, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, S.W., Douglas Chester, to Georgina Guild, daughter of the late Jasper Lyon Robertson, of Calcutta, and granddaughter of the late Major James Robertson, H.M.'s 76th Regt.

HORSFORD—KERR-THOMPSON—April 19, at Bath, Edwin Clarence O'Bryen Horsford, major 38th Bengal N.I., to Edith Augusta Lizzie, daughter of the late Rev. A. Kerr-Thompson, D.D.

LANDALE—WEBSTER—April 22, at Elgin, N.B., Andrew Landale, late of Shikarpore, Bengal, to Ellen, daughter of James Webster, M.D.

PATRY—ARTHUR—April 22, at Sydenham, James Henry Patry, to Blanche Sarah Owen, daughter of the late Edward Penfold Arthur, Bombay Staff Corps.

SCOTT—HOWDEN—April 22, at Brentwood, Edgar Webster Scott, to Constance Emily, widow of Andrew Capel Howden, C.E., of Bombay.

DEATHS.

BARRINGTON—April 24, at Bexley Heath, Kent, William Boxwell Barrington. LL.D., late surgeon in her Majesty's Indian army, aged 79.

PEAKE—April 22, at Langhall Villa, Richmond-road, Montpellier, Bristol, Jessie Margaret Ann, wife of Captain Arthur Peake, late P. and O. Company's service.

PINDER—April 19, at Wounley, Herts, Louisa Jane, wife of Richard J. P. Pinder, I.C.S., aged 37.

RAMSAY—April 18, at The Vale, Guernsey, Katherine Sinclair, widow of Lieut. Col. John Ramsay, Bombay Infantry, son of Gen. John Ramsay, and brother of the Earl of Dalhousie.

STOPFORD—April 13, at 4, Portman-square, after a very short illness, Laura *(née* Thuillier), widow of the late Col. Edward Stopford, formerly of the 2nd Life Guards, aged 89.

The total subscription up to mail date towards the Irish famine Fund in Calcutta amounts to Rs.76,569-11-0. £3,000 have been remitted to the Duchess of Marlborough, and a similar amount to the Lord Mayor of Dublin. In Bombay Rs.54,169 have been subscribed to the fund.

Cholera of a severe type is reported to have broken out at Rangoon, and smallpox is said to be prevalent in Prome.

During the week ending March 21 flights of locusts have been observed hovering over many districts of the Punjab, but little damage has been caused.

The British Indian Association fund for the payment of Mr. Fawcett's election expenses has reached Rs.3,960.

According to Mr. King, of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, India is threatened with a new danger. Mr. King writes that the claim of the Chinese over the kingdom of Nepaul is no empty pretence, for in the course of some recent botanical investigations he has found the chiefs "in active political communication with the Government at Pekin and holding the belief that China, not Russia, is the Power which will next threaten English supremacy in India."

COINAGE.—Instructions have been issued to the master of the Calcutta Mint by the comptroller-general of accounts to coin small silver bits—viz., eight-anna, four-anna, and two-anna pieces, to the extent of twenty-five lakhs of rupees, to meet the requirements of the current official year.

THE ARTIFICER CORPS.—For years past there have been rumours of the disbandment of that fine body of men attached to the Gun Carriage Factory, and known as the Artificer Corps. The rumour has again been revived, and, now that the Government professes to be stirred with a spirit of economy, it is not unlikely that what has been only a threat heretofore may now be actually accomplished. It would be a pity, we think, to do away with an institution for teaching lads, generally Eurasians, a trade. Some are turned out carpenters, some wheelwrights, smiths, coopers, &c., and these men find these mechanical arts useful to them in after life. Government has largely utilised the services of these men in those departments where technical knowledge, with hardy constitutions, are requisite, as for instance in the Survey and Forest Departments. The abolition of the corps is sure to be regretted by and by.—*South of India Observer.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 22. Milton (s), Colombo; Varuna, Karachi; Yarkand, Calcutta; Texan, Chittagong; North Britain (s), Akyab; Auguste, Sourabaya; Altmore (s), Rangoon; Ocean, Batavia; Eastern Star, Natal; Helena (s), Bassein; Charles Collet, Saigon; Lorenzo, Bangkok; Consigliere, Saigon; Hawthorn, Bankok; Thelassa. Batavia; Legislator (s), Calcutta; Star of Denmark, Calcutta; Burswell (s), Rangoon; Nervion, Manila and St. Thomas.—23. Earl of Zetland (s), Singapore; Vimiera (s), Calcutta; Esmeralda, Bangkok; Britannia (s), Bombay.—24. Tetuan, Chittagong; Cicero, Bangkok; Blanhoyle (s), Calcutta; Glenbirnie, Rangoon; Queen Victoria (s), Calcutta.—25. Mora (s), Calcutta.—27. Alma, Hong Kong.

CALCUTTA.—March 31. Busheer (s), Rangoon; Simla (s), Singapore; Shahzada (s), Bombay.—April 1. Duke of Devonshire (s), London; Bengala (s), Genoa; Ellora (s), Bombay.—2. Culna (s), Bombay; Henrietta, Liverpool.—4. Marmion, Madras; Erato, Glasgow.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 23.—Vega (s), Liverpool.—24. Aglaia, Trieste; Duke of Sutherland (s), London.—27. Ganges and Cleomone, Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—April 2. Coconada (s), Bussorah.—3. Chindwara (s), Calcutta.—4. Avondale (s), Cardiff; Arrow (s), Kutch; Euphrates (s), New York; Charles Daring, Cardiff; Merak No. 3 (dredger), Colombo *via* Cochin.—5. Arica, Mauritius; Macedonia (s), Glasgow.—6. Peshawur (s), London; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; Rebecca (s), London; Umballa (s), Karachi; I.G. Tenasserim (s), Madras; Marlborough (s), London; Edwin (s), Newcastle.—7. Guy Mannering (s), Shields; Bheema (s), Mauritius; Glanrath (s), Sunderland; Columbia (s), Karachi; Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf *via* Galle.—8. Caradoc (s), North Shields; Sicily (s), Cardiff.—9. Polluce (s), Singapore; Roumelia (s), Alexandria.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 24.—Athona, Liverpool.—27. Plainmeller, New York; Memfi (s), Trieste; Sam Weller (s), Newport.—28. Venetia (s), with the London mails.

MADRAS.—April 3. Pekin (s), Calcutta; Australia (s), Southampton.—4. Navarino (s), Calcutta.—5. Berwickshire, Mauritius.—6. Dunphail Castle, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 21. Almora (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Beucleuch, Aden; St. Nazareno, Table Bay; Stag (s), Bombay; Reigate, Madras; Norman M'Leod, Chittagong; Pendleton, Singapore.—23. Paradiso, Singapore; Prince Lucien, Bombay; Wachusett, Singapore; Caller Ou, Rangoon.—24. Khedive (s) and Merkara (s), Calcutta; Hector (s), Penang; City of Manchester (s), Calcutta; Kongesk, Natal; White Adder, Madras.—25. North (s), Calcutta; Dilbhur (s), Madras; St. Marnock (s), Calcutta.—27. Simonette (s), Madras; Isaac Reed, Rangoon.—28. Nepaul (s), Inchkeith, and Ireland, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—March 31. India (s), Ooryia (s), Pekin (s), and Reliance (s).—April 1. Navarino (s), British Enterprise, Malacca, and Alert.—2. Khandalla (s) and Commilla (s).—3. Inventor (s), Grecian, and County of Lancaster.

BOMBAY.—April 3. Java (s), Kutch and Kattyawar; Dido (s), Aden, Trieste, &c.; Chateau Laffitte, Mangalore; Batavia (s) and Deccan (s), Liverpool *via* the Canal.—4. Clan Ranald (s), Pondicherry.—5. Centurion, Calcutta.—6. Edouard, Mangalore; Socotra (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi.—7. Arrow (s), Kutch and Coast; Farnlay (s), Barcelona and Marseilles.—8. Chindwara (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—9. Pearl (s), Kutch; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool *via* the Canal; Thibet (s), China, &c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 19.—Swaledale (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—April 3. Pekin (s), Southampton; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Chyebassa (s), Calcutta; Pekin (s), London.—5. Australia (s), Calcutta; Navarino (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Nepaul*, April 14.—From Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Sartorius, Mr. Miller and child, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Schneider, Mr. Hope, Mr. Sayer, Mrs. F. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hope, Mr. Hutchinson, Mrs. Paterson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Nickels and children, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Gould, Mrs. Beachcroft and children, Miss Calcroft, Mrs. Ward, Miss Pratt, Mrs. Cockburn and child, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Lloyd and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gardner, Mrs. Smith, Miss Ridsdale, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Quinton, Mrs. Izatt and children, Mr. Rennie, Mrs. Knox and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. From Suez: Mr. Abercrombie and Mr. and Mrs. Reeves. From Port Said: Mrs. Barker, Miss Barker, and Rev. M. Stracey. From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard and children, Major Thursby, Dr. Young, Miss Saunders, Mrs. Sutherland and child, Miss Beauchaut, Mr. Earle, Mr. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Leman, Hon. R. W. Talbot, Mr. Geils, and Rev. F. T. Down. From Gibraltar: Mrs. Troup, Mr. Loveband, Mr. Wilson, Col. Dunbar, Mr. Ballard, and Mr. Gregory.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Pera*, April 12.—From Calcutta: Lady Ross and children, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. F. Bird, Major and Mrs. Lnard and child, Messrs. A. M. Smith, A. D. Hills, M'Leith, Parsons, Mrs. D. M. Stewart and child, Mr. Hordern, Mr. Alcock and Mr. Fittock. From Bombay: Messrs. R. Curnace, Mr. Sandford, Col. Glasford and children, Mr. Collom, Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Best, Mr. Mayne, Messrs. Burrows, J. Harvey, W. Thompson, Gladstone, Higgins, Holland, Riddle, and Biden. At Venice: Mr. J. Hector, Col. Campbell, Rajah Rampal Sing, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. Strahan, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Leonard, Mrs. Manisty, Mr. Mackenzie and children, and Capt. Barlow. From Aden: Capt. Collins. From Hong Kong: Mr.

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and Mrs. Flowers and child and Mr. Barnes. From Alexandria: Mr. Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. Beauvas, and Capt. and Mrs. Roberts. At Venice: Mr. Ischude and friend, Mr. Belimborn, Madame de Palin and child, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Luck, Mr. Yentz, Earl and Countess of Crawford, Miss Sinclair, Mr. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen, and Mr. Drumarsey.

AT LONDON.—Per *Mira*, April 17.—From Calcutta: Miss Edi Beaumont, Miss Campbell, Mr. C. F. Chadburn and child, Mrs. A. W. Cochran and European servant, Mrs. R. Cornish, infant, and ayah, Miss Eiley Crohan, Mrs. Crossman, child, and European servant, Miss Eddis, Mrs. J. Eliot, infant, and ayah, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. C. Heard, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Herrold, Mr. F. B. Kemp and son, Mr. and Mrs. Larymore, Mr. R. A. Lee, Mr. A. M'Fee, Gen. Mercer, Mrs. Reily and child, Mr. J. Simpson, Mrs. O. S. Stack, Mr. Geo. Thompkyns, Mr. T. Traill, Mr. W. E. Ward, C.E., Mrs. Ward, family, and European servant, and Mrs. M. H. Williamson. From Colombo: Mr. J. Milne Greig, two children, and European nurse, Mr. F. S. Sampson, Mr. J. V. H. Owen, Mr. A. S. Hopper, Dr. St. John Stanley, Mrs. Stanley and two children, Mr. Robert Morrison, Mr. Geo. Middleton, Mr. C. L. Rolleston, Mr. A. J. Jaffray, Mr. A. R. Lewis, Mr. E. A. Williams, and Mr. C. S. Robertson.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Peshawur*, April 6.—From Southampton: Mr. S. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chisholm, Second Lieut. W. E. T. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. E. Studd and two children, Mrs. A. Ray and infant, Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Pengelly, Mr. Plowden, Miss M. Bedarell, Mr. J. M. Sleater, Mr. A. and Miss Bean, Mr. W. F. Thomson, Mr. R. Whitehead, and Mr. Brisco. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. J. Scorgie, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Fleming, Mr. F. Long, and Mr. J. Sharp. From Brindisi: Mr. Alvarez and Mr. J. A. Wilson. From Suez: Captain Mackay. From Aden: Mr. C. Harrold, Lieut. Cornish, Mrs. Williams, and four sowars 25th N.L.I.

AT VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, April 28.—From Bombay: Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Lieut. Col. Boyd, Mr. W. C. Dawson, Mr. T. R. Richmond, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Dep. Surg. General Theobald, Major A. S. Owen. Rev. — Jones, Dr. G. H. Thomas, Mr. C. A. Daniell, Mr. R. Worgan, Mr. and Miss Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. J. W. Smith, Captain Stafford, Major General Paterson, Mrs. Worgan and child, Lieut. Col. J. Sconce, Major W. S. M'Leod, Mr. F. Hewetson, Major E. Begbie. From Alexandria: Miss Doulton, Mr. R. P. Heilgers, Mr. and Mrs. L. Johnston, Mr. P. W. S. Miles, Mrs. Miles, and Mr. A. Miles, Mr. Boot, Mr. Tomlins and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlins, Mr. Terry, Mr. W. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M'Ewen, Mr. Tennent, Dr. Clarke, Mr. Marice, Mr. and Mrs. Giglie, Mons. Hanmark and wife, Assistant Commissary General Prissick.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, April 25.—From Alexandria:—Madame Ara and daughter, Mr. J. Clo·jowee, Mr. E. Tutticke, Major Mackenzie, Mr. Brass, and Mr. Von de Tinden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Teheran*, April 10.—For Southampton: Col. J. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Channing and two children, Col. H. F. M. Boisragon, Col. T. W. R. Boisragon, Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Howard and two infants, Mr. D. Salaman, Col. C. E. Bates, Mr. W. J. Biffin, Mrs. Wilkins, two children, and infant, Major Begbie, Mr. Langdale, Lieut. Col. Shiffner, Lieut. E. Kelly, and Mrs. Barlow, child, and infant. For Brindisi: Lieut. Col. J. Sconce, Mr. J. W. Smyth, B.C.S., Mr. C. Sharp, Mr. H. S. Thomas, C.S., Miss Thomas, Mr. C. A. Daniell, Major W. S. M'Leod, Dr. and Mrs. G. T. Thomas, Mr. J. R. Fizgerald, Mr. E. Hewetson, Major Gen. A. Paterson, and Major A. G. Owen. For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Worgan, child, and infant, Surg. Gen. G., Mrs., and Miss Smith, Deputy Surg. Theobalds, Capt. A. B. Stopford, Rev. W. Jones, Mr. Neill, Capt. Franks, Mr. T. R. Richmond, Mr. W. C. Dawson, and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Boyd. For Suez: Mr. W. H. Ray and Mr. W. H. Johnson. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on April 3.—For Southampton: Mr. J. R. Tinsley. For Suez: Mr. Aram.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Indus*, April 14.—For Shanghai: Mr. J. H. Johnson. For Singapore: Mrs. Gottlieb, Misses Gottlieb, and Mr. Gottlieb. For Ceylon: Col. Smart. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan, Mr. E. Faucett, Mr. Bonhote, Miss Moore, Capt. Dixon, Lieut. M'Mullen, Lieuts. W. H. Pain, C. Davidson, G. S. Allgood, A. F. Hogge, and Mrs. Taylor. For Aden: Assistant Paymaster Rogers. For Port Said: Mr. Frost. For Malta: Mr. Dawson and friend, Mr. Rougemont, and Mr. H. Smith. For Gibraltar: Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. Stephenson, Messrs. W. and H. Shield, Mr. Crichton, Mr. Shaw, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Newby, Mr. Sugrue, Hon. James and Miss Fitzmaurice, and Col. Degacher.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Pera*, April 23.—For Hong Kong: Mr. R. Wright. For Madras: Mr. Pegler. For Bombay: Mr. J. W. Cherry. For Calcutta from Brindisi: Mr. M'Kewan. For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Scott and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Boucher. From Brindisi: Mr. G. Young and Mr. and Mrs. Sandars.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Orion*, April 17.—For Calcutta: Mrs. Ackland, Mr. Edward P. R. Gilman, Mr. R. P. Chamberlin, Mrs. Sprenger, and infant and nurse. For Colombo: Mr. John T. Rae, Mrs. Glenny, three children, and nurse, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Wiggin.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Almora*, April 17.—For Ceylon: Mr. Elwes, Mr. Hickey, and Mr. Charter. For Madras: Master Bell. For Rangoon: Mr. and Mrs. Adamson.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Navarino*, March 30.—For London: Mrs. Tremearne and three children, Mrs. Willcocks and child, Mr. and Mrs. Rudston Brown and child, Capt. Guthrie, Mr. J. Gillman, Mr. J. and Miss Mackenzie, Dr. Sackville Davis, Mr. Tyrrell, Mrs. King, Mr. J. Kongdon, Mr. Agnew, Mr. G. A. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hanson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes and child, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Gaff, Mr. and Mrs. Crowther, Mr. R. Dickson, Capt. and Mrs. Ritchie, two Misses Ritchie, and three children.

CASUALTIES.

The Glasgow, from Cardiff to Capetown, has put into Falmouth with crew refusing duty.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Aldborough, for Calcutta, Feb. 23, 20 S., 34 W.; Queen Bee, from Bassein, Feb. 29, 2 N., 91 E.; Eliza Shaw, from Hong Hong, Feb. 12, 75 S., 74 E.; Huntly Castle, for Penang, Feb. 23, 31 S., 86 E.; Elvion, Rangoon to Bremen, March 20, 4 S., 89 E.; Fiery Cross, for Batavia, March 10, 15 S., 3 W.; Cairnsmore, Calcutta to New York, March 4; Clydebank, from Java, March 15, 23 S., 3 E.; Meggie Dixon, from Sourabaya, Jan. 30, 24 S., 71 E.; Memnon, Boston to Bombay, March 8, 21 S., 28 W.; Anna, Bangkok to Hamburg, March 29, 29 N., 36 W.; Regulus, from Bangkok, March 31, 33 N., 35 W.; Glendarnel, for Calcutta, Feb. 28, 28 S., 29 W.; Hawthorn, from Bangkok, March 3, 17 S., 5 W.; Niobe, Java to Havre, March 14, 1 N., 23 W.

Two of the most important works undertaken by the Agricultural Department of the North West Provinces have been the development of a plough calculated to meet the requirements of native cultivators, and the development of a cheap water lift for the same class of people.

Better late than never, says the Lahore paper, in observing that the War-office has at length actually commenced the issue of the war medal for the Perak expedition of 1875-76. The medal granted for the campaign is the same as that given for the North Western frontier of India. The regiments which took part in the campaign were the 3rd, 10th, and 80th, and 5th Goorkhas.

CARPET MANUFACTURE IN GAOLS.—One result of Dr. Birdwood's strictures on the carpets manufactured in the gaols in the Punjab appears to be that the local Government has decided that all designs for carpets are to be submitted for approval to the principal of the School of Arts. No less than sixty-four designs were therefore submitted and reported upon last year.

TEA TRAFFIC.—A move in the right direction has been made by the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company in opening facilities for the carriage of tea to the several ports of India at cheap rates. For the Upper Provinces the port of Karachi offers greatly superior advantages in the point of cheapness, and if, as there is every reason to hope will be the case, a firm trade in tea is established with the Australian colonies, this route should attract large consignments of up-country teas. The saving in carriage will amount to R.1 per maund. It only remains for the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway and East Indian Railway to follow the good example set them, and thus assist in fostering an industry of which the future development will turn out to be one of the surest sources of prosperity to India.—*Pioneer*.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE NAGAS.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains various despatches respecting the operations against the Naga village of Konoma on November 21, 1879. The following is given as the return of killed and wounded:—British Officers.—General Staff—Major C. R. Cock, D.A.A.G., mortally wounded; died on 23rd. 44th Native Infantry—Colonel J. M. Nuttall, C.B., slightly wounded. 44th Native Infantry—Lieutenant R. K. Ridgeway, severely wounded. 44th Native Infantry—Lieutenant H. H. Forbes, severely wounded. Native Officers—44th Native Infantry—Sub Major Nurbir Sai, killed; 44th Native Infantry—Subadar Mahaboola Khan, slightly wounded; 44th Native Infantry—Jemadar Rajman Rai, slightly wounded. Numerical Return of Rank and File—43rd Native Infantry—2 killed. Total 2; 44th Native Infantry—14 killed; 3 mortally, 15 severely, 7 slightly wounded. Total 39. Followers—1 killed 2 severely wounded. Total 3. Total 17 killed; 3 mortally wounded, 17 severely wounded, 7 slightly wounded. Total 44. Major General G. R. Greaves, C.B., Adjutant General in India, in a despatch to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, says:—"I have the honour, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to forward, for submission to Government, the accompanying despatch and annexures from Brigadier General J. L. Nation, relating to the operations against the Naga village of Konoma on the 22nd Nov. 1879. "In submitting these reports, it is his Excellency's most pleasing duty to bring to the notice of Government the gallantry and devotion displayed by the officers and men engaged under the immediate command of Brigadier General Nation in the capture of this formidable stronghold. The casualties on our side were heavy, and in addition to the loss of Lieutenant Forbes, attached to the 44th Native Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps, and so many brave men of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry, the army has to deplore the death of a most gallant and excellent officer in Major Cock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; but while lamenting this loss, the Commander-in-Chief feels that the capture of Konoma is well worthy of a prominent place in the long list of gallant deeds performed by the native army of India. When the operations have been concluded it will be his Excellency's duty to bring before Government the names of those whom he considers should be rewarded for their conduct on this occasion. Meanwhile, Sir F. Haines has in separate communications submitted the recommendation of Brigadier General Nation that the Victoria Cross be bestowed upon Lieut. (now Capt.) Ridgeway, and that one native officer, one non commissioned officer, and three sepoys of the 44th Native Infantry should receive the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry during the attack."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 95½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	687½
Bank of Bengal	500	735
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	129
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	300
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	107
Oriental	25	305
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,975	970
Frere	150	36 P.T.B
Mazagon	2,000	300
Port Canning	1,40	185
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	850
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1025
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	260 x. P.T
Bellary	1,000	465
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	437½
New Indian	350	105
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	31
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	425
Dhollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	1000
Fort	8,500	1,000
French	500	440
Sind	750	425
Mofussil	400	220
Prince of Wales	1,300	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1125
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	570
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,300	990
Anglo-Indian	100	57
Alfred Manufacturing	500	430 xd.
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,525
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	300
Bombay United	1,000	755 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	510
Central India S. W. and M	500	600
Coorla Mills	1,000	470
D. Spinning	2,000	250
Hindustan	1,000	915
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	570
Khandeish	1,000	875
Madras	1,250	375
Madras United	1,000	1,285
Manchester Spinning	50	10 nomi.
Mazagon Spinning	500	80
National Spinning	1,000	775 xd.
New Great Eastern	1,000	770
Oriental	625	600
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	92
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	875
Sholapore Mills	1,000	775
Victoria Mills	1,000	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	116
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,840
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	365
Treacher and Co.	500	725
Thacker and Co.	100	121

CALCUTTA.—April 6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
—	Promissory Notes	Rs 95 4 to 95 6
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 8 to —
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	102 6 to 102 8
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	102 6 to 102 8
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6	of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 4
5	of 1878 (1908)	102 4 to 102 8

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	102 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	735 to 737½
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	107 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	57 to 58
Bengal Coal	1000	1625 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1210 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	295 to 300
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	48 to 49
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	77 to 78
Burrakur Coal	100	75 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	105 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	113 to 114
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	30 to 32
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	98 to 99
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	68 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	267½ to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	25 to 27
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to 220
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	175 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	66 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1170 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	350 to 360
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	112 to 113
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	10 to 11
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	94 to 95
Riverside Press	90	72 to 73
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	265 to 270
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	270 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	33 to 34
Strand Bank Press	100	98 to 100
Watson's Patent Press	100	102 to 105
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to 68
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47 to 48
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	300 to 310
Do. contributory	100	150 to 155
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	105 to 108
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	73 to 74
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	70 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	225 to 230
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	45 to 47
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	51 to 52
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	50 to —
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to 66
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	110 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	7 to 10
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to 130
Majagram Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to ..
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Soom (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	90 to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	51 —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—April 7.

Four per cent.	5 to 5¾ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	2 to 2¼ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	2¾ to 2 pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	1 to 2 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	par to ¼ do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1¼ do.
Bank of Madras Shares	26 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks. demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8¾d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 7-32d.	—	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5-32d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8¼d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8½d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 17-32d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8¾d.	—

LONDON.—April 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
4	Do. October 10, 1888	102¼ to 102¾
4	India Enfaced Paper	78½ to 79½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85 to 86
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	38 to 43pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months' notice.)	38 to 43pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101¾ to 102¼
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 110
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96	114 to 116
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	112 to 114
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund. 4 per cent.	100	101 to 103
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	112 to 114

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 126
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	139 to 141
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	21¾ to 22
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	22¾ to 23
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	122 to 123
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	126½ to 127½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	121 to 122
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	112 to 114
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	107 to 109
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122½ to 123½
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121 to 122
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	121 to 122
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	106 to 108

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8¾ to 9
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	102 to 105
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 104
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12½ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	8¾ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	106 to 109
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	101 to 103
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	102 to 105
Indo-European	25	24 to 25

BANKS.

Agra	10	10½ to 11
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23½ to 24½
Chartered Mer. of L., L., and C.	25	22½ to 23½
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	36¼ to 37½
Land Mortgage of India ..	2¾	1⅞ to 1¾ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	21 to 22

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius ..	1	⅞ to 1⅛ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	all	— to —
Do.	11¾	— to —
Do.	8	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	2½ to 3½ pm
Glenrock Gold Mining	1	1¾ to 2
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	1¾ to 2¼ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	3 to 4
Moyar Coffee	5	9¼ to 10⅛
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2	1¾ to 1⅛ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10½ to 11⅛
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	54 to 56
Do. do. New, 1867	20	½ to 1½ pm
South Indian Gold Mining ..	1	2¼ to 2½

TEA.

Assam	20	58 to 63
British Indian	20	4½ to 5¼
Borelli	—	25 to 26
Darjiling	20	25 to 26
Dejoo	—	10 to 10½
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	44 to 49
Lebong	10	11½ to 12⅛
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10½ to 11⅛
Do. New	10	¼ to ¾ pm
Mungledye	—	8½ to 9⅛
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	2½ to 3

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d
Madras ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d
Bombay ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d
Colombo ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d
Mauritius ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d

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LIST OF
INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., India Telegraph, 14 mo., Mar 27, '79
Adam, R. M., Mad. Salt Depart., 6 mos., Feb. 7, '80.
Adams, M., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos.
Allen, C. F. E., B. B. Law Dept., 12 mo., Aug. 29,'79.
Ameer Ali, Ben. Jud., 15 mo., Dec. 1,'79.
Ancell, F., B. Pilot, 18 mo., May 23, '79.
Anderson, G. A., Bo. P.W.D. 18 mo., March 15, '77.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 10 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
Apjohn, J. H., Bl. P.W.D., 18 mo., April 5, '79.
Archibald, E. D., Bengal Educational, 24 mo., Aug. 21, '78
Ashton, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., Oct. 16, '79.
Atkins, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mo., May 17, '79.

Bagshawe, F. T. P., Madras Police, 20 mo., July 27, '79.
Baker, M. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judicial, 12 mo., Oct. 20, '79.
Ball, V., Geological Survey, 27½ mo., July 1, '78.
Bamber, H. W. J., Bengal Police, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Barbour, D.M., Bl.Cov., Finan. Depart., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Barr, D. L., Indian Marine, 18 mo., Sept. 21, '79.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forest, 26 mo., May 31, '78.
Barry, W., Bl Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 5, '79.
Batten, G.H.M., (Bl.Cv.), Com. of Inld. Cust., 9mo., Mr. 3, '80.
Batty, H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 24 mo., Mar. 5, 1879
Beckett, J. O'B., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 23 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
Bellett, G., Ben. Ed., 24 mo., Nov. 18, '79.
Best, J. W., M. Cov., M. Judicial, 15 mo., April 14, '79.
Beynon, R. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 18 mo., Feb. 17, 1879.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., April 22, '79.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 15 mo., Aug. 22, '79
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 20 mo., April 1, '79.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 12 mos., July 13, '79.
Borradaile, A. A. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 9mo. Nov. 24, '79.
Boutflower, W. N., N.W.P. Educational, 19 mo., Mar. 28, '79
Boxwell, J., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 7, '79.
Bradbury, J. F. (B. Cov.), B. R. and G., 21 mo., Mr. 8, '79
Broadhead, J. T., B. Pilot Service, 2 y., June 28, '78.
Bruce, R. J.
Bryant, A. J. Mil. Accts. Depart., 2 years, Dec. 6, '78.
Buckley, R. B., B. P.W.D., 16 mo., May 3, 1879.
Burns, J. H., Hyderabad R. and G., 18 mo., April 30, '79.
Burrows, L. R. (M.Cov.,) M. Municipality, 8mos., Mar. 6, '80.

Campbell, W. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mo., Feb. 8, '80.
Carr Gomm, F. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 30mo., Mch. 11, '78
Casson, G. D., Survey Department, 12 mo., Nov. 1, '79.
Charles, J. G. (B. Cov.), B. R and G., 17 m. 20d., May 6, '79
Charles, F. L. (Bo. Cov.), 17 mo., Dec. 6, '79.
Chichester, F. A., B. Police, 18 mo., Sept. 9, '79.
Church, W.T. (Bl.C.), N.W.P., Rv. and Gen., 7mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Clarke, C. B., Bengal Educational, on duty.
Clutterbuck, H., India P.W.D., 21 mos., Nov. 4, 1878.
Collins, F. B., Punjab Police, 12 mo., Jan. 4, '80.
Coghlan, J. A., Bombay P.W.D., 2 y., July 25, '78.
Coles, C. E., Bombay Police, 9 mo., Feb. 21, '80.
Cook, A., Railway Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Conceicao, De, Bo. Med., 18 mo., Aug., '78.
Cornwall, W.W.G. (B.C.), N.W.P., R. & G., 19½ mo., Mr. 24, '79.
Court, F. W., N.W.P. Police, 8mos, Mar. 1, '80.
Crampton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 9 mo., Sept. 10, '79.
Crawley-Boevey, A. W. C. (Bo. Cov.), Settl., 16mo, Feb. 28, '80.
Crosthwait, T. P. S., Punjab Irrigation, 24 mo., Apl. 16, '79
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Jud., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Cumming, C. L. B. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos

Dane, R. M., Bl. Cov., Punjab Commission, 15mos., April 21, '79.
Daniel, J. R. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 18 mo., Mar. 31, '79
Darling, W. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mo., May 13, '79.
Davies, J. R., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., May 12. '79.
Davies, W., Madras Police, 12 mo.
Davis, R., India P.W.D., 18 mo., Mar. 6, 1879
Dick, R., Pun. Ed., 21 mo. 19 days, Oct. 28, '78.
Dobbs, R. C., Mysore P.W.D., 20 mo., April 22, '79.
Dodd, A. J., Burma Marine, 24 mo., April 23, '79.
Dodsworth, R. S., N.W.P. Forests, 16 mo., May 1, '79.
Douglas, C. J., Madras Forest, 30mo., May 18, '78.
Douglas, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 39 mo., March 28, '77.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Drysdale, A. T., Berar Forests, 12 mo., Feb. 1, '80.
Duncan, D., M. Educational, 20 mo., April 8, '79.
Duncan, G., M. Educational, 24 mo. April 9, '79.

Edwards, F. L., Punjab Police, 20 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
Elliott, C.A., C.S.I., (B. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., on duty
Elsmie, G. R. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Comm.
Elston, J., Indus Valley Railway, 12 mos., Aug. 11, '79.
Engel, G.
Evans, C. T., N.W.P. P.W.D., 18 mo., April 21, '79.
Ewing, R., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 20 mo., Feb. 25, '80.

Filgate, T. M., Regis. Dept., Bo., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Fincham, R. P., Persian Telegraph, 12 mo., Aug. 20, 1879.
Foley, R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 30 mo., June 2, 1877.
Foote, R. B., Geological Survey, 24 mo., May 13 '79.
Frew, H. J., Finan. Depart., 31 months, Jan. 2, '79.
Frost, C.E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos. May 5, '79.
Fryer, F. W. R. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 24 m., Nov. 10, '79
Fulton, E.M.A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18mos., May 5, '79.
Furnivall, J. G., State Railways, 12 mo., Sept. 12, '79.

Gardner, D.M. (Bl.C.), N.W.P., Rv. and Gn., 10m., Mr 20, '80.
Garrett, C.B., (B.Cov.) Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., Feb. 11, '79.
Gibbs, J. (C.S.I.), Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Apl. 7 '79.
Gilbert-Cooper, B. G.
Giles, R., Sind Commission, 18 mo., June 6, '79.
Gillon, H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. R. and G., 19 mos.
Good, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 20 mo., April 1, '79
Goodrich, H. St. A., M.Cov., M. Rev. and Gen, 18mo., Apl 25, '79.
Gompertz, H., M. Revenue Survey, 18 mo.
Gompertz, R. L. D., Telegraph Dept., 18 m., Mar. 13, '80.
Gosselin, G. A., Telegraph Depart., 2 years, Nov. 13, 1878.
Grant, J. D., Madras P.W.D., 2 years, Oct. 21, 1878.
Grant, T. J. C. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., f. July 1, '79.
Grant, F., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79.
Greaves, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen. 14 mo., April 25, '79.
Grimley, W. H. (B. Cov.), B. R. & G., 14 mo., May 26, '79.

Haggard, A. H. (Ben. Cov.), 12 mo., Oct. 17, '79.
Hamilton, R.C.A., N.W.P. Police, 15 mo. 15 dys, Mar 1, '79.
Hamilton, W.R., Bombay Rev. and Gen., 12 mo., Aug. 14, '79.
Harrison, H. L., Ben. Cov., Bd. of Rev., 12 mo., Mar. 6, '80
Hatchell, F. J. G., Pun. Police, 24 months, June 29, '79.
Hawkins, J. P., Indo-European Telegraph, 2 y., Oct. 24, '78
Heard, C., Bl. Pilot, 24 mos.
Heineky, G. M., Burma Police, 12 mo., July 18, '79.
Hobart, R. T. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Police, 24 mo., July 12, '78
Hodges, E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 15 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Hogg, F. R. (Ben. Cov.), Post-office, 12 mo., fm. Aug. 8, '79.
Homan, T. H., Punjab Commission, 18 mo., May 26, '79
Horst, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., June 5, '79.
Hime, R. D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 3, '79
Hurle R.E. B., Tel. Dept., 12 m July 9,
Hurst, B., 12 mos., from Sept. 18, '79.
Hynes, L. G., Bo. Mint. 18 mo., May 5, '79.

Innes, C. E. S.
Irvine, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & Oudh. 9 mo., Feb. 14, '80
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov.). Oudh Com., 24mo., Dec. 4, '79.
Ivens, T. E., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., Feb. 15, '80.

Jacob, W., Ben. Forests, 18 mo., June, 6 '79.
Jameson, T. D., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 13, '80.
Jardine, J. (Bo. Cov.), Burma Judicial, 22 mo., Jan. 1, 1879
Jenkinson, C. H. G., P.W.D., 12 mo., May 31, '79.
Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen.
Jones, T., B. Judicial, 30 mo., May 15, '78.
Jones, J., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Josephs, S. J., Telegraph Depart., 15 mos, Jan. 3, '80.

Kelleher, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 24 mo., Sep. 12, '79
Kemble, W. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen, 24 mo., Sept. 6, '78
King, W., Coorg Forests, 15 mos., from July 9, '79.
Kingsmill, J., Bombay Press, 15 months, from July 11, '79.

Larminie, W. R., (B. Cov.), B. R. & G., 18 mo., May 7, '79.
Larymore, A. D., Bl. Gaols, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mo., Mar. 26, '79
Laycock, F., Bengal Marine, 18 mos. 7 days, April 5, '79.
Le Hardy, C.T. (B. Cov.), March 8, '78.
Lee Warner, W. (Bo. Cov.), Sind Com., 24 mo., Sept. 6, '78.
Le Warner, J. (M. Cov.), Rv. and Gn., 18 m., Jan. 24, '80.
Leeds, R. J. (B. Cov.) N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 22m., Mar. 1, '79.
Leeds, H., Forest Department C. P.
Leman, G. D. (M. Cov.), M. R. & G., 16 mo., May 3, '79.
Lethbridge, R., C.I.E., Press Com., 20 m. 2d., Feb. 3, '79.
Leupolt, H. J., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mo., April 0, '79.
Leventhorpe, J. B., P.W.D. C. Prov., 8 mos., Nov. 1, '79.
Lloyd W., Burma Police, 15 months, from June 7, '79.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Ed., 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Logan, W., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 12, '79.

Mackay, H., N.W.P. Press, 24 mo., April 30, '79.
Macgregor, J., Bengal Marine, 24 mo., Sept. 5, '78.
Maclean, C. D. (M. Cov.), Rev. and G., 12 mo., Sept. 24, '79.
Mac'ean, C. F., Telegraph Depart., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
Macleod, M., Burma Police, 36 mos., Feb. 18, '77.
Macnabb, D. C. (B. Cov.), P. Com., 16 mo., June 9, 1879.
Macpherson, G. M. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Judic., 24mo., Sept. 30, '78.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 12mo., Jan. 6, '80.
M'Gill, J., Telegraph Depart., 12 months, from July 4, '79.
M'Leod, G. E., Assam Commis., 12 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
Mallet, F. R., Geo. Survey, 15 mo., July 25, '79.
Mangles, R. L., V.C. (Ben. Cov.), B.R.G., 14 mo., Sep. 19, '79
Martin, J., Bo. Marine, 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Masters, W., Opium Department, 18 mo., May 25, '79.
Matson, C., Bengal pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '79.
Maxwell, J. F., P.W.D. Bengal, 18 months.
Mayer, R. V., M. Settlement, 18 mo., Mar. 15, 1879
Meiklejohn, G. F., Mysore Survey, 12 mo., Sep. 19, '79.
Moir, E. M'H., Punjab Forests 18 months, April 18, '79.
Monement, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '79.
Monteath, J. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Rev. and Gen., 15mo., Aug. 8, '79.
Moore, L., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., April 8, '79.
Moore, T. M., Tel. Dep., 12 mo., Sept. 26, '79.
Moore, J. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 12 mo., Oct 6, '79.
Moore, C. W. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Judicia, 8mo., Jan. 24, '80.
Mullaly, A. T., Bombay P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Muller, A.
Murray, T. J., Bl. Cov., Assam Com., 19 mos., April 5, '79.
Murrell, T., Bombay Ordnance, 12 mos., Aug. 8, '79

Nash, A. M., Bengal Educational, 6 mos., Feb. 1, '80.
Norris, W. R., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., from June 12, '79
Norman, T. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Norton, D., Bl. Cov., Bl., Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 5, '79.

O'Donnell, C. J. (Bl. Cov.).
Ogilvie, G. M. (Ben. Co.), Punjab Judl., 18 m., Mr. 27, '80.
Oldham, R. A., B. P.W.D. 15 mo., 18 dys., Apl. 25, 1879.
Ommaney, H. F. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. & G., 24 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Ottley, D. G., State Railways, 15 mo., May 22, '79.

Palmer, A. V. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judical, 24mos., frm. July 25, '79.
Park, G. S. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen. 24 mo., Apl. 19, '78.
Parry, R., Bengal Educational, 15½ mo., Feb. 2, '80.
Patterson, A. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Settl., 7mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Paterson, J., Bl. P.W.D., 12 mo., April 25, 1879.
Parsons, R., Madras P.W.D., 18 mo., Feb. 11, '79.
Peile, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bombay Administration, on duty.
Peterson, F.W.V. (B.Cov.), B.Rev. and G., 13m., fm. Oct. 19, '79
Phelan, A. B., Punjab Irrigation, 19 mo., Mar. 15, 1879.
Philipps, W. R., India Telegraph, 24 mo., Feb. 25, 1879
Pilcher, R. H. (Bn. Cov.). Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Depart., 24 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Pogson, Miss E. J., M. Astronomical, 18 mo., Jan. 17, '79
Porteous, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 20 mo., April 7, '79
Pottinger, J. C., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mo., Feb. 24, '79.
Pratt, W. D., Bengal Police, 19 months, April 8, '79.
Pritchard C. B. (Bo. Cov.), Salt Dept., 18 mo., May 26, '79.
Pritchard, T., M. R. and G., 18 mo., Mar 27, 1879
Propert, W. H. (Bo. Cov.), 12 months.
Purchase, E. B., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., March 11, '80.

Rayne, M., Indus Valley Railway, 20 mo., May 5, '79.
Reade, A. E., Telegraph Department, 30 mo., May 21, '77.
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 24 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Redfern, T.R. (B.Cov.), N.W.P.R. & G., 19mo., April 1, '79
Reinold, E. K., Bo. P.W.D., 15 mo., April 7, 1879
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Depart., 17 mos., Dec. 23, '79.
Rigby, W., Punjab Forests, 28 mo., March 25, 1878.
Ritchie, D. W., B. Police, 18 mo., May 16, '79.
Roberts, T. R., Bl. P.W.D., 12 mo., March 11, '79.
Robertson, W. R., M. Agricultural, 19 mo., May 7, '79.
Robinson, A. (Bl.C.), N.W.P., Rv. and Gn., 17mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Rogers, A. C. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 mo., May 27, '79.
Russell, A. S.

Sandwith, W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 10 mos., March. 6, '80.
Saunders, R. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Jud., 9 m., Feb. 21, '80
Sconce, G. C., Bl. Judicial, 16 months, from June 27, '79.
Scott, W. H., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mo., April 21, '79.
Sells, A. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 23 mo., Mar. 22, '79
Sewell, H., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 22, '79.
Sewell, R., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 22, '79.
Sharp, H. G., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Dec. 22, '78.
Sharpe, G., Railway Depart., 9 months, from May 31, '79
Sharpe G., Bombay P.W.D., 15 mos., June 1, '79.
Sherman, J. S., Bengal Pilot, 24 months.
Siddons, W.
Sills, F., B. P.W.D., 15 mo., May 3, '79.
Single, J. G.
Skrine, F.H.B. (B.Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 30 mo., April 8, '78.
Smart, R. B., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Smith, W. F., Ben. Police, 18 mo., May 5, '79.
Sneyd, J. P., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Dec. 5, '79.
Souttar, W. M. (Bl.Cv.), Com. of Plce., &c., 7mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Speak, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 months, from May 24, '79.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Settlement, 18 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Stevens, C. C. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 2 y., Aug. 1, '78.
St. Clair, Hon. J. C. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 24 m., Mar. 26, '80.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 2 years, Dec. 13, '78.
Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 24 mo., May 8, '79.
Stuart, R. H. F., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '80.
Sturrock, J. (M. Cov.), Und. Sect. to Govt., 6mos., Feb 17, '80.
Sullivan, H. E. (Mad Cov.), Madras Revenue, on duty.
Symons, K. E., Telegraph Department, 28 mo., July 24, '78

Taylor, F. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Jan. 24, '80
Thomas, T. E., Madras Police, 15 mo., Aug. 20, '79.
Thomas, J. R., Madras.
Thomson, C.
Thorburn, S. S., (B. Cov.) Pun. Sett., 24 mo., Feb. 1, '79.
Thornhill, J. H. N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mo., April 1, '79
Thornhill, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl. 12mo., Dec. 22, '79.
Thornton, T.H., C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), Punj. Jud., 24m., Nov. 9, '79
Tomlinson, T. A., Madras Survey, 24 mos., Aug. 7, '79.
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Jud., 10 mo., Feb. 21, '80.
Tremlett, J. D. (B. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Tucker, H.St.G., Bl. Cov., Punjab Com., 24mos., April 28, '79.
Turner, G. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 12 mo., Oct. 6, '79.
Tweedie, J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 17 mos. from July 25, '79
Tyndall, H., Burma P.W.D., 24 mo., Feb. 19, '79.

Vincent, R.H.
Von Ahn, C., Central India P.W.D., 18 mo., May 25, '79.

Walker, E. O., Telegraph Depart., 24 mo., Jan. 27, '80.
Warden, H. W., India Railways, 12 mo., from July 14, '79
Watt, G., Ben. Ed., 18 mo., July 24, '79.
Webb, W. T., Bengal Educational, 24 mo., Aug. 21, 1878
Weir, T., Mad. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 20 mo.
Weld, M.R. (Mad. Cov.) M. Rev. and Gen., 18mo., Nov. 20, '79.
Whiteway, R.S. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Settle., 19 mo., April 7, '79
Williams, G.M., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 11, '79.
Wilkinson, F. H. (M. Cov.), 18 mo., March 10, '78.
Winter, H. E. (Bo. Cov.) Bo. R. and G., to Jan. 1, 1880.
Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bengal, 20 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
Woodward, H. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 20 m., Mr. 20, '80
Wood, W. C., Oudh Com., 22 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Wood, T. W., Burma Police, 15 months, from June 8, '79.
Wood, R., Bombay Dockyard.
Wood, T.

Young, J., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 27, '79.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Behr, Rev. B. M. (B. Est.), 24 mo.
Bell, Rev. W. C. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Baldwin, Rev. J. R. (Bl. Est.), 24 mo., July 1, 1878.
Blunt, Rev. J. H. T. (Bo. Est.), 12 mo, Jan. 6, '79.
Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 22, '78.
Bromehead, Rev. W. C. (B. Est.), Nov. 4, 1878.
Browne Rev., J. F. (Mad. Est.), 30 mo., July 31, '77.

Duke, Rev. W. A. (Ben. Est.), 18 mos.

Easum, Rev. R. (Bo. Est.), 17 mo. 28 days, Nov. 18, '78.

Higgins, Rev. J. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Nov. 17, '79.

Jarbo, Rev. P. J. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
Johnston, Rev. C. F. H. (Bo. Estab.), 14mo., fm. Sept. 19, '79

Maule, Rev. W. (Bo. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 11, '78.
McKee, Rev. J. (Mad. Est.), 24 mo., May 10, '78.
Midwinter, Rev. H. W. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Dec. 15, '79.
Moore, Rev. T. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.

Ostrehan, Rev. J. D. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, '79

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Oct. 31, '78.

Ramsey, Rev. A.

Stead, Rev. S. (Bo. Est.), 20 mo., March 20, '79.
Symonds, Rev. G. D. (B. Est.), Dec. 16, '77.

Thomson, Rev. J. M. (B. Est.), 24 mo., March 4, '78.
Tollemache, Rev. C. R. (B. Est.).

Walker, Rev. A. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 11, 79
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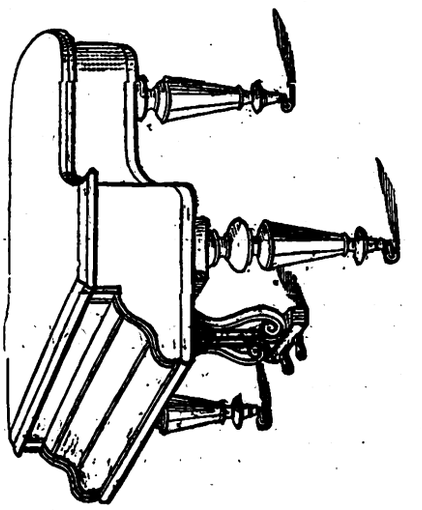
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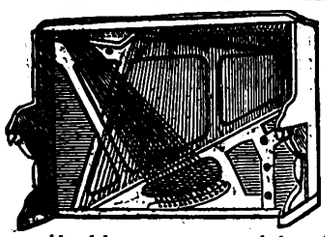


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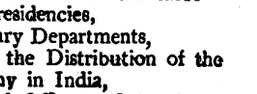
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BY

CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,
Royal Horse Guards.

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, bent that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the 'bazaar.'"

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, April 17; Madras and Allahabad, April 15; Calcutta, April 14.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 6th April, 1880, state that rain has fallen during the week in Madras, Bengal, Burma, and Assam, and has done good to the crops in Bengal; in the other provinces there has been little or no rain. The rabi harvest is progressing rapidly, and is yielding a satisfactory outturn. Agricultural prospects and public health continue good on the whole.

WE have received the following from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, APRIL 29.—Messenger arrived, Cabul 28. Reports people of Wardak and Logar attacked General Ross on Sunday. Severe engagement; enemy completely dispersed, leaving 1,200 dead. Our loss not mentioned. Logaris have consequently returned home. Country thereabouts much disturbed and passage of letters difficult. Some excitement still in Kohistan."

"FROM VICEROY, APRIL 30.—Casualties in recent actions—Bright's, Stewart's, and Roberts's forces. Following killed:—Lieut. Edmund Palmer, Staff Corps; Sergeant J. M'Carthy, 51st Foot; Private F. Rutherford, 59th; Sergeant Cherson, Privates G. Ward and W. Crook 60th; Private Keane, 92nd. Major Waudby, 19th Bombay Infantry, killed at Dobrai, Southern Afghanistan. Following officers wounded:—Capts. Constantine Hamilton and Richard Corbett, Artillery; Col. Yorke, Lieut. Young, 19th Bengal Lancers; Lieut. Stuart, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Capts. Nugent and Kennett, Lieut. Reid, 51st; Col. Lawson, Lieut. Watson, 59th. Following died of wounds:—Sergeant Smith, 92nd. Authentic accounts received show messenger's report transmitted yesterday of Ross's engagement and enemy's loss very much exaggerated."

THE Cabul correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sunday that anxiety had been felt as to General Ross's force, which was dispelled on the 1st inst. by the letters announcing that General Stewart's force had reached Saidabad on the 28th ult., and the general had proceeded to Cabul to assume the command. It is reported that Musa Khan and Mahomed Jan have surrendered to the Governor of Ghuzni, and a mission has been despatched to meet Abdul Rahman Khan at Kundur. The Ghilzai chiefs have held a conference at Tezin, when a peaceful decision was arrived at. The Logar people offer all assistance and claim our protection.

THE Calcutta telegram says that, owing to the aspect of affairs in Afghanistan, a reserve division of Bombay troops is about to be mobilised and sent towards the Kandahar line as soon as the transport is available. The division will be composed as follows:—D Battery B Brigade of the Horse Artillery; F Battery 2nd Brigade of the Royal Artillery; the 1st Sind Horse; the 2nd and 3rd Light Cavalry; the 2nd Battalion of the 11th and 15th Foot; the 3rd, 9th, 23rd, and 24th Bombay Native Infantry; possibly, also the 8th Native Infantry. It is rumoured in Bombay that Brigadier Wood, now commanding the Deesa Brigade, will command the reserve division.

WE quote the following passages of interest from the telegrams of yesterday:—

"General Ross had had a partial action with some insurgent Afghans, who annoyed his camp, on the 25th ult., which ended in the dispersion of the enemy, who had fifty or sixty killed, with a trifling loss to our own troops. On the 29th ult. General Stewart sent a portion of his force to punish the local chief, Mollah Abdool Guffoor, of Langar, who has been the prime mover in the annoyance given to General Ross's force and in the interruption of the post between the camp and Cabul. This was satisfactorily accomplished. General Stewart's division remains for the moment at Syadabad, and then diverges into the Logar Valley and takes up its position, under Brigadier General Hughes, near the Baraki Rogan. This movement will probably make the resources of that fertile valley available for feeding our troops at Cabul, which have hitherto subsisted almost entirely upon the country about Cabul itself. General Hughes will probably open communication with General Watson in the Kuram Valley. Some surprise is felt here that General Stewart has left no portion of his division at Ghuzni, which is a place of considerable political, if not military, importance, and the possession of which gives a certain prestige, as has been lately seen, to any opposing fraction which may occupy it."

"General Stewart's division marched from Ghuzni on the 25th. The town was left intact, the fortifications being contemptible and in complete disrepair. Two guns which were said to have been left by the English at the last occupation were brought away, two nine-pounders and six three-pounders of Cabul manufacture being left in the fort. On the 23rd the division had a smart affair with some 6,000 men of the Ghilzai tribe, who had occupied a strong position at the village of Orzoo, eight miles from Ghuzni. The troops were moved out before dawn, and succeeded in surprising the Afghans and defeating them with a loss of 400 killed and wounded. The gates of the town of Ghuzni were closed, and the populace were kept under observation while the troops were absent from the camp. Our loss was two killed and eleven wounded. It was afterwards ascertained that this gathering formed an advanced guard of a much larger body who had assembled at the instigation of Mollah Mooshk-i-Alam in the Shilgur Valley, but who are believed to have dispersed to their homes in consequence of this defeat. Mooshk-i-Alam and his two sons have been very active in stirring the tribes against us, and the eldest son was present at the battle of the 19th. Musa Khan and many of the sirdars have, on the contrary, sent letters expressive of their intention to come to the British camp whenever the dispersion of the tribal gathering allows them to do so. It is expected that these and Mahomed Jan will pay their respects to General Stewart when he reaches Cabul. The Sirdar Tahir-Khan is now in the British camp, and is giving every assistance in the matter of supplies, &c. Previous to our leaving Ghuzni, Sirdar Alam-Khan, *proprio motu*, but with the sanction of General Stewart, assumed the provisional government of Ghuzni and the surrounding district until such time as the affairs of Afghanistan receive a final settlement. Some arrangement of this sort is absolutely necessary to rescue the district from a state of anarchy, and Sirdar Alam-Khan possesses the goodwill of the people, and has already been instrumental in restoring partial confidence to the Hazaris, who were greatly distressed at learning that the English did not intend to remain at Ghuzni. Musa-i-Khan will probably return to Ghuzni and remain under Mahomed Alam's charge, whose rule will acquire strength and prestige by this association.

"Orders have been issued to thatch over the tents of all the troops on the line for whom other accommodation is not available. The general health of the troops has been very good. Communication by telegraph has been established with Peshbolak. The Cabul River is rising rapidly, owing to the melting of the snows, and fears are entertained that the bridge at Jellalabad will not be able to withstand the torrent. If it is dismantled or carried away it will be difficult to procure supplies from the fertile valley of Besud, which hitherto have been coming in abundantly."

THE *Times* understands that Lord Lytton's resignation of the Viceroyalty of India was, by his Excellency's desire, tendered to her Majesty by Lord Beaconsfield simultaneously with his own resignation as Prime Minister.

THE Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India in Council, has appointed Mr. Robert Henry Hobart and Mr. R. Baliol Brett, M.P., as his private secretaries. Mr. Maitland has been appointed an additional private secretary to Lord Hartington at the India-office.

THE Marquis of Ripon, who has accepted the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India, will leave England as early as arrangements can be completed to assume the functions of his exalted post. His departure is announced as likely to take place next week. The Marchioness of Ripon, it is said, will not go to India till the autumn.

SIR J. FERGUSSON arrived at Bombay on Wednesday, and was immediately sworn in as the Governor.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs that the mismanagement of affairs in Kashmir during the famine of last year attracted much attention in India, and would, probably, have been a subject of interference on the part of the Indian Government had it not had its hands full with the Afghan and Burmese matters. It was announced some

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time ago that the Viceroy, on his way to Simla, would receive the Maharaja of Kashmir in a durbar at Umballa, and it is generally believed that Lord Lytton would have spoken pretty strongly on the misgovernment of the Happy Valley. The durbar was, however, postponed at the last moment. The *Pioneer* now asserts that things are even in a worse state than it was supposed, and vaguely hints that a correspondence between the Maharaja and a foreign State has been discovered. The same paper goes on to say that had not an impending change in the Viceroyalty rendered it inexpedient to commit a new Government to any important measure the next few months might have witnessed an assumption by us of the direct administration of the country. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt of the fact that the Government of Kashmir is rotten to the core, and that the problem of reforming it will be one of the first subjects which will call for the attention of the new Viceroy. We quote elsewhere confirmation of this statement, which is by no means as strong as would be warranted by the facts known to many, and officially reported to the India-office.

RECENT telegrams state that the wounded in the late actions are doing well. Lieut. Young is said to be recovering. Dr. Atkinson (Royal Artillery) died on April 29 of pneumonia.

H.M.S. *Euphrates*, which arrived in Bombay on April 12, reported the sudden death of Surgeon William Moylan, A.M.D., a promising young officer, from an epileptic fit the day before the troopship arrived at Gibraltar. He was buried at sea next morning. His widow returned to England from Malta.

THE Maharaja of Ulwar has written to the Government offering to bear the entire cost of maintaining a native regiment in Afghanistan. He also volunteers to put his personal services at the Viceroy's disposal. Lord Lytton has, in reply, thanked him for his loyal offer, and said that it would be borne in mind. It will be remembered that when the Indian troops were sent to Malta this same chief expressed his readiness to furnish a contingent for service in or out of India.

THE leading vernacular paper of India describes the recent excitement among the natives as to the progress and result of the elections. Among the English-educated natives the excitement ran so high that instances were known of high words passing between the partisans of the Conservative or Liberal sides. The same paper hopes that the new Government will take up the Indian Salaries and Allowances Bill. The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* advises the natives to lose no time in cultivating friendly feelings with the Home Rulers, and says that if ever the natives expect to find sincere friends in the House of Commons they will be found only in the ranks of the Irish party. It is a singular fact that, after hailing with almost frantic delight the return of the Liberals to power, most of the native editors now say that they "do not identify themselves with the Liberal party."

THE editor of the *Som Prakash*, the paper which stopped publication a year ago in consequence of being required to find security for good behaviour under the Vernacular Press Act, having expressed his regret at the publication of the obnoxious letter, the Viceroy, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant Governor, has, it is said, permitted the republication of the paper without the execution of the bond and deposit of security.

IN Saturday's *Examiner* it was announced that a letter from Shanghai, dated March 18, mentioned the sense of insecurity among the Europeans, and that British subjects had been quietly informed that they should be on their guard against an outbreak of the ever ready hatred of the Yang-jen. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Observer*, the *Europe Diplomatique* had also "received intelligence of an alarming character from Shanghai, stating that a very hostile feeling to all foreigners is prevalent in China. It is considered likely that there will be a complete change in the system of Government, and possibly a revolution in the coountry. All the members of the diplomatic body in Pekin have requested their respective Governments to send squadrons to Shanghai to protect the lives and property of their subjects."

COUNT BELA SZECHENYI's letter from Bathang enumerates the obstacles thrown in his way by the Chinese Government to prevent his penetrating to Lhassa. The Thibetans are described as more hostile than ever to the intrusion of foreigners. Dr. King discovered in the course of recent botanical tours in Nipal that the chiefs were looking to Pekin as the seat of the predominating power in Asia. Has our Resident at Khatmandu made any similar discovery? Botany, whether by Russian or English scientific men, is becoming a recognised branch of diplomacy in Asia.

SPEAKING at Lucknow, Sir George Couper, the Lieutenant Governor of the N.W. Provinces, said he confidently anticipated a most brilliant and glorious future for the newly constituted Indian Civil Service.

IT is announced in Bombay that the Earl of Derby, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Chamberlain have expressed sympathy with the movement for elevating the condition of the Eurasian population of India, and that help has been offered in urging the views of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association in Parliament.

THE *Indian Railway Service Gazette* says that drunkenness is a frequent offence amongst the engine drivers on the Indus Valley State Railway, and that the officials in authority do not often punish the offenders.

THE sale of salt in the third quarter of 1879-80 was 21,10,806 maunds, against 19,01,619 maunds in the corresponding quarter of 1878-79. The amount of duty was Rs.56,46,742, against Rs.50,37,902.

IN an article on the wheat production of India the *Indian Agriculturist* says:—"The area under wheat cultivation in India is about six times as great as that of England. The United States, France, and Russia take precedence of India in point of production. The Punjab, North Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, Bengal, and Bombay Presidency, including Sind, produce most wheat. And it is in the above order that the provinces stand in point of production. It is interesting to note that the further north wheat is cultivated the larger its yield in grain. In the Central Provinces, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, the accepted average yield per acre stands at 8 bushels, 11⅔ bushels, and 13¼ bushels respectively. There is very little wheat under canal irrigation in Bombay. About 4,957 acres out of a total of 24,536 acres.

THE question as to whether shortness of sight should be regarded as disqualifying candidates for the Forest Department in India is at present, we are informed, under the consideration of the Government of India. In the admission of officers to this service intellectual capacity, while allowed due weight, is not so much regarded as physical capability and the power of endurance under fatigue. The requirements under this latter head, however, are so severe (the walking test, for instance, which throws out many candidates otherwise well qualified), and are becoming so numerous, that the *Englishman* doubts if it will be possible eventually to find men qualified for the department at all.

THE Indian section of the Society of Arts on Friday next will discuss the subject of "Agriculture in Southern India." Mr. Robertson, the able superintendent of the Sydapett Model Farm, will read a paper on this subject.

THE Bombay journal hears that great dissatisfaction is expressed at the manner in which passages have been allotted in her Majesty's troopships for the wives and families of officers on service. Many ladies, to whom accommodation was allotted some time ago, have now been told it is not available. Considering that they have been kept waiting all this time their case is a very hard one. It would be

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almost better that the orders regarding passages should be rescinded; then no one would have a grievance. Last year the gentlemen grumbled; now it is the turn of the ladies.

THE Darjiling Tea and Cinchona Company has declared a dividend at the rate of 70 per cent. on the year's operations.

THERE is a good prospect of success open to the Horticultural Company, which yesterday opened business at Warwick House, Regent-street, with a miniature flower show. To bring flowers and fruits more within the reach of all, and to show that taste can be cultivated without extravagance, is an enterprise worthy of the well-known names that will direct "Wills and Co.;" nor, we should think, will the shareholders find the scheme an unprofitable one.

COLONEL H. F. M. BOISRAGON, commandant of the 4th Sikhs, and his brother, Colonel T. W. R. Boisragon, commandant of the 30th Native Infantry, are both about to retire from the service. Both have seen much service in India, as the following record of their war service will show. Boisragon, Col. H. F. M., served in Burmese war of 1852-55; present at relief of garrison of Pegu. Dec. 14, 1852; commanded a field force in Tharrawaddy District, Burma, against Rebel Chief Jong Gouneggie, in which operations several of his strongholds were destroyed and a quantity of stores and supplies were captured of various descriptions, medal and clasp; served in campaign in Hindustan of 1857-58; commanded a wing of Kumaon Goorkha Battalion at siege, storm, and capture of Delhi, Sept. 14, 1857, dangerously wounded, medal and clasp; commanded a force in Saharunpore District and on Jan. 10, 1858, encountered and beat back across the Ganges at Hurdwar upwards of 1,000 of the enemy, with four guns, destroying a quantity of them and capturing arms and ammunitions of war, medal and brevet majority.—Col. T. W. R. Boisragon engaged in operations in districts of Meerut, Saharunpore, and Mozuffurnuggur, during campaign in Hindustan of 1857-58; commanded in various affairs with a very small force against large masses of the enemy, defeating them invariably; commanded a portion of force of the Nusseree Goorkha Battalion at Hurdwar on Jan. 10, 1858, medal.

DURING the week ended April 3 there were 233 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 28·3 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras the same week there were 315 deaths, giving a rate 41·2 per 1,000 per annum. During the week ending April 6 there were 543 deaths in Bombay, being a rate of 41·55 per 1,000 per annum.

A LARGE oil painting of Sir Henry Norman, late military member of the Viceroy's Council, has been placed in the Calcutta Town-hall.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL CLARKE.

MANY of our military readers in England will learn with regret of the death of Lieut. Col. Clarke, 72nd Highlanders. The deceased officer was obliged to leave his command at Cabul in consequence of serious illness, and it was his intention, we believe, to proceed to England. On the way down to Bombay his illness increased, and he was obliged to stop at Allahabad, where he died on the 7th ult. Sir Frederick Roberts, on hearing the sad news, issued the following divisional order:—"The lieutenant general commanding the Cabul Field Force announces, with deep regret, the death at Allahabad of Lieut. Col. Clarke, of the 72nd Highlanders, from illness contracted on service in the field. Both when in command of a wing of the 72nd in the Khost Valley expedition and the regiment itself at Charasiab and the operations of December last he rendered excellent service, and exhibited the same soldierly qualities which distinguished him in the 53rd Foot during the Mutiny. Sir Frederick Roberts is sure that he is but expressing the regret felt by all ranks of the army at the untimely death of this gallant officer."

THE LATE SIR PIERRE LOUIS NAPOLEON CAVAGNARI.

THE ecclesiastical registrar of the High Court of Bombay has granted letters of administration with the will annexed to the estate and effects of the late Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, C.S.I., K.C.B., to Mr. Alfred Dann Saunders, a partner in the firm of Messrs. King, King, and Co. of Bombay. The property left by the deceased in Bombay and in the Punjab consisted of 2½ per cent. Government promissory notes of the value of about Rs.28,709, which are at present in the hands of Messrs. King, King, and Co., a house in the Punjab worth Rs.20,000, and furniture of Rs.1,291, making in all about Rs.50,000. The letters of administration were issued some time last month.—*Times of India.*

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE DEFENCE FUND.

A RECENT circular, issued by the committee of the Indian Medical Service Defence Fund, says that had the later G.O. No. 150 been published simultaneously with that of Jan. 3 (No. 13) a great deal of anxiety among Indian medical officers would have been prevented, as well as an entire misconception of the intentions of the Government towards this branch of the public service. The provisions of the second order (No. 150) mitigate to so great an extent the injuries which appeared about to be inflicted on the members of the service by the former one, that the steps proposed to be taken by the committee are no longer necessary, but the very material advantages already derived from this organisation clearly demonstrate the propriety of continuing it until the Indian Medical Service is placed, at all events, on a par with the Army Medical Department. The committee, however, at a meeting on April 24, presided over by Dr. Irving, agreed that the chief grievances left appear to be the non-extension to the Indian Medical Service of the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated November 27, 1879, especially as regards rank, pensions, and sick leave counting as service; the loss to the service of administrative appointments; the increase to the work and responsibilities of some administrative officers without additional pay. The committee therefore resolved to elicit the interest of members of Parliament to ventilate the subject in the House, and, if necessary, to themselves draw up and present a petition to Parliament on the subject. Those present at the meeting were of opinion that medical officers in the three Presidencies should represent their grievances, as above mentioned, in accordance with the rules of their respective services, and should, in addition, draw special attention to paragraph No. 6 of the new order (No. 150), which grants the rank and privileges of deputy surgeons general to one sanitary commissioner in Madras and in Bombay respectively, and to three in Bengal, after they attain twenty-six years' service. They should point out that this apparent and prospective boon does not make up for the loss entailed by the reduction of the permanent establishment in any Presidency, while officers in Madras and Bombay should represent that they, in addition to this, lose one deputy surgeon general permanently even if their sanitary commissioner should obtain the rank of deputy surgeon general. The office of the fund is at 8, Northumberland-street, W.C. All communications should be addressed to the secretary.

THE COOLIE EMIGRATION ACT.

A MEMORIAL was recently forwarded to H.E. the Viceroy of India by the Indian Tea Districts Association on the important subject of immigration into Assam, where an adequate supply of coolie labour is the great need. Pending a needful revision of Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873, the memorial states a few points of pressing importance which might be dealt with promptly, and which would afford considerable relief. These are:—First, the extension of the maximum period of contracts from three to five years; secondly, a simplification of the regulations and conditions attaching to recruitment in the labour districts, with instruction to the local officers to co-operate in a friendly spirit towards smoothing the difficulties which stand in the way, thus reducing the cost; thirdly, that the influence of the Government be exercised to induce the rulers and sirdars of the quasi-independent territories bordering the ordinary recruiting districts to remove the impediments which stand in the way of free emigration from such territories, under a guarantee that the emigrants shall receive the same degree of protection as those drawn from our own districts; fourthly, if the scale of diet and medical comforts prescribed for the immigrants while on board the river steamers in transit shall not have been simplified and reduced in cost, as the association understands was in contemplation by the Government, that such may be done.

THE TEMNOGRAPH.

THE temnograph is an instrument invented by Mr. A. M. Rymer Jones, M.A.T.C.E., and designed to plot a perfect section of the ground over which it is driven to a fixed scale. The scale in the machine exhibited being four chains to the inch horizontal, and 34·53 feet to the inch vertical measurment. The instrument is a tricycle, of which the two larger wheels turned in steel form the principal power. The *modus operandi* is as follows:—Whilst the machine is being dragged over the ground the larger wheels give motion to their common axle on which are two worm screws, one situated at the centre and the other at one end of the axle. The worm screw at the end of the axle, through a cogged-wheel gearing into it, drives a small pinion which communicates motion to a large circular vertical disc which gives motion to the cylinder that carries the paper. Now, as the delivery of the paper is as the distance travelled over, it is necessary to make some provision to compensate for the difference between the base and the hypothemum, as of course only the actual horizontal distance is to be recorded. This is provided for by a pendulous weight on the axle carrying the paper cylinder and vertical disc, which, as the instrument rises or falls, depresses by the little friction pinion, and consequently causes the paper cylinder to revolve more slowly than

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when the machine is travelling on a level, this movement being exactly as the angle up or down which the instrument is passing. Whilst the paper is thus being delivered the centre worm screw on the axle is by a cogged wheel giving motion to a horizontal friction plate in the centre of the machine, upon which is resting the vertical friction wheel, the position of which is governed by a heavy pendulous weight situated in front of the instrument, the rod which for the axis of the vertical friction wheel gearing into a system of cogged wheels which move backwards or forward a wand on which the pencil travels. When the machine is running on a level the vertical friction which remains in the centre of the moving horizontal wheel, and consequently has no motion; but when going up or down a grade the vertical or friction wheel is drawn forward or thrust back from the centre of the moving horizontal plate and from that obtains a motion proportionate to the angle, up or down, which it is travelling, which by the system of cogged wheels is communicated to the pencil. A fixed pencil describes the datum line. The instrument was constructed by Messrs. Houghton and Simms, and accurately described a section of the ground from Charlton over Shooter's Hill and back again to the same spot. A section can be taken at the rate of three miles per hour night or day.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SNAKES.*

THE destruction of life in India has been from time to time brought before our readers by means of the annual statistics. This source of information, if that term can be applied to a blue book, *arida nutrix* is always open to those who care to undergo the toil of reference. An "Ex-Commissioner," however, has thought it advisable to gather up into a very neat and concise volume the facts attainable, and append thereto recommendations as to the conflict which is yearly waged between ophidians and our fellow-subjects in India. The work is somewhat too full of quotations and French and Latin phrases, to say nothing of attempts at smartness, which are rather wearisome. But there are valuable hints and startling discoveries contained, which render the work a needful adjunct to anyone who desires to be well informed on the subject. If 20,000 lives are annually, at the lowest computation, sacrificed, there is sufficient reason for a thoughtful canvassing of the possible preventive measures that may be brought forward by those whose experience qualifies them to deal with the topic. The Ex-Commissioner suggests that nothing would tend more to popularise a well-ordered system of snake killing than (he writes "as") *rughtamania*, or "Blood Iram," the meaning of which is a small grant of rent-free land to the heirs of those who died in defence of the village boundaries. This should be extended to snake killers in the Government service, to be given with restriction in districts where there exists strong, though covert, opposition. The latter words refer to the well-established fact that superstitious obstacles exist which deter the natives in many districts from destroying, even for reward, the fatal ophidians. This may be a survival of the ancient snake worship. There are those who argue that death by snake bite is a natural mode of provision for the superfluity of population, which is an increasing difficulty in India. Like our civil servants generally, an Ex-Commissioner is animated by the feeling which made Tom Thurnall naturally attack any form of suffering or disease. Even in despite of caste prejudice and religious scruples, our commissioners will not rest, even when *emeriti*, from labouring on behalf of the millions from whom they receive a return, rarely of love, but always of respect.

* "Destruction of Life by Snakes, &c." By an EX-COMMISSIONER. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.*

THIS month's number of the Association's Journal contains a continuation of the pleasant and graphic descriptions of "Life in India," which convey simple experiences without fine writing after the manner of specials. The report of the Conference on Industrial Enterprise in India amplifies the brief account already given in our columns. The problem of opening up new spheres of employment for that increase of population which results from the protective system of humanitarian rule that was never known before the British Empire took charge of Indian lives, is, we fear, beyond the powers of a conference to solve. The Parsis are an influential portion of the community in Western India, but they are not so important as they think, and the Journal has had too much of their wants and fancies. The association has not had time to report, even if they would, their pleasant *soirée* recently given for the benefit of the young Indian students in London. These efforts deserve more sympathy and encouragement. A paper on the results of Education, though brief, is telling, and is a good commentary on the results reported from Bengal.

* "Journal of the National Indian Association." No. 113. May. London: Kegan Paul and Co.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE TRADE OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

PERHAPS the most interesting, though less important, portion of the review of the trade statistics in 1878-79 is that which deals with the trade of these provinces with Nepal and Thibet. This trade, says Mr. Fuller—who himself attended the Bagesar fair, in the Kumaon Hills, to verify its conditions by personal observation—"is one of the most primitive forms of commerce in which barter still performs the work of coined money; whilst sheep and goats are the means of conveyance along the steep hill-paths which form the only trade communications." The traders are a race of Bhooteas, hybrid between Thibetans and Hindus, who pass their time in travelling between British markets and the fairs in Thibetan territory, at which their attendance is welcomed by the otherwise exclusive Thibetan authorities. There are several classes of Bhooteas, named after the passes through which they trade, and the taxes they pay vary most capriciously. Thus the Joharis pay annually a cake of coarse sugar for every twelve families and a piece of coarse cloth equal in length to the breadth of every piece they export. The people of Darma have to pay the tenth part of all grain they take in barter. Other traders pay two timassis (a silver coin worth about six annas) when they cross the boundary. The imports from Thibet are borax, salt, wool, and woollen manufactures, gold-dust, turquoises, skins, sheep, and ponies; exports are cotton goods, grain, oils, sugar, and tobacco. We have previously noticed this depression in the Thibet borax trade owing to the competition of the American crystals, and there is but little hope of its reviving. The Thibetan salt is preferred in the hills to that imported from the plains, and is at present untaxed. There is reason to believe, however, that it will gradually give way to the taxed article. The wool trade is in as bad a way as that in borax and salt; and, indeed, there can hardly be said to be any regular trade in wool at all. Blankets of Thibetan wool sell, at Bagesar, for Rs.5 to Rs.8 a piece; but the Bhooteas generally wear stuffs made of a coarser wool made from their own sheep, and called bagiali. A sample of this wool was sent to London last year; but as the supply is not equal to the demand for local consumption there is at present little hope of an export trade in it. From Nepal our chief imports are drugs, fibres, grain, gums, hides, iron, ghee, and, above all, timber. Our exports are cotton cloth, hardware, salt, sugar, and tobacco. The import of Nepal iron is on the decrease, being gradually ousted by European imported iron; but that of copper would appear to be increasing. The policy of the Nepal durbar is opposed to extensive imports into Nepal from British territory, British silver offering greater attractions, with the protecton of all domestic industries. The trade will, therefore, gradually become more one-sided, and be confined to imports from Nepal territory.—*Pioneer.*

HOME RULE IN MYSOR.

THE *Madras Mail* has taken the lead in pointing out the advisability of postponing the change of administration in Mysor until the Maharaja is twenty-one years of age. The *Mail* grounds its suggestion upon the character of the prince, who, though amiable enough, has not shown signs of abilities of a commanding order. It certainly does seem reasonable to suppose that a young man of twenty-one would be better fitted than a youth of eighteen to enter upon such duties as will fall to be performed by the Maharaja. Under such circumstances, three years make a very great difference in the ripening of the judgment and in the acquisition of habits of work and habits of command. A native youth of eighteen, placed at the head of a carefully-organised administration, is almost certain to leave the real business of his position to those who are watching to relieve him of it. But in addition to this fact, which is recognised as the permanent danger in the way of youthful native princes, there is in Mysor the additional trouble of rival official parties. Power is desired by the Mysorians; it is actually likely to be exercised by Madrasis. Whatever may be Mr. J. D. Gordon's merits as an administrator, it will, we think, be conceded that his support of Madrasis, and his selection of them for the highest posts in the Mysor commission, have laid ready to hand as soon as the Maharaja shall have been installed, all the elements of an intrigue, which, if it produce nothing else, will certainly add to that worry, a certain amount of which is one of the privileges of the Viceroy. If we are not misinformed, this worry has already begun. The Foreign-office sees with a mild sort of despair quite a stream of Mysor cases setting its way, and feels itself being slowly, but surely, driven towards the judgment seat, where it will have to decide upon the conflicting claims of Mysorians *v.* Madrasis. This ought to have been avoided. It marks a want of judgment that a Mysor home rule question should have been forced upon the attention of the Government of India at this time. The ability of the Madrasis is beside the question. The Government of India is about to make over Mysor to native administration, and sets about preparing for the change by filling the

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commission with Madrasis and Malabaris, and by expelling Mysorians from office. A Madrasis in Mysor is as much a foreigner as a Lucknow man would be in Cooch Behar. Besides, as most of these Madrasis have been servants of the Indian Government, that Government is open to the charge, at the instance of the Mysorians, that it has only substituted one set of its servants for another and an inferior set; and that the rendition is practically only a nominal transfer after all. There is a difficulty in the way of settling this most inconvenient question. But it can only be settled in Mr. Gordon's way by the Government of India placing on record its conviction that, after long years of preparation, there is not a single Mysorian fit for high office, and only a few fitted for even the lowest posts in the administration. But such a decision as that would be simply absurd.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW RENT BILL.

WE are glad to see it authoritatively stated, on the part of the Government of India, that "the stability of occupancy rights is a fundamental principle of the North Western Provinces Rent Act." It is clear that the ryots have friends in the Legislative Council, and among them we are glad to notice the name of Mr. Colvin, which is attached to the declarations in the "statement of objects and reasons" of the new Rent Bill. But, on examination, it turns out that these are friends of the kind from whom we pray to be saved. The "fundamental principle" of the stability of the right of occupancy is used as a reason for curtailing and disturbing that right. It seems that in the North Western Provinces, as in Lower Bengal, there exists a practice of selling occupancy rights, at the instance of the landlord, to satisfy decrees for arrears of rent, and this custom has been pronounced legal by the local High Court. It is well known that Sir Ashley Eden wishes to confirm it by law in these provinces, to secure tenant right, and prevent the disappearance of occupancy tenures. When there is a decree for arrears of rent and the tenant cannot pay it, he must obviously lose his farm, and the choice is between evicting him without compensation, thus destroying the tenure altogether, and selling his good-will, whereby he will get the money value of his privilege, and the occupancy right will be preserved for the purchaser. All friends of tenant-right prefer the latter alternative; all its foes the former. The Government of India pursues a middle course, by giving the ryots the benefit of its words, while it attacks him by its acts. Cannot the Legislative Council leave a good decision of the High Court of Allahabad undisturbed?—*Indian Daily News.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT.—Col. J. G. Medley, R.E., consulting engineer to Government for guaranteed railways, is about to proceed to Sibi, to inspect the open line of the Sukkur-Kandahar Railway. Mr. David Ross, traffic manager of the S. P. and D. Railway, is also proceeding to Sibi on inspection duty. Mr. Ross, by the way, seems to have gradually developed into a sort of inspector general of State railway traffic, an honourable but (in spite of T. A. bills) an honorary one. Are there no C.B. or C.S.I.-ships available for a man who, without accident to life or limb, managed to convey for the campaigns up to date:—3,04,130 troops and followers; 82,140 horses, ponies, mules, and bullocks; 414 guns and artillery carriages; 4,897 bullock carts (for firewood); 2,223 camels; 22,356,143 maunds of commissariat and ordnance stores; 6,53,154 maunds of railway material, all in addition to a heavy ordinary traffic.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE 13TH LANCERS.—The official report regarding the late fire in Kurram in the lines of the 13th Bengal Lancers states that forty horses, over 100 sets of saddlery, and much regimental property was consumed, in consequence of which the regiment, with the exception of four troops, will be quite unfit for the field probably till May next.—*Ibid.*

OPIUM SALES.—The following is the result of the opium sale, held at the Government sale room, 2, Bankshall-street, on April 5, 1880:—Behar, 2,350 chests; proceeds, Rs.32,92,095; Benares, 2,350 chests; proceeds, Rs.30,85,350.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE STATE OF KASHMIR.—A great many rumours are in circulation just now, regarding the purpose of the Kashmir Maharaja's coming interview with the Viceroy at Umballa. Some think that his Highness may probably be subjected to a mild paternal wigging by his Excellency on account of the misrule for which the recent depopulation of Kashmir is greatly, if not almost wholly, responsible. It is even hinted that direct English supervision may, to some extent, be soon exercised over the Government of Kashmir. In the Happy Valley, at least, this is fully anticipated; and the natives—not altogether of the ignorant class—expect to see a small body of Indian troops in their midst before long. We only give this particular rumour for what it is worth. There is no special reason why troops should be sent and English officers appointed to oversee affairs in Kashmir could get on just as well without troops as with them. Nor are all these rumours and guesses unworthy of notice, even if it be granted that the Maharaja's visit is merely formal, and that there is no immediate intention of intertering between the Kashmir durbaries and his Highness's subjects. The gossip clearly reveals what the public opinion of India is on the subject of native rule in Kashmir. No doubt the Kashmir durbaries regard the Afghan war as a godsend: "'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good;" and had it not been for the pre-occupation of campaigning, the Indian Government—let us charitably hope—would have seen fit to interfere for the good of a starving people, and prevent a race of official harpies from growing fat and rich at their expense.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At the general meeting of the Dehing Company, held April 2, a dividend of 2 per cent., on Rs.1.19 per share, was declared.—At the extraordinary meeting of the Balliaghatta Company, held April 5, it was resolved that the motion carried at the last meeting on the 20th ult., be passed, viz.—"That in view of the embarrassed position of the company it is advisable that facility should be afforded to the mortgagees for taking immediate possession, by their receiver and manager, of the property of the company, if they should desire to do so, and for this purpose the company hereby waive their right to insist that the mortgagees shall not appoint a receiver or manager until after expiry of the three months' notice provided for in the mortgage. Also that the managing agents of the company be empowered to join on behalf of the company with the mortgagees in selling the property of the company and conveying and assigning the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof."—*Englishman.*

A MARK OF RESPECT.—We see that the British Indian Association fund for the payment of Mr. Fawcett's election expenses has now reached Rs.3,960. The Maharaja of Durbungha has subscribed Rs.500, and the Maharaja of Domraon Rs.200. The former, however, wishes it to be understood that he has subscribed out of respect for Mr. Fawcett, and not as in any way identifying himself with the Liberal party.—*Englishman.*

THE FREEMASONS.—The sum of £100 (subscribed by the Freemasons of Bengal) has been transmitted to England to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund (Irish relief) through the District Grand Master, the Hon. H. T. Prinsep.—*Times of India.*

THE BISHOP ON TOUR.—According to present arrangements the metropolitan will leave Calcutta early in May for Darjiling, and in the course of the season will visit, on tour, the stations on and about the Northern Bengal Railway. At a later date he will visit the stations on the loop line of the East India Railway and will devote the autumn to a tour in Orissa and Chota Nagpore.—*Ibid.*

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CIVILIAN.—Mr. Fleming, junior inspector in the Colattolat Thannah, is being charged with concealing and destroying evidence.—*Ibid.*

MR. H. LUSHINGTON, a district sessions judge of the North West Provinces, has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

DR. LYNCH has been appointed health officer for the port of Calcutta. Lieut. Col. Beadon succeeds him as superintendent of the Alipore Gaol.

IT is officially announced that Sir Frederick Haines has appointed Brevet Col. H. C. Wilkinson to be his military secretary, in succession to Col. R. Preston, C.B., resigned. Major Goldie, who officiated for some time, has reverted to his appointment of assistant adjutant general, army headquarters.

MONUMENT TO BISHOP MILMAN.—The *Indian Church Gazette* reports that the painted window to be erected in the Calcutta Cathedral by the Government of India in memory of the late Bishop Milman has arrived in Calcutta at last, and is to be put in its place in the east gable without further delay. An inscription in English, Latin, and Bengali is to be placed on a brass beneath the window.—*Times of India.*

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Ghazipur Opium Volunteer Rifle Corps have received Viceregal sanction to drop the "opium," and henceforth they will be known merely as the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles. Sir George Couper has been appointed honorary commandant, and Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., major commandant of the corps.—*Times of India.*

DISTURBANCES ON THE BHOOTAN FRONTIER. — The *Englishman* gives the following particulars of the recent raid by Bhooteas across the British frontier. Early in the morning of the 30th ult. information was brought to Colonel Allen, the officer commanding at Buxa, that the village of Chunbattee, situated somewhat less than a mile east of the cantonment, had been attacked by some Bhooteas from across the frontier, and that several persons had been wounded and some carried off. Lieut. Sage was at once (3 a.m.) despatched with a party to try to capture the raiders, but when he reached the village they had decamped. Some five houses were found to have been visited by the raiding party, three persons had been wounded, and five had been carried off into Bhootan. The commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division (Lord Ulick Browne) has since visited Buna and has ascertained that the raid has no political importance. The Deb Raja appears to have had nothing whatever to do with the attack, and the five people who were carried off, as well as others who managed to escape from the village during the raid, were slaves or servants of the two leaders of the raiding party. Such an

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audacious outrage as this, within a mile of the Buxa cantonment, of course calls for the severe punishment of the actual offenders, and it is to be hoped that they will be at once given up by the Deb. The leaders of the raid were, it is satisfactory to know, identified by the villagers of Chunbattee.—*Pioneer.*

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway has been opened for goods traffic as far as Tumsar, forming part of a system of provincial light railways which the Chief Commissioner has in view for the complete opening up of the Central Provinces. The present line, meantime, supplies the rich grain districts of the Central Provinces with much needed means of conveying their produce to the Nagpur and Tumsar markets.—*Pioneer.*

BIKANIR.—Captain Martelli, political officer for the Sujangurh agency, gives an account in a recent report of a strange thing which happened lately at the village of Mailoosar, in the State of Bikanir. In 1828 the village was bestowed on one of the Maharaja's friends, and was thereby exempted from the payment of revenue to the raj, except on account of such families as came into the village after the date of the sunnud, which is still to be seen engraved on a copper plate. According to the exception the village should have paid a small sum yearly on account of some Jats who had settled there. But payment was refused, and four years ago the village was nominally annexed to the raj. This measure failed to reduce the villagers to obedience; and the Jats, who, as a rule, in Bikanir, are more heavily taxed than any other class, and are, nevertheless, noted for being good-humoured and obliging, were now ordered to pay revenue to the durbar instead of to the Brahmans. The Brahmans retorted by turning the Jats out of the village, which, by way of severer punishment, was now bestowed on Thakur Sukt Sing, and Sukt Sing was ordered by the durbar to resettle the Jats and to admonish the Brahmans. Sukt Sing, therefore, sent his son and some forty men to arrange matters. As the party entered the village, they found all the Brahmans, thirty in number, including women and children, assembled, some on their house roofs, some in the enclosure in front. In the enclosure they had dug a pit and filled it with wood, which they set fire to; and as the Thakur's son came up they threatened, if his men entered the enclosure, to jump into the fire and thus destroy themselves. The Brahmans and Sukt Sing's men now began to abuse each other, and the latter, in the end, forced their way, sword in hand, into the enclosure and into the houses, cutting down all who came in their way. Eight Brahmins were killed and sixteen wounded; and their wives were despoiled of their jewellery. In past years, no doubt, the matter would have ended here; but the condition of the Rajput States has changed, and such outrages are not committed with impunity. Most of the offenders have been punished, and rewards of Rs.4,000 have been offered for Sukt Sing's son and sixteen others who escaped. The village has been restored to the Brahmans, and compensation has been given them for their losses. Nothing, however, is said about the Jats. The State of Bikanir, in which all this happened, has not been very flourishing of late years. Major Bradford Leslie reports that the council, as at present constituted, is decidedly a source of mischief; and the Maharaja is often influenced for evil by his father. Something is hoped, however, from the cordial relations which Capt. Martelli has established with the Maharaja. When Capt. Martelli first went to Bikanir—after the death of Capt. Burton—he found that the chief seldom went outside the walls of his fort. He could not go, he said, without a large escort. But now his Highness rides or drives with the political agent with hardly any following.—*Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—On April 14 the disengaged tonnage stood at 34,424 tons. The market closed weaker. London *vid* Canal.—Wheat, £3; linseed, £3 2s. 6d.; light, £3 2s. 6d. *Vid* Cape.—Wheat, £2 12s. 6d.; linseed, £2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d.; rape, £2 15s.; poppy, £2 17s. 6d.; jute, £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. Liverpool *vid* Canal.—Rice, nominal; measurement and oils, £3 to £3 10s. *Vid* Cape.—Wheat, £1 17s. 6d.; linseed and oil, £2 5s.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

PRINCESS ALICE SCHOLARSHIP.—Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore has sent the director of public instruction Rs.1,000 to found a scholarship in honour of her Royal Highness the late Princess Alice, and has approved of the following rules:—Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, having determined to institute a scholarship in memory of her Royal Highness the late Princess Alice, and to invest the sum of Rs.1,000 in the name of the Accountant General in pursuance of this object, has approved of the following rules for the award of the scholarship:—1. The scholarship shall be called "The Princess Alice Scholarship," and shall be tenable for three years. 2. The interest of the above sum of Rs.1,000 shall be paid to the holder of the scholarship. 3. The scholarship shall be open to Hindu, Mahomedan, and Christian girls, and shall be awarded when a vacancy occurs to the girl who stands highest in the special upper primary examination. IV. The holder of the scholarship will be required to continue her studies for three years in any school under inspection, in which provision is made for educating up to the middle school examination. V. The scholarship will be awarded by the director of public instruction, and may be suspended or withdrawn by the same officer for irregular attendance, negligence in study, or bad conduct. His Grace the Governor in Council desires that the thanks of Government be conveyed to her Highness the Princess of Tanjore for her liberality in founding a scholarship in honour of her Royal Highness the late Princess Alice. The draft rules for the scholarship are approved. The Accountant General will arrange for the investment of the amount (Rs.1,000).—*Madras Times.*

A BRANCH RAILWAY.—On the 23rd August the Pondicherry Government appointed a commission to report upon the question whether it would be advisable to connect Karikal with the railway system of British India, as has been lately done in the case of Pondicherry. The commission in their report assert that, since Nagapatam became a railway station, Karikal, which is twelve miles to the north of that town, has lost much of the commercial importance it formerly enjoyed. The trade which once existed between Karikal and the districts in the rich delta of the Cavery is now turned to the profit of Nagapatam, as this town is in railway communication. Karikal, under the circumstances, the commission report, would, for trading purposes, be left in a disastrous state of isolation, and they propose that the line should run through the small towns of Mayaveram and Collimangum, and be linked with the South Indian Railway at the port of Nagapatam. In a letter, dated Dec. 22, to the Governor of Karikal, the agent of the South Indian Railway states that, in his opinion, before the line is sanctioned, it is essential to communicate with the Government of Madras, who will, if the proposed measure be deserving of encouragement, consult the wishes and views of the Government of M. Laugier. We believe the recent visit of his Excellency to Madras was not altogether unconnected with this subject, and, as the proposed measure appears to be not only a feasible one, but also one that will prove beneficial, we trust he has gone back with assurances from the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos that it will meet with favourable consideration when it comes before his Grace in Council.—*Madras Times.*

RAILWAY FROM SHORANUR TO COCHIN.—In September last the agent of the Madras Railway Company laid before Government certain papers on the subject of a line of railway from Shoranur to Cochin, and solicited an expression of the views of Government thereon on behalf of his board. The proposal, as then understood by Government, was that interest should be guaranteed on the company's capital for twelve years at 4 per cent., of which 1 per cent. was promised by each of the native States of Travancore and Cochin; and the promoters of the company hoped that the British Government would guarantee the remaining 2 per cent. In their proceedings, dated Oct. 13, 1879, the Government expressed their regret at being unable to recommend to the Government of India to undertake any fresh responsibility by way of guaranteed interest on a line of railway not absolutely required. In a memorial submitted to Government by Sir James Fergusson, Mr. R. B. Elwin, Sir William Cunninghame, and Sir Charles L. Young, the company's capital is set down at £550,000; and it is proposed that the British Government should accept the liabilities which the two native States have undertaken and guarantee the entire 4 per cent. Further, it is proposed that the period of twelve years should be extended to twenty years. These revised proposals increase considerably the responsibility which the British Government is requested to undertake. According to the original scheme that responsibility amounted to a maximum sum of £132,000, spread over twelve years. It now amounts to a maximum sum of £440,000, spread over twenty years. In their order on the memorial the Government regret that they are unable to regard favourably the proposals now before them. They cannot properly guarantee, out of provincial revenues, the interest on the company's capital for a line beyond the limits of the Presidency; and they do not see their way to recommend the proposed measure to the Government of India as a desirable financial arrangement. The suggestion that the British Government should guarantee the contributions promised by the native States appears inadmissible. While they regret that they are unable to assist the memorialists in the manner indicated, the Government fully recognise the value of their scheme to Southern India, and would be glad if any arrangement could be made, by unobjectionable means, to promote the construction of the proposed line of railway. They are of opinion that the object in view is deserving of encouragement, in the interests alike of the Travancore and Cochin States, whose prosperity would react on the other provinces of Southern India, and of the Madras Railway Company, whose traffic would doubtless be developed, and its returns benefited, by the construction of the branch.—*Madras Times.*

RAMPA REBELLION.—The Rampa rebellion, after dragging on its existence for about fourteen months, may now be considered as practically at an end. Several bands have lately been broken up and their leaders captured or killed. Very few remain in arms, and the villagers are helping to hunt out these few. A special session is being held for the trial of the rebels, and the fever-stricken troops are anxiously expecting an early recall.—*Times Telegram.*

MYSOR.—With the view of the handing over of the administration of Mysor to the Maharaja, which will take place at the beginning of next year, the Indian Government has lately been taking steps to substitute natives for Europeans in most official positions. Much discontent is said, however, to be caused by the fact

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that the majority of the officials are Madrassis and not natives of the province, and it is said, with every appearance of truth, that the Mysorans look forward with feelings of some dread to our withdrawal, and to their being handed over to a class of men who are almost as foreign to them as the English.—*Times Telegram.*

DEATH OF A MEDICAL OFFICER.—We regret to have to record the death in Rampa of Surgeon R. H. Robinson, who was in charge of the 39th Regiment M.N.I. Surgeon Robinson entered the service in 1877, and has fallen a victim to an attack of malarial fever contracted in that feverish district.—*Madras Times.*

GOLD MINING IN INDIA.—We may soon expect to find a gold mining mania in India as well as in London and other commercial centres at home. A highly respectable firm at Madras have just issued the preliminary prospectus of the proposed Madras Gold Mining Company (Limited), which is to be formed with a capital of ten lakhs of rupees, to acquire and work a mile of mining land in the district of Colar, Mysor, "which is known to contain auriferous quartz in very large quantities." The concessionaries of the land in question will transfer their right, title, and interest for five lakhs of rupees, a moiety of which it is proposed to pay in cash and the remainder in fully paid up shares. The value of these shares will be ten rupees each, and the company's registered offices are to be in Madras, where there will also be a board of directors. The promoters anticipate, however, that a considerable portion of the capital will be raised in London, where, as they say, similar enterprises are meeting with great favour.—*Times of India.*

THE total amount of subscriptions to the Irish Relief Fund acknowledged by the Madras committee is equivalent to £6,500.

THE strength of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, proceeding to Jacobabad for service with the 2nd Bombay Division, is 8 officers 10 native officers, 269 men, 280 horses, 110 privates, and 470 public followers. This is at the rate of two followers for each sabre.

THE statue of Mr. E. B. Powell, C.S.I., late director of public instruction, put up by his old pupils at the Presideney College, Madras, was unveiled on April 13 by the Duke of Buckingham.

A NEW POST-OFFICE.—The Madras Chamber of Commerce have again, through the local Government urged upon the Government of India the erection of a new telegraph and post-office. The Chamber point out that the financial outlook of the country is now far more hopeful than was anticipated when the estimate for the buildings was struck out of the budget for the past official year.

COPPER IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—Though a good deal has recently been heard about gold mining in Southern India it is not at all unlikely that even the brilliant future that appears before those persons who are the fortunate possessors of land containing auriferous quartz may be eclipsed by others who are holders of land in which copper and other minerals have been found. In the Calastry and Vencatagherry districts there are large tracts of land containing copper, the assays of which prove it to be richer than most of the best mines existing. Samples that have been tested by an eminent firm at home give results showing 28¾ per cent. to 54 per cent. of pure copper, the average being 42½ per cent.; even ore picked up on the surface gave 8·1 per cent. When it is considered that Cornish ores yield only from 3 to 5 per cent. (though they contain small portions of richer metals) and that the Cape Copper ores contain only 20 to 30 per cent., it would seem that we have a fund of hidden wealth, too long unknown, but which should now give such a stimulus to the trade of this Presidency as nothing but the development of rich mineral wealth can impart to a country.—*Mail.*

THE WRECK OF THE "AMELIA."—From an account furnished to the *Cochin Argus* by Lloyd's agents it appears that this vessel, under the command of Captain Dixon, left Cochin bound for London on April 3. At nine o'clock on the night of the 4th the captain left the bridge after leaving orders to keep a good look out, and if land were sighted to call him at once. At 9.20 he came on deck and saw land on the starboard beam and breakers ahead. Orders were at once given to put the helm to starboard, and the engines to be reversed full speed, but the steamer's way was not stopped, and she had altered only two points when she ran right on the reef and began to strike and roll heavily, threatening to turn over. On sounding six feet of water were reported in the forehold, and the engine room began to fill fast. The captain wisely ordered the boats to be got ready and provisioned. At 11.30 p.m. the water was half way up the cylinder, and as there were six fathoms of water under the vessel's stern all hands were ordered into the boats to lie by till daylight. At 3.30 a.m. the vessel began to part at No. 2 hatch, and the cabin was also getting flooded. As the engine-room was full, and there were fourteen feet of water in the forehold, nothing could be done to save the vessel. At 5.30 a.m. natives from the neighbouring islands came alongside, and a diver reported the keel to be broken in two places. The foredeck soon began to break up, as also the after part at No. 4 hatch. At 9.30 the broadside burst open and the cargo began to be washed out. The stern was then one foot above water, and as the ship was breaking up fast, and nothing could be done, the captain resolved to stand for Cochin. As he passed the stern he noticed the main mast shaking. April 7, at noon on Wednesday he saw the chief officer's boat, 1 a.m., the second officer's. It is probable, adds the *Argus*, as they have not yet turned up, that they were picked up by a vessel that was in sight. The *Amelia* ran on what is known as the "Kalpeni" reef, and the captain ascribes the loss to a strong northerly current, which took the vessel 12·16 miles north of her course.

BOMBAY.

RAILWAY AT GOA.—Survey officers are now engaged on an examination of Marmagao headland for engineering purposes in connection with the new railway project at Goa.—*Bombay Gazette.*

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of March 29 was Rs.71,67,280; add silver received during the week Rs.4,91,142. The sum of Rs.6,00,051 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs.70,58,371. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs.13,23,802 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending April 6 was 543, being 29 more than in the previous week; 114 more than the total of the week ending April 8, 1879; and 17 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 324 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 41·55. There were 196 deaths from remittent fever, being 19 more than in the previous week, and 35 more than in the same period last year. There was only one death from cholera last week, as compared with two in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery, were last week 39, 12, and 17, respectively as compared with 25, 26, and 27 last year. The following remark is appended by the health officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."—*Ibid.*

TROOPS FOR AHMEDNUGGUR.—It is said a squadron of the 17th Lancers from Mhow is to go to Ahmednuggur. This station has been almost entirely denuded of troops, and the Bheels are waxing bold and threaten to give much trouble to the authorities. Major Daniel, superintendent Puna police, with forty policemen, has already proceeded to Ahmednuggur to restore order.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE HYDERABAD WATERWORKS.—The Hyderabad (Sind) waterworks were opened with great ceremony by the collector, Col. Dunsterville, on April 3. In the afternoon the poor of the city had a treat at the cost of the municipality.—*Times of India.*

THE KARACHI HARBOUR BOARD.—The Harbour Board has applied to the Bombay Government for permission to raise a loan of Rs.4,00,000 for the construction of the proposed ship pier at Kiamai. The wharfage fees of the port are offered as security.—*Times of India.*

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP "EUPHRATES."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Euphrates*, 4,173 tons, Commander C. J. Brownrigg, arrived in harbour on April 12 from Portsmouth, which she left on March 16, Malta on the 25th, Port Said on the 28th, and Suez on the 31st, with 80 officers, 16 ladies, three children, 600 men, 39 women, and 59 children of her Majesty's different regiments. There were two deaths on board—an officer and a driver of the Royal Artillery. The *Euphrates* experienced fine weather. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Major W. B. E. Ellis, R.A.; Surg. Major W. O'Hallorunth, A.M.D.; Surg. Major W. Collis, A.M.D.; Surg. Major J. Hoysted, A.M.D.; Surg. Major A. K. Prescott, A.M.D.; Surg. Major and Mrs. J. Greig, A.M.D.; Surg. Major J. G. Donaldson, A.M.D.; Major H. D. Pilf, R.A.; Major E. H. Dyke, R.A.; Major and Mrs. G. Budd, R.A.; Surg. Major W. Creyk, A.M.D.; Surg. Major R. Turner, A.M.D.; Major A. F. Walsh, 2-10th Foot; Surg. Major A. W. Roche, A.M.D.; Major R. Alexander, R.H.A.; Capt. C. A. Logan, 1-1st Foot; Surg. and Mrs. W. J. Fawcett and two children, A.M.D.; Surg. W. J. Charlton, A.M.D.; Surg. and Mrs. W. J. Moylan, A.M.D.; Capt. W. F. Nelson, R.A.; Surg. D. O'Sullivan, A.M.D.; Capt. C. Knatchbull, 2-10th Foot; Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Tidy, 54th Foot; Surg. P. J. Demsey, A.M.D.; Surg. A. S. W. Young, A.M.D.; Capt. W. L. Mansel, 40th Foot; Capt. F. W. Beuher, 2-16th Foot; Surg. and Mrs A. R. Campbell, I.M. Service; Surg. and Mrs. J. F. Tuohy, I.M. Service; Capt. R. C. A. Beatty, 39th Foot; Capt. G. H. C. Stracey, 2-6th Foot; Capt. F. G. Shortland, 2-15th Foot; Capt. the Hon. W. C. Rowley, 8th R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. N. J. Nugent, R.A.; Capt. R. Allsopp, R.H.A.; Quartermaster and Mrs. C. V. Leech, 113th Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Chapman, 1-21st Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. R. Story, 4-60th Foot; Lieut. M. T. Lyde, 57th Foot; Lieut. G. T. Kelaart, R.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Lushington, 54th Foot; Lieut. R. Wynyard, R.H.A.; Lieut. H. Lainson, 1st W.I. Regt.; Lieut. F. C. Swann, 45th Foot; Lieut. the Hon. R. Leigh, 15th Hussars; Lieut. A. E. Aitham, 1-1st Foot; Lieut. G. A. Keefe, 1-21st Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. H. N. Bunbury, R.A.; Vet. Surg. T. A. Hillick, Vet. Dept.; Lieut. G. A. Carruthers, 31st Foot; Vet. Surg. K. Lees, Vet. Dept.; Vet. Surg. A. J. O. Drake, Vet. Dept.; Lieut. the Hon. R. Tyrwittz, R.A.; Lieut. D. C. Da Costa, 2-1st Foot; Lieut. C. P. Anderson, R.A.; Lieut. G. E. Bryant, R.A.; Lieut.

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E. D. H. Buckley, R.A.; Lieut. W. F. Cockburn, R.A.; Lieut. G. D. Chamier, R.A.; Lieut. P. J. R. Crampton, R.A.; Lieut. H. M. C. Dale, R.A.; Lieut. A. H. Gordon, R.A.; Lieut. G. W. L. Grierson, R.A.; Lieut. C. de Jersey, R.A.; Lieut. T. K. E. Johnston, R.A.; Lieut. C. G. Neish, R.A.; Lieut. G. Osborn, R.A.; Lieut. E. Tinker, R.A.; Lieut. C. Wood, R.A.; Lieut. W. Elliot, R.A.; Lieut. F. J. Winter, R.A.; Second Lieut. E. H. Randolph, 98th Foot; Second Lieut. T. H. Yate, 35th Foot; Second Lieut. H. S. Richardson, 12th Lancers; Second Lieut. J. C. Yate, 2-14th Foot; Second Lieut. G. J. W. Noble, 13th Hussars; Second Lieut. G. A. Carleton, 2-4th Foot; Second Lieut. J. W. Cowley, 2-5th Foot; Second Lieut. C. A. R. Blackwell, 2-8th Foot; Second Lieut. G. R. F. Sladen, 2-15th Foot; Second Lieut. H. C. E. Cave, 2-16th Foot; Second Lieut. B. J. C. Doran, 1-18th Foot; Second Lieut. A. E. Aitken, 29th Foot; 2nd Lieut. G. S. Hogge, 34th Foot; Miss Wilkinson; Miss Cowley.

TROOPS FOR KARACHI.—The *Dalhousie* sailed on April 11 for Karachi with one European and three native officers, 74 rank and file of the 2nd Light Cavalry, 49 followers, and 79 horses. The Indian Government steamer *Tenasserim*, 1,760 tons, Commander H. A. Street, sailed the same day for Karachi, towing the I.G. ship *Czarewitch*, with the following troops:—In the *Tenasserim*—Five European and four native officers, 135 rank and file of the 2nd Light Cavalry, 56 followers, and 148 horses. In the *Czarewitch*—One European and three native officers, 55 rank and file of the 2nd Light Cavalry, 95 followers, 60 horses, and 127 ponies. The following are the names of the officers proceeding to Karachi in the above-named steamers:—Col. H. P. Sykes, Lieut. Col. H. Phillips, Capt. C. Owen, Lieut. A. Pringle, and Surg. Major A. Dorry of the 2nd Light Cavalry, Second Lieut. R. Bray, 66th Regiment, and Deputy Surgeon Gen. T. G. Hewlett, A.M.D. The Government hired steamer *Macedonia*, 1,452 tons, Commander J. Laird, sailed on April 11 for Karachi, with the following officers and troops of Royal Horse Artillery and details:—Col. C. E. Beadnell, D B, R.H.A., Capt. T. C. Keyser, Capt. E. W. Adderly, and Lieut. H. A. Anderson, 2-7th Regiment, Capt. H. B. Le Mottee, Capt. H. L. Dundas, and Lieut. Low, 2-15th Regiment, and Major W. H. J. Stopford, 2nd Light Cavalry, one native officer, 385 Europeans and 48 native rank and file, 17 followers and 57 horses.

ARRIVAL OF THE I.G.S. "DALHOUSIE."—The Indian Government steamer *Dalhousie*, Commander W. Powell, arrived in harbour on April 11, from Karachi April 8, towing the I.G.S. *Czarewitch*, with the following officers and troops:—In the *Dalhousie*—Lieut. Steele, 2-15th, Lieut. Alexander, 99th Foot, Lieut. Donald, 2-7th Foot, Mrs. Ready and Mrs. Roberts, 66th Foot, Assistant Apothecary Barnard, 60 European rank and file, 7 women, 23 children, 8 followers and commissiarat stores. The invalids were to sail in the *Jumna* on the 18th. In the *Czarewitch*—Lieut. Barnet, R.E., 3 native officers, 62 rank and file, 97 followers, 9 women, and 9 children.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP "JUMNA."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Jumna*, 4,173 tons, Commander Geo. Parsons, arrived in harbour on April 10 from Portsmouth, which she left on March 11, Queenstown on the 13th, Malta 23rd, Port Said 27th, and Suez 29th, with 81 officers, 14 ladies, 10 children, 935 men, 33 women, and 35 children. During the voyage she experienced good weather. On the 9th April one of the seamen, named H. Davis, fell overboard and was drowned. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Major and Mrs. E. M. Beadon, 85th; Lieut. B. Grant, 8th Hussars; Second Lieut. Hon. R. H. Westenra, 9th Lancers; Second Lieut. H. Alexander, 10th Hussars; Second Lieut. W. C. Smithson, 13th Hussars; Quartermaster H. Hubbard, 13th Hussars; Second Lieut. H. E. Pocklington, 15th Hussars; Second Lieut. T. O. de Crespigny, 15th Hussars; Vet. Surgeon and Mrs. J. Mills and two children, R.H.A.; Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Yates, R.A.; Lieut. C. D. Baker, R.A.; Lieut. J. G. Day, R.E.; Major and Mrs. G. G. Stewart, 2-1st Foot; Lieut. W. A. Boyd, 2-1st Foot; Quartermaster and Mrs. H. Lonsdale, 2-1st Foot; Second Lieut. J. G. Robinson, 2-1st Foot; Second Lieut. W. Houghton, 2-4th Foot; Second Lieut. E. Dolphin, 2-4th Foot: Second Lieut. W. H. Sitwell, 2-5th Foot; Second Lieut. F. Neville, 2-5th Foot; Second Lieut. R. Southey, 2-5th Foot; Major T. B. Vandeleur, 2-7th Foot; Capt. R. T. Douse, 1-12th Foot; Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Dundas and two children, 2-15th Foot; Second Lieut. D. M. Thompson, 1-18th Foot; Second Lieut. H. N. Cox, 1-25th Foot; Second Lieut. R. T. Crowther, 30th Foot; Second Lieut. E. H. Finch, 30th Foot; Second Lieut. C. J. Morse, 30th Foot; Second Lieut. C. Greenway, 39th Foot; Second Lieut. S. E. Lamb, 39th Foot; Second Lieut. D. C. Phillott, 40th Foot; Lieut. E. N. Bellers, 57th Foot; Second Lieut. C. W. Goff, 59th Foot; Second Lieut. L. L. Pile, 59th Foot; Second Lieut. E. W. Codrington, 63rd Foot; Second Lieut. St. G. Steele, 64th Foot; Second Lieut. W. R. Olwey, 66th Regiment; Second Lieut. W. J. Barr, 66th Regiment; Lieut. W. E. Briggs, 67th Regiment; Second Lieut. A. B. Dunsterville, 70th Regiment; Capt. B. H. Metcalfe, 83rd Regiment; Second Lieut. C. E. Mardall, 85th Regiment; Second Lieut. W. R. Reade, 85th Regiment; Second Lieut. A. V. Hatch, 88th Regiment; Second Lieut. W. R. Little, 88th Regiment; Second Lieut. F. F. Hill, 89th Regiment; Capt. J. W. Evetts, 90th Regiment; Capt. and Mrs. L. H. Bennett and child, 90th Regiment; Second Lieut. G. Staunton, 92nd Regiment; Second Lieut. G. W. Tribe, 100th Regiment; Second Lieut. T. H. Stavert, 100th Regiment; Second Lieut. P. H. Sanley, 101st Regiment; Lieut. A. W. Lyster, 1st W.I.R.; Second Lieut. F. E. Claridge, 1st W.I.R.; Surg. Major and Mrs. J. Tulloch, two daughters and one child, A.M.D.; Surg. Major and Mrs. J. W. Mascham, A.M.D.; Surg. Major S. Flood, A.M.D.; Surg. Major J. Ekin, A.M.D.; Surg. Major J. J. O'Reilly, A.M.D.; Surg. and Mrs. W. L. Lane and four children, A.M.D.; Surg. H. J. Noad, A.M.D.; Surg. and Mrs. W. A. Duke, A.M.D.; Lieut. G. A. More-Molyneux, B.S.C.; Surg. Major J. Kelly, I.M.S.; Surg. and Mrs. E. Sanders, I.M.S.; Capt. W. White, 15th Hussars; Capt. C. E. Beadnell, R.H.A; Capt. T. C. Keyser, 2-7th Foot; Capt. E. W. Adderley, 2-7th Foot; Lieut. H. A. Anderson, 2-7th Foot; Lieut. A. C. Cubitt, 1-12th Foot; Capt. H. B. Le Mottee, 2-15th Foot; Lieut. P. Low, 2-15th Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. S. E. Bellingham, 57th Foot; Second Lieut. W. Browne, 83rd Foot; Capt. E. G. Brind, 88th Foot; Second Lieut. G. Murray, 88th Foot; Surg. Major W. Longheed, A.M.D.; Quartermaster and Mrs. F. Draper and two children, R.A.; Lieut. M. D. Jefferson, 33rd Foot.

BARRACK ORDERS.—It has been ordered that the Bengal Barrack Regulations shall be followed in their entirety in the Bombay Presidency in supersession of all existing orders on the subject; but, as usual, we believe no one has been furnished with copies of the regulations which are to be followed.—Brigadier General Loch, commanding the Aden Brigade, has been allowed six months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.—Major G. R. Goodfellow, Staff Corps, acts as political resident. The late superintendent of the Army Clothing Department, Colonel J Thacker, has been permitted to retire from the service. The appointment of his successor, Lieut. Colonel Sexton, is gazetted.—*Times of India.*

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased, upon the recommendation of the local Government, to confer upon Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, registrar of Bombay, the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bank of Bombay have made several adjustments in their rates for discount and interest with a view of affording greater facilities to the trade. The difference between interest now charged on Government Paper and Port Trust Bonds and for loans on goods is only 1 per cent., instead of 2 or 3 per cent., as formerly. The directors of the bank are now prepared to advance on Port Trust warrants for both exports and imports. The interest charged for loans on Government Paper, bullion, and Port Trust Bonds, according to the new scale, is 7 per cent.; on loans on deposit of goods and metals in any godown or Port Trust warrants, 8 per cent.; and on cash credits a charge of 9 per cent. is made.—*Times of India.*

HYDERABAD.—Our Hyderabad correspondent writes:—In the following letter, which was addressed by the resident to H.E. Salar Jung prior to his departure from Aurungabad, Sir Richard Meade expresses his approval of what he saw during his visit to that city:—"Now that I understand we have finished all that your excellency wished me to see in connection with the affairs here, I think I may assure you in this way of the very great satisfaction that has been afforded me by this opportunity of observing their condition and working. The state of the buildings and the general character of the manner in which the work is carried on—so far as can be gathered from all that came before me—are in every respect excellent, and reflect much credit on the officials in whose hands the conduct of the same lies. The works and records of the Survey Department appeared to me to be admirable, and to leave nothing to be desired, and the care that has been bestowed on everything connected with this department was very striking. The settlement operations are of course quite distinct from the survey work, but I gathered that they are being conducted with equal care. I will only add that the state of the offices is worthy of the grand city in which they are located, and that it was a real pleasure to visit them." We understand that the Minister's diary of his tour, which has already appeared in Persian in the Hyderabad Government *Gazette*, is not unlikely to be published in English. It contains a detailed and most interesting account of his excellency's journey, and an instructive comparison between the various public offices as they are at present and as they used to be ten or twelve years since. The improvement in all respects is, we hear, most marked, and reflects the highest credit upon his Excellency's administration.—*Times of India.*

THE COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.—Instructions have been received from home to abolish the Cotton Frauds Department with as little delay as possible, and notice has been served on all the officers in the department, with the exception of Mr. Milne, that "their services will be dispensed with after May 31 next." The harshness of this summary way of disposing of gentlemen who have served for many years in the department is acknowledged in the very Government resolution that seals their fate:—"The Governor in Council regrets that he is obliged to adopt this course, but the instructions of the Secretary of State are peremptory and must be obeyed. The Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Akbari, and

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the Commissioners of Divisions should do all that lies in their power to provide suitable employment for the subordinates of the department who under these orders will lose appointments.—*Ibid.*

THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.—We are glad to hear that, from the arrangements already made, it seems as if Bombay will be handsomely and fully represented at the forthcoming Melbourne Exhibition. The various sub committees are pushing matters forward, and the Hon. Magnus Mowatt has already sent in a considerable quantity of exhibits, collected by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, representing the following articles:—Cardamoms, gum ghatty, copra, wet dates, Cochin ginger, turmeric, tamarinds, madder root, coir yarn, hemp, Zanzibar cloves, cocoanut oil, caster oil, and pistachio nuts. Other members of the sub committee are busy collecting specimens of cotton, wheat, seeds, and myrabollams. The Hon. Morarjee Goculdas has got together some fine specimens of local manufactures, including goods from Surat. Mr. Jacomb has made a valuable collection of blackwood furniture and Kashmir work. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy is looking after the Bombay pottery, and Mr. Terry has promised some of his best specimens. Altogether the collection promises to be good and representative, and likely, we hope, to lead to some substantial return in the way of trade between Bombay and Melbourne. But it is still a fight against time, and they will ontribute best who contribute quickly.—*Times of India.*

CEYLON.

WE take the following items from the *Ceylon Times* of April 12:—

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The burst of the little monsoon, although unusually mild, has nevertheless been accompanied by constant rainfall of more or less heaviness, and by an unusual amount of thunder and lightning; there has been very little wind, and the rain has consequently not made its way up country to any great extent; at the same time the smallest quantity of rainfall at this critical period is too apt to retard the formation of blossom, for which a continuance of bright hot weather is absolutely necessary. We are now far enough advanced in the month of April to render everyone anxious that the present doubtful weather should give place to bright skies and brilliant sunshine, for it is felt that unless this change takes place without delay disappointment must be the result. As we close there is every appearance of fine weather.

THE PEARL FISHERY.—Unsettled weather has a good deal interfered with the progress of the pearl fishery. The boats have been detained idly on shore for many days, but their work, so far as it has gone, has been satisfactory. Large quantities of oysters have been brought on shore at every fishery, and the competition at the sales has been active, the price having on some days reached Rs.10 the thousand. To the latest date, the 10th, there had been paid into the Government treasury nearly Rs.130,000.

COFFEE.—The present season's shipments of coffee will, after all, approach more nearly to 600,000cwt. than to the much-talked of half a million. The returns of exports by manifests show to the present date about 435,000cwt., including the coffee by the *Navarino*. There are, we believe, about 35,000cwt. now in Colombo stores in course of preparation for shipment, and if we add to this the ample crops from the Ouvah districts of Happotella, Badulla, and Madulsima, with some from Ouda Pusselava, without reckoning early shipments of Kandy grown coffee, there will assuredly be a grand total for the year ending Sept. 30 next equal to 575,000cwt.

DEATH OF MR. EDGE, C.C.S.—We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Edge, police magistrate, &c., of Puttalam and Kalpitiya. The deceased was some time laid up with fever, but he had recovered and attended to duties again regularly. On April 1 he proceeded to Kalpitiya and returned to Puttalam on Saturday last, and left again for Kalpitiya in a canoe, when, sad to say, an hour or so after he expired; he looked much depressed when he left. His remains were carried to Puttalam. A correspondent writes that Mr. Edge was hardly three months in the station, and was much liked as a painstaking, conscientious, and able magistrate, and very good natured.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

SANITARY WORK IN BENGAL.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

BY a recent mail the Secretary of State forwarded to the Government of India a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Bengal Sanitary Report for 1878. The report, which is an able and interesting one, is written by Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner. It does not profess to contain much new matter. It shows what are the localising causes of cholera and fever in Bengal, and also that, although the difficulties of dealing with them are great, they are by no means insuperable; that the municipalities are doing good work and showing an intelligent interest in it, and that the present system of inspection, together with the guidance afforded to municipal officers, is being attended to with good results. What, however, is still considered the greatest of all evils is the insanitary state of the villages; but it is hoped that, by carefully considered legislative enactments fixing the responsibilities of village owners and occupiers, and suitable application of their provisions, they will in time be surmounted. Another result of Dr. Coate's report is to show the wisdom of the decision arrived at by the Government of India to introduce elementary public health teaching into all the public schools in addition to the present lectures on sanitary subjects in the medical college. The death returns were collected from 429 urban registration circles, and from 1,295 rural circles; but among these are included hospitals, dispensaries, gaols, outposts, &c., 951 in number. The urban population was 2,370,803, of which 1,242,503 were males and 1,128,300 females. The rural population consisted of 28,655,585 males and 28,972,047 females. The death registration was thus spread over an aggregate population of 59,998,435. The following were the deaths registered among this population in 1878:—

	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Number of deaths...	83,306	980,810	1,064,116
Deaths per 1,000 ...	35·13	17·01	17·73

The figures show an increase in the urban registration of 2·64 per 1,000 over the results for 1877, thereby bringing the registered death-rate nearer the truth. The rural death-rate showed a decrease of 38 per 1,000 under 1877. But it cannot be said that either rate represents the rural mortality. The mean death-rate during the previous four years in Bengal was 12·10 per 1,000, showing considerable improvement in the registration, which, however, was chiefly in the towns. Among 22,990 deaths from injury are included 10,373 deaths from snake bite and wild beasts. The diseases classed as "fevers" gave rise to 74 per cent. of the year's deaths, and "fevers" were eight-fold more fatal than cholera. They were a third more fatal in towns than in the country, and cholera was more than twice as fatal in the towns as in the country. The cholera death-rate was 1 per 1,000 less in 1878 than in 1877, which was a great epidemic year. Cholera deaths were registered in all the districts of the Bengal province, and its general distribution is shown by the fact that out of 673 registering circles cholera deaths were registered in 626. The same striking fact took place in 1878 that has been observed in the distribution of the disease during previous years—viz., that the epidemic was made up of a limited number only of village outbreaks. On the subject of the relation between cholera and rainfall, the commission, referring to Dr. Coates's statistics on this point, observe that in the earlier months of the year, when cholera mortality was at its highest point, the very small rainfall shows probably increasing impurity of water sources. Thus in April, when the rainfall was 2·12 inches, the number of deaths from cholera was 21,128, while in August, when the rainfall was 14·07 inches, the number of deaths was 5,293. Dr. Coates's statistics show that a great increase of mortality followed in March, April, and May. From April onwards the rainfall increased until September, and from June to October the cholera mortality fell, but it rose in November and December concurrently with a great diminution of rain. Similar results have been observed all over India, and they were particularly remarkable during the famine year. The commission consider that the *prima facie* evidence is strong in behalf of the predisposing agency of impure culinary water. The remarks of Dr. Coates on this subject are worthy of attention. He says—"Much has been written and much discussion has taken place during the year regarding the connection between cholera and foul water. We have not yet discovered the poison of cholera nor even if there is one. To limit the cause of cholera to one factor and its entrance into the system to one mode only would be very unwise. Short of demonstration, the objections against such inferences must be great. Notwithstanding this, I confess that every year's observation in going from district to district, in hearing the various opinions of the local officers on the subject, and in reflecting on both, my conviction has become stronger and stronger that there is a connection between impure water and cholera, and the one, in Bengal at least, is the chief (I would not make it absolute or exclusive) exciting cause of the other. Wherever the drinking water has been most perfectly kept free from impurities, and especially fœcal ones, there cholera has prevailed the least." Dr. Coates then proceeds to show the difficulties in the way of protecting water sources, arising partly from the nature of the sources in use, and perhaps more from the filthy habits of the people themselves. But still he says, although the habits of the masses cannot be suddenly changed, "the improvements that have been effected are great, rapid, and encouraging." The commission are of opinion "that in the present state of our knowledge there is far more reason to expect advancing improvement by dealing with the question in this manner than by attempting to arrange the facts round any hypothesis, which may happen to be false, or only partially true, and in either case detrimental to real sanitary work, which, after all, must rest on observed fact and on theory." Some interesting statistics as to the seasonal prevalence of fever and its apparent relation to rainfall are given in the Sanitary Commissioner's report, in which the subject is discussed at some length. The commission think there is reason to believe that good may be done by limited local outlay on works intended to remove merely local drainage defects of villages." In concluding their remarks on the report the commission express their satisfaction with its practical character, and at the same time a hope "that all officers engaged on sanitary work may be induced to follow Dr. Coates's example in dealing directly with the facts before them, and leaving theories to be discussed by those who have no more serious work to do."

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1880.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA.

THE successful march of the Kandahar column to Ghuzni and Cabul has cleared away much of the difficulties that seemed a month ago to beset the settlement of the future of Afghanistan. The Viceroy, whose tenure of office has come to a close, may be congratulated on the victory that has, ere his actual departure, crowned the patient and laborious assertion of the interests of India and Great Britain on the North West Frontier. Still it cannot be said that the heritage of government passes to his successor free from incumbrance. Difficulties of internal administration have been encountered and gallantly overcome, and a greater difficulties of external relations have been bravely grappled with, and, if not solved, brought to a state admitting of what may be called easy solution. But there are other pressing questions of foreign policy the successful settlement of which will enable the successor of Lord Lytton to win a name among those vicegerents of India who are recorded as the consolidators, if not the enlargers, of the Indian Empire. The new Viceroy of India has during thirty years served the State in various capacities, to have been selected for which is in itself a proof of the esteem in which his talents and experience have been held by successive Administrations. All but twenty years have passed since, as Under Secretary for India, he first acquired a special knowledge of the administration of our great dependency, and in 1866 he was appointed Secretary of State for India. At that date, to quote Mr. Wheeler, "Afghanistan was thus distributed: Cabul and Afghan Turkistan were in the possession of Mahammad Afzal Khan. Kandahar remained in the hands of Shere Ali Khan, while his son, Yakoob Khan, held the government of Herat." Mr. Wheeler, in a brief comment, records his opinion, unchanged by recent events, that the fratricidal war which ended shortly before the removal of the Secretary of State to the dignified repose of the office of Lord President of the Council, ought to have been stopped by the partition of Afghanistan between two or more chiefs, whilst the British Government assumed the paramount power, and threatened to interfere unless the rival parties kept the peace. What should have been the Afghan policy then, may, by the turn of events, be the line laid down by the force of circumstances for the Marquis of Ripon to pursue as Governor General of India. That he has the courage of his opinions, and will fearlessly act upon them, uninfluenced by the coldness or the heat of any *popularis aura*, he has shown in his recent career. The strong determination, combined with thorough knowledge of the Asiatic character, possessed by General Stewart, will successfully carry out measures that will, it is to be hoped, be animated by corresponding gentle firmness. To undo that which has been accomplished would be an uselessly retrograde step. Whether we admit or not that, despite all the gallantry displayed, there has been a lack of tactical ability in the management of our army at Cabul, General Roberts has held his own, and the fierce fanaticism of the Afghan soldiery has been unable to achieve more than the temporary occupation of the abandoned city of Cabul. The advance of General Stewart's troops from Kandahar has taught a finally convincing lesson to the tribes. Ghuzni, the seat of ancient conquerors and rulers, has been occupied after a severe defeat of the bravest residuum of the broken army, led by the priestly or patriotic chiefs, who, according to the latest news, are now suing for peace. The succession of the young Musa Khan, although according to English ideas he may be accounted the heir apparent, is by no means necessary according to Mahomedan ideas, and the chief whose pretensions, as well as fitness, for the dignity of Ameer, not of Afghanistan, but of Cabul, are prominent, is the son of Dost Mahomed's eldest son. Abdul Rahman, whose movements have been the object of anxious interest, and the subject of confusing telegrams for weeks past, seems likely to recover the inheritance at least of Turkistan and Cabul, which he was obliged to surrender in 1868. The great objection is that, as a pensioner of Russia, and, if rumour states rightly, as assisted by Russian gold and accompanied by Russian officers, he can hardly be expected to present himself as a sincere aspirant to British friendship. The progress of events during the last two years may, however, be considered as having taught the Afghan chief that it is decidedly more to his advantage to govern Northern Afghanistan and Turkistan as a friend of the Indian Empire than to live as a pensioner of the Viceroy of Russian Turkistan. If Shere Ali had been enlightened in due time as to the suicidal folly of trying to play off Russian against British interests there would have been no opportunity for Abdul Rahman to present himself as a candidate for the throne which is commanded by the guns of Sherpur. The lessons of the past may have been learned on both sides. We need not seek to patch up a dismembered kingdom which has relapsed into its natural state of disunion. Still less need we revert to an impossible policy of indifference or over-confidence. There are other questions of foreign Indian policy which, though for the time they have been dwarfed by the pressing magnitude of the settlement of Afghanistan, will demand speedy solution. The relations with Burma have been discussed in our columns with sufficient fulness and frequency to call for no more than the remark that their unsatisfactory condition is helping to aggravate the difficulty of dealing with China. From Kashmir we hear growing complaints of

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the misgovernment of the Maharaja on the one hand and rumours of his disloyalty on the other. From Nepal come merest whispers of an inclination on the part of the chiefs to look to China as a power to be obeyed, not merely with nominal vassalage and perfunctory tribute, but with real awe, as the growing ruler of Central Asia.

From Thibet come additional instances of the unrelaxed jealousy with which our trade, or even intercourse, is interdicted. If we have been warring to establish a secure North Western frontier, it would seem that the vaster boundary of our Indian empire is fringed by a chain of States in which jealous, though covert, hostility prevails, and suspicious exclusiveness denies even the comity of commerce. The permitted or overlooked misrule of Kashmir, the polite mistrust of Nepal, lead on to the open insolence of Burma, up to the Chinese hostility, which, though finding threatening expression in the far distant ports of the extreme of that empire, animates the border guards of Thibet and the officials of Manwyne and Bhamo. There is in all this a wide field for the exercise of resolute diplomacy, the calm balancing of rights and wrongs, and unflinching determination to carry out the course decided on as best for the maintenance of the peace and prosperity of India as an integral portion of the British Empire.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, April 10.)

LUSHINGTON, Mr. H., is permitted to resign her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

RATTIGAN, Mr. W. H., M.A., Ph.D., barrister at law, to officiate as a judge of the chief court of the Punjab during the absence on leave of Mr. H. M. Plowden, barrister at law.

M'RAE—WHEELER—Extract from force orders issued by the officiating commandant Erinpura Irregular Force, Jan. 3, confirmed :—Capt. A. R. T. M'Rae, 2nd in command and squadron officer, held command of the force, and Capt. and Adjutant Wheeler, officiated as 2nd in command and squadron officer, from Nov. 18 to Jan. 2.

M'GHEE, Capt. K. J., officiating cantonment magistrate, Morar, to be a justice of the peace for the whole of British India.

VOIGT, Mr. S. E., as acting consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta, has been confirmed by her Majesty's Government.

DIEFENBACH, Mr. G., as acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, has been confirmed by her Majesty's Government.

Officers transferred from Mysor :—

CLEMENTSON — TODD — LEWIS — To the Establishment under the Director General of Railways—Mr. E. H. Clementson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To Assam—Mr. A. B. Todd, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and Mr. W. C. Lewis, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

OLDHAM, Capt. F. G., R.E., examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to carry on the duties of examiner, P.W. Accounts, Bengal, during the absence of Major Westmorland.

LAMBERT, Mr. H., superintendent engineer, 3rd grade, Railway Branch, is promoted to superintending engineer, 2nd grade, from Jan. 1.

The Government of India is pleased to accept the resignation of his appointment tendered by Mr. W. H. Wells, executive engineer, 4th grade, Bengal, from March 18.

WHITEFORD—CHIPPINDALL—Lieut. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, on the Kandahar State Railway, made over and Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, received executive charge of the Pishin Division on March 5.

JEWETT, Mr. T. H., assistant engineer, to officiate as executive engineer, Lucknow Division Military Works, during the absence of Captain J. F. Garwood, R.E., executive engineer, on privilege leave.

BELL, Mr. J. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, took up his duties as superintendent of works, Sukkur Bridge, I.V.S. Railway.

WHITEFORD, Lieut. W. W. B., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from Amran Division to the charge of the Gwal Division, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez section, of the Kandahar State Railway.

HODGES, Mr. R. N., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed personal assistant to engineer in chief, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez section of the Kandahar Railway.

CLOETE, Mr. H. N. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred to the Kandahar Railway.

TAIT—PARRY—Messrs. J. Tait and H. B. Parry, executive engineers, respectively delivered and received charge of the Mittree Division.

VANSITTART, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, reported his departure to join the Kandahar State Railway.

PARRY, Mr. J. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, reported his departure to join the Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern Section.

PARRY, Mr. J. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to Serohi Division.

WILLIAMSON, Mr. R. H., 2nd class engineer, I.G.S. *Teesta*, to be a 1st class engineer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, from Jan. 7.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr J. W. A. M'Nair, assistant examiner of accounts, Military Works Branch, privilege leave for three months; Major I. P. Westmorland, R.E., examiner P.W. Accounts, Bengal, privilege leave for three months; Mr. P. L. Edwards, assistant locomotive superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted eight months' special leave without allowances from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it; Mr. I. O'Callaghan, traffic superintendent Rajputana State Railway, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, with subsidiary leave for twelve days.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the Bengal S.C. from the dates specified :—

TATE—CUNLIFFE—Lieut. H. R. Tate, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, officiating wing officer, 6th N.L.I., Sept. 17, 1878. Lieut. E. W. Cunliffe, 2nd Battalion 9th Foot, officiating wing officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, April 18.

LOWIS, Major R. F., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, and assistant to the inspector general of ordnance and magazines, to be commissary of ordnance, 1st class, vice Lieut. Col. F. V. Eyre, R.A., retired.

HEWSON, Honorary Lieut. and Assistant Commissary James T., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Promotions in S.C. :—

BIRCH—M'QUEEN—BOYD—To be Lieut. Cols.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. F. M. Birch, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. M. M'Queen, C.B., and Major G. H. W. Hoggan, from April 4. To be Major—Capt. M. O. Boyd, from April 4.

Permitted to retire from the service from the date specified :—

DES VŒUX—GRANT—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. A. Des Vœux, B.S.C., from March 20; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. M. Grant, M.S.C., March 30.

HODGSON, Major C. N., G.L.I., to be paymaster, transport service, Kuram Field Force.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. E. J. M'Nair, Infantry, medical certificate, for one year; Major E. T. Thackray, V.C., R.E., commandant, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, medical certificate, for one year and 182 days; Major G. R. Grylls, S.C., wing commander, R.N.I., medical certificate, for one year; Surg. Major G. W. Jameson, private affairs, for 260 days; Surg. Major P. F. Bellew, private affairs, for one year; Major F. Smalley, G.L.M.I., to Europe, on medical certificate; Capt. F. L. Grundy, 1-6th Foot, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. C. A. Roberts, 2-17th Foot, officiating squadron officer, on probation, 7th B.C., to Calcutta, from March 20 to July 20, to study the native languages; Capt. F. C. Howard, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to Gibraltar, for four months, on private affairs, pending exchange; Lieut. Col. T. N. Baker, 2nd N.I., S.C., to Simla and Mussourie, from April 15, to Oct. 15, on private affairs; Col. B. T. Stafford, 22nd N.I., S.C., to Murree, for six months on medical certificate. Officers granted leave to England for six months :—Lieut. T. V. W. Phillips R.A. (No. 1 Battery 8th Brigade); 2nd Lieut. H. S. Vanrenen, 2-14th Foot; Lieut. R. H. Parkinson, 33rd Foot; Lieut. D. W. Hickman, 54th Foot (officiating wing officer on probation), 1st N.I.; Surg. Major A. C. M'Tavish (doing duty with E Battery A Brigade R.H.A.), Surg. Major T. W. Orwin, Surg. Major F. E. Scanlan.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, March 30.)

WILKINSON—Personal Staff—Brevet Col. H. C. Wilkinson, to be military secretary, in succession to Col. R. Preston, C.B., resigned, and vice Major J. Goldie, officiating military secretary, who reverts to his appointment of assistant adjutant general, army headquarters, from March 27.

WILLIAMSON—2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers—Lieut. R. Williamson to be adjutant, vice Cherry, promoted.

CAMPBELL — KNOWLES — KEMBLE — HIGGINSON — MARTIN — 2nd Bengal Cavalry—Major C. W. Campbell, second in command, to be commandant, vice Wilkinson, retired; Major F. Knowles, squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Campbell; Major H. C. Kemble, squadron commander, to move up in grade succession; Major C. T. M. Higginson, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice Kemble; Lieut. M. K. Martin, squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Salkeld, dated Feb. 16.

WILLIS—GARSTIN—9th Bengal Cavalry—Major J. L. N. Willis, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice Sampson, resigned the service; Lieut. G. L. Garstin, from the 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, vice Willis.

DAWES—BARR—17th N.I.—Major T. Dawes, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Walker; Captain H. J. Barr, wing officer and adjutant, to be wing commander, vice Dawes.

MEIKLEJOHN, Major J. F., R.A., to proceed from Morar to England to join No. 3 Battery 10th Brigade.

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BECHER—Temporary appointment, approved by the Government of India:—Major A. W. R. Becher, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, Rohilcund District, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. B. Wolseley.

SHEIL, Capt. H., R.H.A., to proceed from Meerut to Umballa, for duty with A Battery C. Brigade.

GREY, Capt. L. J. H., S.C., late in civil employ under the Bengal Government, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, to be officiating wing officer, 27th N.I.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

DEY—The services of Mr. G. G. Dey, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

PHILLIPS, Mr. H. A. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Khoordah, Pooree, is transferred to Burdwan.

RISLEY, Mr. H. H., assistant commissioner, to have charge of the Gobindpore Division of the district of Manbhoom.

SMITH, Mr. T., district and sessions judge, Backergunge, to act as district and session judge of Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. D. Field.

EDGAR, Mr. J. W., C.S.I., magistrate and collector of Shahabad, to act as commissioner of Patna during the absence, on leave, of Mr. M. F. Halliday.

NOLAN, Mr. P., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Tipperah, to act as magistrate and collector of Shahabad during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. W. Edgar, C.S.I.

WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Jessore, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Pooree District.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut. J. F., assistant commissioner, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Doomka in that district.

COSSERAT, Mr. A. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred temporarily to Godda in that district.

LIVESAY, Mr. J. J., magistrate and collector, Rungpore, to act in the 1st grade of magistrate and collector, vice Mr. T. C. Metcalfe.

WEEKES, Mr. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Chumparun, to act in the 1st grade of magistrate and collector.

TESTRO, Mr. D. W. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Bogra, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrate and collector, vice Mr. J. J. Livesay.

MACAULAY, Mr. C. P. L., officiating magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrate and collector, vice Mr. A. Weekes.

BIGNOLD, Mr. T. F., district and sessions judge, Chittagong, to act temporarily as district and sessions judge of Burdwan.

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., officiating additional judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, to act as district and sessions judge of Backergunge during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. T. Smith.

BEAMISH, Mr. M. F., assistant superintendent of police, Jessore, to act in the 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police.

KNYVETT, Mr. A. V., district superintendent of police, Chumparun, to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police, from March 9, vice Mr. J. B. Goad.

BERTELSEN, Mr. V. W., assistant superintendent of police, Mymensing, to act as district superintendent of police, Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Major R. M. Skinner.

DAVIS, Major R. P., district superintendent of police, Bhagulpore, to act in the 2nd grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. H. W. J. Bamber.

CORNISH, Mr. W. H., district superintendent of police, Assam, to act in the 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, vice Major R. P. Davis.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, Noakholly, to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. W. H. Cornish.

DRAWBRIDGE—The services of the Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, chaplain of Hazaareebagh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh.

SMITH—The services of Surgeon Major D. B. Smith, Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex officio* 1st physician to the college hospital, are replaced at his own request at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

LYNCH, Dr. S. S., to be health officer for the port of Calcutta, vice Surgeon Major J. G. Rench.

LEONARD, Mr. W., officiating superintendent of the Central Gaol, Bhagulpore, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surgeon W. E. Battersby, deceased.

BEADON, Lieut. Col. Richard, to be superintendent of Alipore and Russa Gaols, vice Dr. S. S. Lynch.

BEADON, Mr. W. A'C., to be superintendent of the Central Gaol at Buxar, vice Mr. W. Leonard, but will continue to act as superintendent of the Central Gaol at Midnapore.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. S. C. Hampton, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Pooree, for eight months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

BOLSTER, Mr. J., inspector, Mayo Mines Works, to officiate as assistant commissioner of customs, Punjab Mines Salt Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Shaw.

LEMARCHAND—VINCENT—Mr. F. O. Lemarchand and Mr. N. D'A. Vincent, assistant conservators of forests, 2nd grade, are promoted to the 1st grade, from April 1.

FENDALL, Mr. C. E., assistant conservator of forests, Sutlej Division, to the charge of the Fuel Reserve, Northern Division, from April 3, vice Mr. E. Forrest, proceeding on leave.

WOODWARD, Mr. W. P., judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar, to officiate as judicial assistant of Amritsar, from April 1, vice Major C. M'Neile, transferred.

LEWIS, Mr. G., extra assistant commissioner, from Jhang to Ludhiana District, which he joined on March 23.

ROBERTS, Capt. A. S., officiating judicial assistant, Dera Ismail Khan, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Mooltan from March 30, vice Major R. T. M. Lang, transferred.

FRANCIS, Mr. E. B., assistant commissioner, Rupar, is transferred to Ferozepore, and to officiate as judicial assistant of that district, vice Capt. H. M. M. Wood, proceeded on furlough.

MARSHALL, Mr. A. C., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, is transferred to Amritsar in the same capacity, vice Mr. W. P. Woodward, appointed to officiate as judicial assistant.

CLIFFORD, Mr. S. Le P. T., extra assistant commissioner, Ludhiana, to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, from April 2, vice Mr. Marshall, transferred.

COLDSTREAM, Mr. W., deputy commissioner, Hoshiarpur, to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Lahore Division, from April 6.

HAY, Mr. C. V. D., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Lahore to Rohtak District.

STEVENS, Mr. E. S., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Mooltan to Peshawur District.

Orders confirmed :—

WATTS—Edwardesabad Station O., dated March 16, directing Capt. Watts, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to assume charge of the depot, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

GOWAN—RIVAZ—DEMPSTER—4th Sikh Infantry—R.O., dated March 22, making the following temporary appointments :—Major B. E. Gowan, wing commander and officiating second in command, to officiate as commandant ; Capt. V. Rivaz, wing officer and officiating wing commandant, to officiate as second in command ; Lieut. C. Dempster, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

LEWES—ALLEN—2nd Punjab Infantry—R.O., dated March 15, making the following temporary appointments, from 9th idem :—Capt. J. M. D. Lewes, quartermaster, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. B. M. Allen, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

O'MEALY—3rd Punjab Infantry—R.O., March 5, making the following temporary appointment :—Lieut. W. A. D. O'Mealy, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. H. D. Gerrard, officiating wing officer.

MOSLEY—Dated March 19, making the following temporary appointment :—Capt. J. E. P. Mosley, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Lieut. H. F. V. Gaitskell, who reverts to his substantive appointment as adjutant, Lieut. W. A. D. O'Mealy, reverting to his substantive appointment as wing officer.

JOHNSON, Mr. W. H., executive engineer, from Mooltan to Derajat Provincial Division.

M'GOWAN, Mr. P. S., assistant engineer, from the office of superintending engineer, 1st Circle, to the Mooltan Division, to officiate in charge of the division, as executive engineer.

MACDONALD, Mr. W., from the Peshawur Provincial Division, to the office of superintending engineer, 1st circle.

GRANVILLE, Mr. H. C., from the Miranzai Division to the Peshawur Provincial Division.

CLAXTON, Mr. E., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on Feb. 25.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. H. J. G. Reid, assistant district superintendent of police, eighteen months' leave to Europe on medical certificate ; Mr. J. F. Finlay, assistant commissioner, Peshawur, privilege leave for three months ; Mr. A. R. Shaw, assistant commissioner of customs, Punjab Mines Salt Division, privilege leave for three months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

HOEY, Mr. W., C.S., officiating city magistrate, Lucknow, to be secretary to the committee for the examination of assistant commissioners and other officers in Oudh.

ROBERTS, Mr. D. T., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Fatehpur, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, Ballia.

ROSE, Mr. E., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Banda (Kirwi), to officiate as magistrate and collector, Banda.

BIRD, Mr. H. M., assistant magistrate, Banda, to be in charge of the Kirwi subdivision, vice Mr. Rose, on deputation.

STURT, Mr. J. V., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is posted to the Jhansi District (Mau Panipur).

FISHER, Mr. J. H., joint magistrate, 1st grade, to be magistrate and collector of the 2nd grade, from April 10.

MELLOR, Mr. C. W., magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to be a joint magistrate of the 1st grade, and to officiate as magistrate and collector, from April 10.

EALES, Mr. C. L. M., assistant commissioner, Partabgarh, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

HOLLINGBERRY, Mr. R., officiating deputy collector, from Farukhabad to Aligarh.

EVANS, Mr. H. F., settlement officer, from Agra to Allahabad, as a temporary measure, for special duty.

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., joint magistrate, from Agra to Meerut.

TUCKER, Mr. W. R., officiating assistant commissioner, from Jhansi (Mau Panipur) to Jalaun.

STORY, Mr. R. H., assistant commissioner, 1st class, from Jalaun to Lalitpur.

JACKSON, Mr. W. G., assistant magistrate, Mirzapur, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. R. Tucker, assistant commissioner, Jhansi, for six months, on private affairs ; Mr. L. A. Daniell, officiating commissioner, Agra Division, privilege leave for three months ; Mr. J. Macpherson, assistant magistrate and collector, Hamirpur, on urgent

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private affairs, for five months and a-half; Mr. J. C. Leupolt, officiating magistrate and collector, Ballia, to Europe for six months.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, April 10.)

HARE, Mr. L., C.S., assistant secretary, to officiate as secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 6.)

KNOX, Mr. C. J., to act as district and sessions judge of South Canara during the absence of Mr. J. W. Best on leave.

NELSON, Mr. J. H., district and sessions judge of South Arcot, assumed charge of the court from Mr. J. C. Hughesdon on the 3rd inst.

HUGHESDON, Mr. J. C., district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, assumed charge of the court from the head writer on the 6th inst.

PUCKLE, Mr. R. K., is permitted, at his own request, to resign the appointment of commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations.

MACDONALD, Col. R. M., director of public instruction, Madras, to be commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations.

BURNETT, the Rev. Richard Parry, M.A., to act as chaplain at Vellore.

LONGLEY, Mr. C. T., acting second member, Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Department.

ROUPELL, Mr. N. A., to act as collector and magistrate of Madura, during the absence of Mr. H. J. Stokes, on privilege leave.

UNDERWOOD, Mr. W. G., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Bellary, during the employment of Mr. H. J. Knox, on other duty.

NICOLSON, Mr. F. A., to act as collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. W. Wilson on privilege leave.

STOKES, Mr. G., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr. Nicolson on other duty.

FARMER, Mr. H. R., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Chingleput, during the employment of Mr. Happell on other duty.

COLE, Mr. P. A., deputy collector and magistrate for general duties, Coimbatore, to be deputy collector and magistrate for general duties, Salem.

PINTO, Mr. A., deputy collector and magistrate for general duties, Salem, to be deputy collector and magistrate for general duties, Coimbatore, without prejudice to his appointment on special duty in Chingleput.

MACKENZIE, Mr. C. A., inspector of police, to ack as deputy collector and magistrate for general duties, Coimbatore, during Mr. Pinto's employment on other duty.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. P., head English accountant, collector's office, South Canara, to act as deputy collector in charge of the treasury in that district during the absence of Mr. Leggatt on privilege leave.

WOLF-MURRAY, Mr. F. D'A. O., acting head assistant collector, Kurnool, assumed charge of the office from Mr. W. J. Tate on the 3rd instant.

PUCKLE—MERRIMAN—Mr. F. C. Puckle, deputy superintendent, Revenue Survey, assumed charge of the office of the superintendent, Madras Survey, from Mr. J. H. Merriman, assistant superintendent, in charge of that office on April 7.

CROSTHWAITE—TATE—Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite, acting collector and district magistrate of Kurnool, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. W. J. Tate, the acting head assistant collector on March 29.

MONTGOMERIE, Major P., superintending engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank, will revert to executive engineer, 1st grade, with effect from April 2.

HAMILTON, Lieut. R.E., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy consulting engineer for railways, with rank of executive engineer, 4th grade, during the absence of Major C. J. Smith, Royal Engineers.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. G. P. Carless, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, special leave for six months; Mr. W. H. Glenny, sub collector and joint magistrate of Bellary, to Europe on private affairs for one year seven months and fourteen days.

MEDICAL.

To be Surgeon Majors:—

Surgeons P. R. Martin, M.D., J. P. M'Dermott, A. E. Dalgairns, J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D., H. M. G. Archdell, from April 1.

LANDALE, Surg. Major J., M.D., A.M.D., medical charge 12th Lancers, Secunderabad, to charge of the current duties of the deputy surgeon general's office, B.M.S., Hyderabad Circle.

FARQUHAR—The services of Surg. Major W. Farquahar, M.D., being no longer required in Burma, he is to return to Bangalore and rejoin his appointment.

ARMSTRONG, Surgeon H., at Vizagapatam, to do duty with the 1st Regiment L.C., proceeding on service.

DAMLA, Surgeon E. M., at Vizianagram is attached to the 39th Regiment N.I. and directed to join forthwith.

DOBIE, Surgeon S. L., of the 4th (P.W.O.) Regiment L.C., to take medical charge of the 1st Regiment L.C., proceeding on service, vice Surgeon Major Donelly, sick.

MATURIN, Surgeon Major J., A.M.D., from O 6th Brigade R.A., Bellary, to medical charge British troops, Bellary.

LANE, Surgeon W. L., A.M.D., from on arrival from England, to general duty Centre and Northern Districts.

STURMER, Surgeon A. J., to be secretary to the surgeon general, Civil Medical Department.

FURNELL, Surgeon Major M. C., M.D., F.R.C.S, sanitary commissioner for Madras, assumed charge of the office from Surgeon General W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S., on April 6.

MOUAT, Surgeon Major G. B., M.D., A.M.D., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay April 18, and report his arrival to the Director General, A.M.D., London.

BILDERBECK, Surgeon Major J., from doing duty Base Hospital, Rajamundry, to Presidency Division.

MILITARY.

HAY—Order by the officer commanding Malabar and Canara, confirmed:—Appointing Lieut. Col. W. Hay, S.C., attached 34th Regiment N.I., to the charge of the commissariat office at Cannanore from April 1, without prejudice to his regimental duties, vice Lieut. Col. W. Rowlandson.

HAMILTON—The services of Lieut. R. E. Hamilton, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. E. Bates, S.C., commandant, 16th Regiment N.I., to Europe on medical certificate, for one year; Deputy Surg. Gen. C. Smith, I.M.S., Nagpore Force and Central India Regiments, medical certificate, out of India, for six months; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. N. Norton, S.C., commandant, 22nd Regiment N.I., medical certificate, out of India, for two years; Surg. Major J. A. W. Spence, I.M.D., on medical certificate for eight months; Lieut. Col. A. D. Davidson, S.C., wing commander, 27th Regiment N.I., to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months; Major F. Smalley, G.L., wing officer, 19th Regt. N.I., to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months; Col. D. Standen, S.C., assistant adjutant general, British Burma Division, privilege leave from April 14 to July 1; Brevet Col. Cochrane, V.C., 43rd Foot, from Feb. 25 to August 25, on the recommendation of a medical board; Surgeon Major K. W. Cumming, from Feb. 24 to June 23, for the recovery of his health; Surgeon Major R. Collins, from Feb. 25 to June 24, for the recovery of his health; Lieut. L. R. Maxwell, 80th Foot, to England for six months, medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, March 30.)

Orders confirmed:—

SMITHERS—FAUNCE—RAIKES—March 22.—By the commandant 14th Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. Col. O. F. Smithers, to officiate as commandant; Major E. Faunce to officiate as 2nd in command, and Major C. L. Raikes to officiate as wing commander.

MACDONNELL—March 23.—By the officer commanding Vizianagram, appointing Lieut. R. D. Macdonnell, 17th Regt. N.I., station staff officer, Vizianagram, vice Major J. Macdougall, relieved.

CONINGHAM, Lieut. Col. H., from 2nd in command, officiating commandant, 24th Regt. N.I., to commandant, 24th Regt. N.I.

BAILEY, Major W. S., from officiating 2nd in command, 24th Regt. N.I., to 2nd in command, 24th Regt. N.I.

WATSON, Major E. J., from officiating wing commander, 24th Regt. N.I., to wing commander, 24th Regt. N.I.

HASTINGS, Lieut. E. S., wing officer and adjutant, 25th Regt. N.I., is attached for duty to the 15th Regt. N.I.

SIMPSON, Lieut. H. C. C. D., G Battery 1st Brigade R.A., has been posted to M Battery 6th Brigade R.A., in exchange with Lieut. Shiffner.

ATKINSON, Major S. E., S.C., wing officer 5th Regt. N.I., to act as D.A.A.G., Nagpore force, vice Major Rowlandson, proceeded on furlough.

YULE, Capt. W. A., 1-21st Foot, to act as D.A.A.G., Ceded Districts, vice Capt. Hope, ordered to join the 1st Light Cavalry for service with the reserve division in Sind.

Orders confirmed:—

MORTON—March 8—By the officer commanding British Burma Division, appointing Col. E. Norton, 22nd Regiment N.I., to assume command of the garrison of Rangoon during the absence of the major general commanding the division on a tour of inspection to Thayetmyo.

SHERARD—JAMES—March 24.—By the commandant 13th Regiment N.I., appointing Sub Lieut. C. E. Sherard to officiate as adjutant of the regiment from March 24, vice Lieut. R. C. Sherard; and Major J. P. James, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Sub Lieut. C. E. Sherard, relieved.

RITCHIE—March 24.—By the officer commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, Surgeon Major J. H. Ritchie, 9th Regt. N.I., to medical charge of the garrison and staff, Secunderabad, temporarily, vice Surgeon Major Sanderson proceeding on furlough to Europe.

FRENCHMAN—March 27.—By the officer commanding Centre District, directing, Surgeon E. P. Frenchman, of the presidency division, to assume medical charge of the three companies of the 9th Regt. N.I., at Madras, vice Surgeon H. G. L. Wortabet, removed to Nagpore Force.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 15.)

MELVILL, Hon. F. D., to act as judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey on furlough.

JARDINE—The services of Mr. A. Jardine, acting assistant distric

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superintendent of police in charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Broach, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department for special duty in the Transport Department.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. J. F., to act as cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad during the absence of Major J. M. Madden on leave.

OLIVER, Mr. A. K., to act as deputy register and sealer of the High Court of Judicature.

Acting appointments during the absence of Mr. C. P. Cooper, chief presidency magistrate and revenue judge of Bombay, on privilege leave :—

WEBB—MOROJI—RYAN—Mr. W. Webb, barrister at law, to act as chief presidency magistrate and revenue judge of Bombay ; Mr. Nana Moroji to act as presidency magistrate in the place of Mr. W. Webb during the time he acts as chief presidency magistrate ; Mr. P. Ryan, barrister at law, to act as presidency magistrate, vice Mr. Nana Moroji.

KIRK, the Rev. C., M.A., will continue to officiate at Nasirabad.

SCORGIE, Mr. James, resumed charge of his duties as Professor of Mechanism and Applied Science in the College of Science.

DADABHOY—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. Byramji Dadabhoy, registrar of Bombay, the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction.

RADCLIFFE, Lieut. A. W., to officiate as military secretary to the Hon. the Governor, in addition to his duties of aide de camp, from March 27, vice Major Rivett-Carnac, proceeded to England on three months' leave.

HUGHES, Mr. W. C., to act as under secretary to Government, P.W.D., with the temporary rank of under secretary to Government during the absence of Col. W. A. Baker, R.E., on furlough.

SPRING—GILCHRIST—Messrs. F. J. E. Spring and W. G. Gilchrist, executive engineers, 4th grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Bhaunagar Division of the Kathiawar State Railways on April 4.

CANTOPHER, Mr. B. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, reported his arrival on the Marmagao-Hubli Railway on April 5.

HEATH—DOIG—Capt. J. M. Heath delivered over and Major J. M. Doig received charge of the office of the cantonment magistrate, Dessa.

KENNEDY—WARDEN—Mr. H. Kennedy delivered over and Mr. P. H. Warden received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Surat, on the 5th inst.

HOLLAND—JARDINE—Mr. H. J. Holland delivered over and Mr. A. J. Jardine received charge of the office of the district superintendent of police, Broach, on March 26.

WINTER—EBDEN—Mr. H. E. Winter delivered over and Mr. E. J. Ebden received charge of the offices of the first assistant collector and magistrate, 1st class, Thana, and railway magistrate, Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway, on April 2.

ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties in that survey and joined his new appointment of acting district superintendent of police, Sholapur.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, executing engineer, 4th grade, Kathiawar State Railways, for two years from March 21 ; Mr. J. E. Down, district superintendent of police, Ratnagiri, on medical certificate for eighteen months.

MEDICAL.

ANTHONISZ, Surg. A. H., M.B., A.M.D., is appointed substantive pro tem. secretary to the Surgeon General A.M.D.

MILITARY.

Permitted to retire from the service from the date specified :—

THACKER, Col. J., S.C., ordinary pension £456 5s., capitalised value of annuity £7,038, from April 17, to be paid in England.

SEXTON, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. M., S.C., is appointed superintendent of Army Clothing, vice Col. J. Thacker, who retires.

DOIG—Extract from Brigade orders by Brig. Gen. H. H. A. Wood, C.B., commanding Dessa Field Brigade, March 30, confirmed :—Major A. J. Doig, 26th Regiment N.I., to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Dessa, from this date, pending the appointment of an officer by Government, vice Capt. J. M. Heath, proceeded to Ahmedabad to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general. Major Doig is also invested with the power of a magistrate.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut.-Col. (Brevet Col.) T. W. R. Boisragon, Bl. S.C., to proceed to Europe on medical certificate ; Major A. G. Owen, 19th Regt. Bengal Lancers, to Europe on medical certificate ; Col. H. F. M. Boisragon, of the 4th Sikh Infantry, to Europe on medical certificate ; Major R. M. Lloyd, S.C., to Europe for nine months on medical certificate ; Conductor P. J. Ryan, P.W.D., Bengal, to Europe on medical certificate ; Surg. Major S. S. Skipton to Mahableshwur from April 18 to June 18 on the recommendation of a medical board ; Major T. W. Roberts, A Battery 2nd Brigade R.A., from March 22 to Sept. 21 in England on medical certificate ; Major G. G. H. Fulton, 11th N.I., to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the standing medical committee ; Lieut. Col. J. B. H. Boyd, 17th Foot, 2nd Battalion, for twelve months ; Quartermaster H. Jones, 66th Foot, for nine months ; and Surg. Major H. R. Greene for six months ; Surg. Major T. G. Skardon, M.D., Bl.M.D., to Europe on medical certificate ; Brig. Gen. F. A. E. Loch, C.B., commanding Aden brigade, to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, April 16.)

Appointments on H.E. the Commander in Chief's personal staff :—

BARROW—CLAREMONT—Lieut. C. T. Barrow, 26th Foot, to be military secretary, temporarily, from the 1st inst., vice Col. Cox, R.E., resigned, and to officiate as aide de camp, in addition to his duties as military secretary. He will also perform the duties of interpreter from the 8th inst., vice Capt. A. G. Spencer, appointed officiating assistant adjutant general at army headquarters ; Capt. G. W. F. Claremont, 29th Foot, to officiate as aide de camp from the 9th inst., vice Capt. Spencer.

FRANCIS—1st Sind Horse—Lieut. G. F. Francis, S.C., squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant.

Appointments, promotions, and transfers of R.A. officers :—

HOG — PEARSON — DANIELL — MINTER—SMITH—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. I. M. Hog, 2nd Brigade, promoted regimental colonel ; Capt. A. J. Pearson, No. 2 Battery, 9th Brigade, appointed to C Battery C Brigade R.A. ; Lieut. A. C. Daniell transferred from B Battery 2nd Brigade to No. 5 Battery 8th Brigade ; Lieut. J. S. Minter, N Battery 1st Brigade, and Lieut. W. A. Smith, E Battery 2nd Brigade, placed upon the Seconded List.

PEARSON—Capt. A. J. Pearson, No. 2 Battery 9th Brigade, to proceed and join E Battery A Brigade R.H.A., Peshawur.

Orders confirmed :—

DAVIDSON—Northern Division O., March 20, appointing Lieut. H. Davidson, 78th Highlanders, to command the Teethul Sanatorium during the ensuing season.

GODFRAY—Sind Frontier Force O., April 2, appointing Lieut. H. Godray, 9th N.I., to command the depot 20th N.I., vice Lieut. T. H. Mackenzie, 27th N.I., leaving the station.

FAGAN—REMINGTON—JAMES—2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) N.I. Grenadiers R.O., March 29, directing Col. G. H. H. Fagan, second in command, to officiate as commandant ; Major S. Remington (on general duty, Nusseerabad) to resume his appointment as wing commander, and to officiate as second in command ; and Major C. F. James to officiate as wing commander.

MARSHALL—4th R.N.I.—R.O., March 29, directing Major W. Marshall, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major F. F. Comyn, proceeded on leave, on medical certificate.

ASHBY—16th N.I.—R.O., March 27, directing Lieut. J. S. Ashby, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, as a temporary measure, during the absence of Capt. Watson on detachment duty.

DOIG—YATES—26th N.I.—R.O., March 23, directing Major A. J. Doig, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, and Major C. J. A. Yates, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, in succession to Lieut. Col. Ross, proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

IN the year 1879 the sum of Rs.12,569 was paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals in the Central Provinces.

THE opinion generally prevalent in Karachi is, according to the *Beacon*, that it will be an exceedingly unhealthy season. A few cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in the Bagdadee lines. The heat is already getting exceedingly oppressive.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—A correspondent at Saugor writes:—"On the 11th ult. Mr. Morris, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, Centra Provinces, arrived here. The ceremony for his reception was imposing. Triumphal arches were erected, the usual guards of Madras cavalry and infantry attended, and the guns of the Royal Artillery fired the usual salute of thirteen guns. The Hit Sabha Association, of which the Chief Commissioner is a patron, presented him with an address at the Town-hall, in which, while expressing their grateful pleasure in welcoming him amongst them, they said they had no doubt that the condition of the agricultural classes would be vastly improved if punchayet courts were started on the same principle as those in the Bombay Presidency. Regarding the advisability of imparting education in agriculture, there was no subject that had a greater claim upon the attention of the Government, since three-fourths of the people of India were engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Sabha suggested that a portion of the local funds might be properly directed towards the establishment of agricultural schools. Industry, they said, had much declined among the working classes, owing to the want of energy, education, and enterprise ; and it was with satisfaction they observed that the Chief Commissioner was doing a great deal in the matter of communications which would not only materially promote the trade of the province but would be of great convenience to the public. Mr. Morris, in reply, said he was himself inclined to favour the institution of punchayet courts, but, as far as his experience went, he did not think they were popular with the natives, and especially those of the poorer classes. He would like to see the success of the experiment that was being tried in other parts. Regarding agricultural education, there was the model farm at Nagpore, which was an excellent means of such education ; but he regretted to say that the people had generally shown little inclination to take advantage of it ; regular instruction in some branches of the industrial arts was being imparted at the normal schools, and there was a successful workshop at Saugor, where Government would be prepared to guarantee suitable instruction if the Hit Shabka would only see that a sufficient number of pupils would attend. In respect of female education, Mr. Morris expressed his gratification with what had been already done in the Saugor district, and he would like to see gentlemen in the position of those of the members of the Sabha sending their daughters to school. Referring finally to improved communications, he said that about fifty miles of the railway was ready to be opened, and he hoped that within eighteen months it would be taken up as far as Nandgaon in the Raipur district. On the morning of the 12th upwards of fifteen hundred poor people were fed by the Sabha, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks. Mr. Morris remained in the district for three weeks and left on the 31st ultimo. — *Times of India.*

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WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—APRIL 30.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels—Brevet Cols. O. R. Stokes, vice C. T. Du Plat, who retires upon full pay and a special annuity, with the honorary rank of major general; J. F. Pennycuick, C.B., vice A. C. Hawkins, C.B., who retires on full pay and a special annuity with the honorary rank of major general; C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., from the Seconded List, vice E. A. Williams, C.B., promoted to major general; G. C. Henry, upon the Seconded List; N. O. S. Turner, C.B., from the Seconded List, vice W. J. E. Grant, C.B., who retires upon full pay and a special annuity, with the honorary rank of major general; P. J. Campbell, vice the Hon. D. M. Fraser, C.B., promoted major general; A. W. Twiss, vice W. W. Barry, C.B., promoted major general; R. Curtis, vice H. P. Yates, C.B., promoted major general; A. Brendon, vice N. O. S. Turner, C.B,, promoted major general; Cols. C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., from the Seconded List, to complete the establishment for India; and G. H. J. Fraser, from the Seconded List, to complete the establishment for India.

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G. K. Taylor, from the Supernumerary List, to be lieutenant colonel, vice R. R. Jones, appointed a commanding officer of auxiliary artillery; Capt. H. L. Mackenzie (late Bengal) retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of major; Lieut. A. H. P. Turner to be lieutenant on the Seconded List, on appointment to the Hyderabad Contingent.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers to have a step of honorary rank upon retirement, viz. :—

To be lieutenant generals—Major Generals J. W. Domville, Royal Artillery; H. P. Goodenough, Royal Artillery; C. W. Younghusband, C.B., Royal Artillery; A. Thompson, Royal Artillery; E. H. Fisher, Royal Artillery, who retire upon pensions and extra annuities; J. R. Gibson, C.B., Royal Artillery, who retires upon full pay and extra annuities.

To be major generals—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Cols. C. R. Hill, Royal Artillery; J. E. Hope, Royal Artillery, who retire upon a pension and extra annuity; J. De Havilland, Royal Artillery; G. A. Wilkinson, Royal Artillery; H. R. Simpson, Royal Artillery, who retire upon pensions and extra annuities.

The following promotions to the rank of major general to take place in consequence of the foregoing retirements, viz. :—Col. W. W. Barry, C.B., Royal Artillery, vice Domville; Col. the Hon. D. M'Dowall Fraser, C.B., Royal Artillery, vice Goodenough; Col. H. Peel Yates, C.B., Royal Artillery, vice Younghusband; Col. J. E. Michell, C.B., Royal Artillery, vice Thompson; Col. N. O. S. Turner, C.B., Royal Artillery, vice Fisher; Col. E. A. Williams, C.B., Royal Artillery, vice Gibbon.

Lieut. Col. E. T. W. Purcell, Royal Artillery, to be colonel.

Capt. S. G. Fairtclough, Royal Artillery, to have the local rank of major whilst employed as an instructor at the Royal Military College at Kingston, in the Dominion of Canada.

THE Sealkote correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says that the rumour at Sealkote is that a permanent Resident is to be attached to the Court of the Maharaja of Kashmir, and that this change will be accompanied by the formation of the inevitable British cantonment.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Colonels Saunders and Greene, Royal Horse Artillery, being the two senior colonels on the roster for foreign service, have been placed under orders for India. Such an act of vigour on the part of the authorities is as gratifying as it is unexpected. No date has, however, been fixed for the embarkation of these officers, one of whom, we presume, will proceed to Bangalore.

THE Marine Survey Department at Calcutta, which was hitherto attached to the Civil Department, has been transferred to the Military Department under the Government of India from April 1, so that all payments on account of that establishment, involving a cost of about Rs.56,000 a year, will be made in future by the Presidency paymaster, instead of by the civil auditor.

INDIAN TEAS AT MELBOURNE.—The precise amount of the Government contribution to the Tea Syndicate has not as yet been fixed, but we (*Indian Tea Gazette*) have good reason for believing that it will not be much less than Rs.10,000. The operations of the Syndicate are necessarily to a considerable extent dependent upon the amount of the Government grant, and, therefore, at present, matters are somewhat in abeyance. However, there is ample time.

THE doubt which prevailed as to whether Eurasians and Anglo-Indians are eligible for direct appointments to the native Civil Service is set at rest by a letter from the Government in the Home Department, in which it is laid down that the terms of the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, Section 6, admit of the appointment of Eurasians and Anglo-Indiuns, as well as of pure natives, to the offices hitherto reserved for covenanted civilians. "And the claims," the letter goes on to say, "of such persons of this class as may be of conspicuous merit and ability will doubtless receive due consideration from the local Government."—*Bombay Gazette.*

ICE FOR INDIA.—We are glad to be able to state that the General Ice Factory Company (Limited), of London, will soon have their contracts completed for the erection of the three first factories they have undertaken to erect for the North West Provinces and Oudh Ice Company. The Allahabad factory buildings are completed and the machinery is being put up. The Lucknow and Agra factories are well advanced, and the machines are *en route.* The success which has attended the operations of the three large presidency factories erected by the London Company will, we anticipate, extend itself to the North West Company. We believe that three additional factories of ten ton capacity each per diem will be erected next cold weather at Benares, Cawnpore, and Delhi. The Bombay Company have now twenty tons of plant and machinery, also the Bengal Company the same amount; each capable of producing twenty tons of ice per diem. The capital for the Karachi Company has been subscribed for a five-ton factory, and another for Patna is in course of formation, so that we shall in future be well supplied with ice, at a price which will place it within the reach of all classes of the community.—*Indian Herald.*

IT will be no surprise, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to hear that the engineers of the Punjab Northern State Railway have moved the date for the opening of the line to Rawul Pindi another month forward. We have good authority for saying that the line will be running into that station by June 1, though possibly not open for public traffic. It is also probable that the line will have to be closed when the rains come on, on account of the inevitable sinking and consolidating of the earthwork. We ought not to lose sight of the fact that the work to be done on this line has been, and is, extremely heavy, and, indeed, quite out of the ordinary run of work that is usual on Indian railways. Orders have been received from Government that the line must be laid to Peshawur, and we believe Kohat, by November 1; this order, of course, not including the Indus bridges at Attock and Kushalgar. There is, however, an inability to carry out, though not to dictate, an impossibility; and for this trifling reason we are inclined to believe that the lines to Kohat and Peshawur will not be open for general traffic and in good working order before the end of next cold season.

DR. SMITH'S RESIGNATION.—The *Englishman*, in consequence of other versions having appeared, gives the following account of the circumstances which led to Dr. Smith's resignation:—"Dr. Smith wrote a letter to Dr. Payne as surgeon general, bringing to his notice certain facts which he considered to bear on the question of hospital diets. In reply to this letter Dr. Payne pointed out what appeared to him defects in Dr. Smith's argument, and suggested that, on reconsideration, he might wish to withdraw his letter, adding that, it required to forward it, he (Dr. Payne) would be compelled to adopt a certain specified line of criticism upon it. Dr. Smith appears to have resented this as an insult and a threat, and tendered his resignation in consequence. Thereupon Dr. Payne pointed out to Dr. Smith that he had misconstrued his meaning, and that no threat was intended, but Dr. Smith still considered himself insulted. He was, however, persuaded to consult his friends, and, on their advice, he consented to withdraw his resignation. Subsequently, for reasons which have not transpired, he altered his mind, and the resignation was not withdrawn. Dr. Payne was never ordered to apologise for anything, or to cancel the correspondence, as the *Patriot* alleges, but he, of his own accord, told Dr. Smith that he was willing to assure him that he had intended no insult, and expressed his regret that Dr. Smith should have formed so erroneous an opinion."

PERSIAN GULF.—The only daughter of his Highness Seyyid Toorkee died at Muscat, March 29, in childbirth. The lady was married to her cousin, Stareb bin Thorseynee, in 1877, and died at the early age of twenty-one. Over two thousand persons followed the lady's remains to their last resting-place, and the British Consulate flag was lowered half mast in respect to the memory of the deceased. An American barque, the *Joseph A. Ropes*, and a Frech schooner lying in port, paid similar marks of respect to the deceased lady. The Sultan, who appeared terribly grief-stricken, followed the bier on foot to the cemetery. Judging from the respect paid to his Highness whenever occasion offers, there cannot be much doubt that he is a popular ruler, and yet from the frequent attempts made to subvert his authority the inference likely to be drawn is that he is otherwise. I do not myself think the action of the turbulent Bedouins a gauge of public opinion, for it is not a change of rulers they seek but anarchy. That he is a weak ruler I will not gainsay, but this is, in a great measure, owing to circumstances. Treaty engagements with European Powers have much to do with this. Instead of strengthening his hold on the country they have helped to relax it. Active support will alone make the Sultan's authority respected and give the country peace. The famine-stricken fugitives from Mekran are flocking to the date plantations in Oman in search of employment. From the Semayel valley to Mullrah strings of emigrants are everywhere met with tramping along seeking food. At present it is only distress, but between distress and starvation with these poor creatures there is but one step. Prom the Island of Kishm we have news of the discovery of a new salt mine conveniently situate as regards carriage, and the quality of the yield is said to be superior to khakoo, the best production of the Persian Gulf mines at present. It is also said that a mineral oil, closely resembling kerosine, has been found in the same island. His Highness the Sultan of Muscat is stimulating his subjects to open up a trade in indiarubber, which yields his brother of Zanzibar a large revenue. Indiarubber is said to be a natural production of the country, and specimens of the gum have been sent to America.—Correspondent of *Bombay Gazette.*

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HOME NEWS.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN VETERAN.—We have to record the death of Lieut. General Oliver Paget Bourke, which occurred on Wednesday last at Kingstown. The late general obtained his first commission in the army as ensign in December, 1835, and served with the 17th Regiment during the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan and Beluchistan, including the storm and capture of Ghuznee and of Khelat, and various skirmishes. He also served in the Crimea at the siege of Sebastopol, in command of the regiment, from December, 1854, to February, 1855. He had received the medal for Ghuznee, medal with clasp for Sebastopol, the Turkish Medal, and the Fifth Class of the Order of the Medjidie. For some time the deceased General was an Exon of Yeomen of the Guard, her Majesty's Bodyguard. He was promoted to captain in November, 1844; became major in December, 1852; lieutenant colonel, September, 1855; colonel, August, 1860; major general, March, 1868; and lieutenant general, October 1, 1877.

CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP.—Messrs. Cooverjee Bomonjee and Byramjee Nusserwanjee state that the partnership existing between them under the style of N. Nusserwanjee and Co. in Calcutta, Nowrojee and Co. in Hong Kong, and B. Nusserwanjee and Co. in London, having expired on March 31, 1880, by effluxion of time, Mr. Cooverjee Bomonjee Guzder will liquidate all the accounts of the firms. Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee, referring to the same, states that he will continue on his own account the English business both in Calcutta and London under the style of B. Nusserwanjee and Co.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The report states that the loss on exchange during the half-year was £2,714. This sum, with that previously standing at the debit of exchange equalisation account—viz., £2,609, makes a total of £5,524 to be provided for. Of this the directors have charged £2,200 to profit and loss account, and £3,124 to the reserve fund (equalisation dividend account), thus writing off the whole loss. The amount at the credit of profit and loss account for the half-year is £9,547, which, with the balance brought forward, £157, makes a total of £9,705. Out of this the directors recommend a dividend of 4 per cent. (making 7½ per cent. for the year), free of income-tax. This will absorb £9,600, leaving £105 to be carried forward to the next half-year.

TAMBRACHERRY COFFEE ESTATES COMPANY.—The report of the special committee contains the following:—The committee report that their representations have been met by Mr. Pasteur, on behalf of the vendors, by the following proposals:—1. That the 8,000 shares, constituting the present subscribed capital of the company, shall be divided into 5,000 A shares and 3,000 B shares. 2. That the B shares shall not be entitled to dividend until the A shares have received 5 per cent., but that the B shares shall take the surplus profits of any season up to 5 per cent. 3. That if in any season the profits shall be sufficient to pay more than 5 per cent. on each class the surplus profits shall be divided equally between them. 4. That in the event of a winding-up of the company both classes shall be entitled to rank equally in the distribution of assets."

THE SILVER MARKET.—The determination of the India Council to reduce the amount of drafts to be tendered for on Wednesday has, in completely changing the whole aspect of the silver market and its surroundings, created a much better demand and brought many more buyers to the front. On Friday a few thousand pounds' worth of refined bars realised 52¼d. per ounce standard, but any large business is at present out of the question, pending the arrival of further remittances. We do not, however, know that there is much silver on the way here. The consignment by the Royal Mail steamer, which arrived a few days ago, has already been thoroughly cleared, and there will be no further West Indian supplies for nearly another fortnight. Besides this, the monthly vessels from Chili do not now bring any large amounts. The remittances from the United States seem, to all appearances, to have ceased, while supplies from Germany are not at present to be thought of. Mexican dollars have likewise changed hands at 52¼d. per ounce, but here again supplies are exhausted with no immediate chance of any supplementary stocks. At the same time the China demand for the coins is, we understand, on a sufficiently large scale to absorb any amounts that may be brought to this market. The Indian rates for four months' sight bank bills on London are firm at 1s. 8¼d. The Hong Kong rate has advanced to 3s. 10¾d., and we heard that the Shanghai rate had again risen, although unable to obtain a higher quotation than 5s. 3⅜d. Rupee paper has further improved in demand and value, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. being quoted at the last at 85⅝ to 85⅞, and the Four per Cents. at 79¼ to 79¾.—*Times.*

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.—The Earl of Aberdeen presided at a public meeting in Willis's Rooms, London, on Wednesday, to promote the extension of religious ministration on board the shipping around our shores and abroad, and the barges navigating our canals. The report of the Missions to Seamen, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C., showed that the income for 1879 was £1,159 over that of the previous year, being £15,237 7s. 6d. The sphere of the society's operations afloat has been very greatly enlarged since its formation in 1856. By the latest official returns—those for December 31, 1878—it appears that, though the total number of sailing and steam vessels of the mercantile marine registered as belonging to the United Kingdom is slightly less now than in 1856, the tonnage is one-half more, and the men navigating them one-third more. There are now 25,254 such vessels of 6,492,121 tons, manned by 267,616 men. The increase has been mainly in steam vessels, which are now three times as many, with six times as much tonnage as in 1856. The tonnage of the sailing ships belonging to the United Kingdom is 259,000 tons more than when this society was founded, though they are 3,200 less in actual number. When we add to those belonging to the United Kingdom the ships registered in our colonies, many of which come to our shores, and all of which demand special spiritual provision, it appears that there is a combined increase of 2,600 vessels, the tonnage and men increasing in the same ratio as for the United Kingdom only. The grand total of the merchant shipping registered in the British Empire is now 38,616 ships of 8,329,421 tons, manned by 358,158 men. None of these vessels carry chaplains.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The directors announce that they are prepared to receive tenders for conveyance by steamer from Liverpool or Birkenhead to Bombay, *viâ* Suez Canal, of 2,000 tons steel rails, &c., deliverable between the 12th instant and 10th proximo. Particulars and forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the company, 3, New Broad-street, E.C., or at the office of Messrs. H. N. Hughes and Co. of Harvey-buildings, Liverpool. Tenders must state the name of steamer and date of sailing, and must be lodged at the London office before noon on Friday next.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—The board of directors give notice that they are prepared to renew, for a further period of seven years, the £615,300 debentures, bearing this interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, which were issued on June 4, 1873, and which will fall due on the 4th proximo. The proprietors of these bonds who desire their renewal should communicate their wish, in writing, to the managing director, C. C. Johnston, at 29, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C., prior to Monday, the 17th instant, and they will subsequently be advised by letter when the bonds should be lodged for the purpose of endorsement. The proprietors of bonds who do not desire their renewal should also communicate with the office before the same date, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for paying them off.

THE INDIAN RUPEE AND THE DEPRECIATION IN THE PRICE OF SILVER.—An association is in course of formation by Mr. E. J. Watherston, of Pall-mall East, the object of which is to obtain the abolition of the duty upon manufactured silver plate, in the interests of the Indian rupee. It is proposed that a deputation shall wait upon Lord Hartington, at the India-office, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Government to the anomalous position of the silver market, and the inexpediency of maintaining a tax which has the effect of limiting the demand for the raw material for manufacturing purposes.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following gentlemen have satisfactorily passed their final examination (law of real and personal property, common law and equity), held at the Inns of Court in March:—Mr. Syud Abdur Rahman and Mr. Peary Lall Roy, of the Inner Temple; Mr. Mohammed Hussein Hakim and Mr. Krishna Nath Mitra, of Lincoln's-inn. Mr. W. C. Niblett (Benares), of the Inner Temple, has satisfactorily passed the examination in Roman Law. The following gentlemen were called to the bar on April 21:—Mr. Abul Fazl Mahomed Abdur Rahman (Calcutta), Mr. Peary Lall Roy (Barisal), Downing College, Cambridge, both of the Inner Temple; Mr. Abul Hassan Khan (Patna), Mr. Abdul Haleem (Mirzapore), Mr. Muhammad Serajuddin (Mirzapore), all of the Middle Temple; and Mr. Muhammad Hussein Hakim (Bombay), of Lincoln's-inn. Arrivals.—Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, from Calcutta; Mr. J. B. Chatterjee and Mr. T. N. Chatterjee, also from Calcutta; Mr. M. P. Kharegat, to compete for the Indian Medical Service.—*Journal National Indian Association.*

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Mr. Augustus Harris will produce on Saturday next at Drury Lane, on a very grand scale, a new ballet entitled "Les Sirènes." Nothing, we understand, will be spared in any department to make it worthy of the boards on which it is to be produced and of the reputation for spectacle which the present able management has already acquired.

Mr. FAWCETT AND INDIA.—We have received from the committee formed to promote Mr. Fawcett's election in Hackney the following address, which has been sent to them numerously signed by natives of all parts of India:—"To the Electors of Hackney.—Gentlemen, we, the undersigned inhabitants of different parts of British India, have learnt with great satisfaction that you have again returned Mr. Henry Fawcett as your representative in the British House of Commons. We felt not a little anxious when we heard it rumoured that a strong opposition would be offered to Mr. Fawcett's election, but the result of the elections has afforded a most welcome relief to all Indians who are familiar with the history of the arduous and unremitting labours of Mr. Fawcett for the advancement of the welfare of the people of this country. In the present political condition of India Parliament is the arbiter of the destinies of her myriad millions, but under the laws of the British Constitution she has no direct representation in Parliament. She must, therefore, look to the disinterested and philanthropic labours of the representatives of British constituencies for the advocacy of

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her cause, the conservation of her rights and interests, and the redress of her grievances. Owing, however, to her geographical position, to the peculiar character of her administrative organisation, and to differences arising from the diversities of the religions, languages, manners, and customs of her people, India labours under a serious disadvantage. Her wants, wishes, and sentiments cannot be readily brought to the notice of members of Parliament in such a vivid way as to enable them to realise the sacred responsibilities which devolve upon them as the representatives of the great British nation in respect of this distant dependency, the fate of which an All-wise Providence has linked with that of England, and the best interests of which are committed to their care, consideration, and control. Mr. Fawcett, by statutory law your representative, under the immutable laws of Divine justice the champion of the poor, the weak, and the oppressed throughout the British Empire, has been one of the few who have familiarised themselves with the condition of India, mastered the details of Indian administration, and been the foremost in lending their voice to the mute millions of India, in advocating their natural claims to just and good government, and in demonstrating that the true interests of India and England are identical. The services Mr. Fawcett has rendered to India are too numerous and too well known to require recapitulation. While we feel deeply thankful to him for his earnest and unceasing advocacy of our national cause, we are not the less beholden to you for putting him, before and now, in a position to give the benefit of his rare intellectual gifts, generous sympathies, and practical wisdom to the millions of this country by his presence in the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom. It is through your kindness India is enabled to look forward to continued assistance from Mr. Fawcett, and we therefore consider it our duty to convey to you this earnest expression of our sense of gratitude."—*Times.*

INDIA-OFFICE.—Mr. William Lindsay has been appointed private secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne. Mr. W. J. Maitland has been appointed assistant private secretary and précis writer to the Marquis of Hartington.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

ARCHIBALD—April 28, at Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Professor E. Douglas Archibald, H.M. Bengal Educational Service, a daughter.

DAVIS—April 26, at 115, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, the wife of Lieut. Col. Arthur Davis, Bombay Army, a daughter.

WHELER—April 27, at Emberton, Newport Pagnell, the wife of William Alfred Wheler, of the P. and O.S.N. Co., and formerly of the Indian Navy.

MARRIAGES.

GRAINGER—DE CRUZ—April 28, at the Registrar's office, Poole, Frederick William Grainger, to Adelina Caroline, widow of Andrew De Cruz, of Calcutta.

HEMSTED—AWDRY—April 27, at Corsham, Wilts, Arthur Hemsted, Bengal Medical Service, to Emily Jane, daughter of the Rev. Charles Hill Awdry, M.A.

LOW—HOLLOWAY—April 27, at Upper Clapton, the Rev. Albert Low, to Ellen, daughter of William Holloway, C.S.I., of Woodford, formerly of Madras.

MANSFIELD—EVEN—April 29, at Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Edward Mansfield, to Caroline Alicia, daughter of the late G. R. Even, of Mirzapore, East Indies.

DEATHS.

CARNEGIE—April 29, at 13, Woburn-place, Priscilla Maria Fullerton Carnegie, the wife of Major General George H. Carnegie, and daughter of the late Col. Howard Wakefield, Bengal Army.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEECH—April 5, at Secunderabad, the wife of Surgeon Lionel Beech, 1st M.N.I., a son.

CASSELS—April 10, at Bandora-hill, the wife of J. A. Cassels, a son.

CLIFFORD—April 7, at Saharunpore, the wife of W. H. Clifford, D.P.W., a daughter.

COFFIN—April 2, at Motiharrie, the wife of S. E. Coffin, a daughter.

EXSHAW—March 30, at Sarun, the wife of G. W. Exshaw, a daughter.

FITZCLARENCE—March 16, at Aldowrie, Agra Pateras, Ceylon, the wife of H. E. Fitzclarence, a son.

GRAHAM—April 6, at Peshawur, the wife of Major T. Graham, R.A., a daughter.

HEADLAM—April 10, at Girgaum, the wife of A. S. Headlam, accountant, P.W.D., a daughter.

HORDERN—March 30, at Rangoon, the wife of Peter Hordern, a son.

HUDSON—April 6, at Dharwar, the wife of Mr. J. R. Hudson, P.W.D., a son.

HUNT—April 3, at Umballa, the wife of Capt. H. Vere Hunt, S.A.C.G., a son.

IRWIN—April 4, at Madras, the wife of A. C. Irwin, a son.

MAGOR—April 11, at Calcutta, the wife of R. B. Magor, a daughter.

MONRO—April 7, at Allahabad, the wife of Frank J. Monro, a son.

NIGHTINGALE—April 13, at Cawnpore, the wife of G. E. Nightingale, a daughter.

SHORTT—March 15, at Ercaud, the wife of Retired Deputy Surgeon General John Shortt, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., &c., a son.

SMITH—April 9, at Onao, the wife of Col. O. L. Smith, Oudh Police, twin daughters.

SMITH—April 9, at Mulligodee House, Kandy, Mrs. A. Forbes Smith, a daughter.

STEPHEN—April 8, at Ludhiana, the wife of Carr Stephen, a son.

TOLLER—April 1, at Dickoya, Ceylon, the wife of H. M. Toller, late captain 11th Foot, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DIAS—MARKS—April 7, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Rajkote, by the Rev. Father J. I. De Silva, John M. Dias, pleader, eldest son of the late Mathew Dias, Esq., to Emily Louisa, only daughter of V. Marks.

EDWARDES—TROTTER—March 29, at Calcutta, William Cuthbert, eldest son of the late Capt. W. F. B. Edwardes, R.N., to Mabel Annie, second daughter of W. H. Trotter, Esq.

HUTCHINGS—BANKS—March 30, at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, by the Rev. W. F. Kelly, M.A., senior colonial and military chaplain, Robert Huntriss Hutchings, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Beatrice Caroline, eldest daughter of the late George Fletcher Banks Esq., fleet surgeon, R.N., Pendyffryn, Southsea.

HODDING—MACGREGOR—April 9, at Arrowah, John Hodding, Chittowly Factory, Chuprah, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Macgregor.

PARRY—HADENQUE—March 30, at Calcutta, Alfred, third son of Thomas Parry, of Liverpool, to Octavie, daughter of the late A. N. Hadenque, of Jamalpore.

ROZARIO—CABRAL—At Ahmednuggur, in St. John's Chapel, by the Very Rev. Father Neumeller, S. J. J. E. De Rozario, assistant apothecary H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, to Alexandra (Allie) Susan Janet Cabral, daughter of Mrs. A. M. Cabral and late Lewis Cabral, Esq., Nazir, Ahmednuggur.

RUSHTON—FOLGER—April 8, at Calcutta, Hayward P. Rushton, to Helen Denison.

DEATHS.

CARRISON—April 7, at Toondla, Mr. John Richmond Carrison.

CLARKE—April 7, at Allahabad, Lieut. Col. Clarke, 72nd Highlanders.

COPE—April 11, at Coompta, John Albert Cope, late engineer, "West's Patent Press Company," aged 52.

DOWSON—March 26, at Nipani, near Wolhapur, Bombay, Mary Kathleen, daughter of E. Dowson, assistant superintendent of telegraphs, aged one year and eleven days.

FRASER—At Madras, Mr. Francis Fraser, son of the late Mr. George Fraser, aged 48.

GALL—March 28, at Chakrata, N.W.P., Minnie Isabella, daughter of Capt. Herbert Reay Gall, aged two years.

GUNTER—April 11, at Landour, Hugh Clement, son of Capt. H. Gunter, 73rd Regiment, aged one year.

HOLDSWORTH—April 5, at Mussoorie, the wife of John J. Holdsworth, Esq., and daughter of John H. Bridgman, Esq., of Goruckpore, aged 27.

IRVINE—March 14, at Waltair, Madras, Octavius B. Irvine, of the M.C.S.

KERR—April 27, at Rawul Pindi, Punjab, Mary Cecil, infant daughter of Lord Ralph and Lady Anne Kerr.

M'BRIDE—April 3, at Bangalore, Grace Gertrude, the wife of John James M'Bride, aged 39.

M'INTYRE—March 30, at Nellore, Mary Anne, the child of Mrs. S. M'Intyre, aged 10 years.

O'LEARY—April 2, *en route* to Quetta, W. A. O'Leary, apothecary, Bombay Subordinate Medical Department, aged 36.

PIGOTT—April 6, at Calcutta, Alice Isabel, the wife of Mr. W. E. Pigott.

RAFFIN—April 13, at Bombay, Edward George, the beloved child of Captain E. C. Raffin, steamship *Pearl*, aged 2 years.

ROWE—March 28, at Dibrugarh, Zoe St. George, the child of Richard and Florence Rowe, aged three years.

SAUNDERS—April 29, at Murree, Charlie G. B. Saunders, second lieutenant 10th Royal Hussars, son of Col. Saunders, R.H.A., aged 20.

SMITH—April 9, at Mao, May, infant daughter of Col. O. L. Smith, Oudh police.

SWANSEGER—April 13, at Bombay, Margaret, widow of the late Charles Goswin Swanseger, late assistant, pay examiner's office, aged 32.

WILLICK—April 9, at Madras, Richard Alexander Willick, aged 29.

THE quantity of tea exported from Calcutta in March last amounted to 1,264,383lb., as compared with 1,349,958lb. in March, 1879.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.—The sixth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Thursday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Church-lane, to adopt the directors' report and the audited accounts for the year ending December 31, 1879. Mr. Vundrawundass Purshotumdass, the chairman of the board of directors, presided. The report and the accounts, printed copies of which had been circulated, were taken as read, and were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs.70 per whole and Rs.17½ per quarter share was declared, and made payable to the registered shareholders of the company, and a sum of Rs.45,259-8-10 was appropriated—viz., to reserve fund Rs.40,000; insurance fund account, Rs.2,000; to deterioration of machinery acconnt, Rs.2,000; remuneration to mill hands at Madras, Rs.1,000; and the balance of Rs.259-8-10 to the next year's account. Messrs. Vundrawundass Purshotumdass and Cursetjee Manockjee Sethna were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Tribhowundass Venidass were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs.125 to each. A vote of thanks to the chairman, the secretaries and treasurers, and their agent for the very able manner in which they conducted the affairs of the company, closed the meeting.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 27. Cicero, Bangkok; Titian (s), Bussorah; Mary, Bangkok; Grantully Castle (s), Capetown, &c.; Artist, Calcutta.—28. Priam (s), Penang, &c.—29. Amarapoora (s), Rangoon; City of London (s), Australia.—30. Priam (s), Penang.—May 1. Charlton (s), Hong Kong.—3. Howick (s), Akyab; City of Venice (s), Calcutta; Batavia (s), Bombay; Lambert (s), Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.—April 6. Chyebassa (s), London; Oriental (s), Colombo; Medina (s), Rangoon.—8. Hindostan (s), Singapore.—9. Satara (s), Camorta.—10. City of Hankow, London.—11. Asia (s), Singapore.—12. Scindia (s), Bombay; Columbian, Jeddah.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 1.—City of Carthage (s), Glasgow and Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—April 10. Malda (s), Bussorah; Tanjore (s), Sydney; H.M.S. Jumna, Portsmouth; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Shanghai; Galatea, Cardiff.—11. I.G. Dalhousie (s) and Czarewitch, Karachi; Timor (s), Cardiff.—12. Royal Minstrel (s), Karachi; H.M.S. Euphrates (s), Portsmouth; Chupra (s), Rangoon.—13. Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; Java (s), Karachi; Edmond Gabrielle, Mauritius.—14. King Arthur (s), Jeddah; Khiva (s), Suez; Italia (s), Liverpool; Arrow (s), Jamnuggur.—15. Pearl (s), Kutch and Mandevie; Sela, Mauritius; Canute, North Shields.—16. India (s), Calcutta; Avoca (s), Sydney.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 29.—Patterdale (s), Shields; Lord Eslington (s), Cardiff.

MADRAS.—April 10. Petunia, Coast; Petunia, Algoa Bay; St. Helena, East London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 29.—Duke of Buccleuch, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 29. Archos, Anjer; Figogna, Algoa Bay; Alma, Hong Kong; Norman Court, Point de Galle; Celestial Empire, Aden; Charger, Hong Kong; Gratitude, Natal; Boadicea (s), Natal; Oimara, Penang; Ocean Queen, Mauritius; Isle of the South, Singapore; Prins Hendrik (s), Batavia; Reina Mercedes (s), Singapore; Thomas Stephens, Rangoon; Isle of the South and Smidt, Singapore.—30. Œnone, Bombay.—May 1. Mofussilite, Madras; Floors Castle, Shanghai; Eastern Monarch, Calcutta; Ambassador, Shanghai; Ellen Goodspeed, Yokohama; Deccan, East Indies; Charlton, Hong Kong; Legislator (s), Calcutta; India (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—April 6. Sir John Lawrence (s).—8. Ellora (s).—9. Reliance (s) and Gannet (s).—10. Simla (s), Viceroy (s), City of Canterbury (s), Shah Jehan (s), Deva, and British Ambassador.—11. Medina (s), Shahzada (s), Pleiades (s), Duke of Devonshire (s), Pericles, and Knight Companion.—12. County of Dumfries.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 1.—Dorundo (s), Madras, Colombo, and London.

BOMBAY.—April 10. Umballa (s), Kutch *via* Kattyawar; Teheran (s), Venice, &c.—11. Columbia (s), Liverpool *via* the Canal; Macedonia (s), Karachi; H.M.S. Dryad, Trincomalee and Rangoon.—12. G. W. W. Ward (s), Liverpool.—13. I.G. Tenasserim (s), I.G. Dalhousie (s), and I.G. Czarewitch, Karachi; Latona, Rangoon.—14. Geelong (s), Shanghai; Coconada (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi.—15. Malda (s), Calcutta and Coasts.—16. Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf; Marlborough (s), Pondicherry; Liddesdale (s), Havre.

MADRAS.—April 9. Khandalla (s), Bombay.—10. Duke of Sutherland (s), Calcutta.—14. Himalaya (s), Rangoon and northern ports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

April 30.—Duke of Sutherland (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Khiva*, April 14.—From Southampton: Lieut. W. W. Purdon, Second Lieuts. G. E. Gore, R. L. Sandwith, F. B. J. Campbell, H. P. Shekleton, E. D. Seeres, F. A. Adams, C. J. C. A. M'Arthur, F. Bunny, and Vane, Mr. W. H. Phelps, Mr. F. Morris, Mr. G. Townley, Mrs. Hewett and three children, and Mrs. Hall. From Malta: Capt. M'Causland. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Townsend and infant. From Brindisi: Mr. H. Griffiths, Mr. T. G. Wilkinson, Mr. J. M. Skinner, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Surg. Gen. A. D. Home, Mr. A. A. E. Robertson, Mr. J. G. Shephard, and Mrs. Phelps. From Suez: Surg. A. Flood, R.N., Mrs. F. Skinner, and Cassum Hossan.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Teheran*, May 1.—From Bombay: Sir A. Aubuthnot, Mr. J. Dom, Mr. E. T. Roberts, Mr. A. R. Daly, Mr. Boileau, Mr. John Payne, Dr. and Mrs. Binsley, child, and infant, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. W. Payne, Hon. Mr. Justice Spankie, Mr. C. T. Knyvet, Rev. J. Sharpe, Mr. T. W. Rawlins, Mr. Plowden, Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Miss Cooper, Mr. Ashwood, Mr. W. Den Peel, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Lowis, and Mr. Watson. From Alexandria: Mr. Rouget and Mr. C. Boghese.

AT VENICE.—Per *Teheran*, May 4.—From Bombay: Mr. H. Berger, Mr. R. G. Hardy, Miss Stainsburn, Col. and Mrs. Bonus, Mr. M'Farlane, Mr. E. B. Powell, Dr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. A. W. Chapman, Major Shirley, Mr. H. and Mr. G. Smith, Mr. A. P. Maudsley, Mr. G. E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Spens, Mr. T. M. Stewart, Miss Stewart, child, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mr. E. Douglas, Mrs. F. R. Ditmas, and Mr. Clifford and two children. From Alexandria: Lieut. and Mr. S. Gilmore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Wistow Hall*, April 9.—For Liverpool: Mrs. Lucas, infant, and two children, Mrs. W. R. Craster, infant, and child, Rev. Mr. Dully, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Master Leonard Deas, Miss Ida Deas, Rev. Mr. and Miss Valentine, Mr. H. V. S. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and two children, Mrs. J. R. Marett, two infants, and two children, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Gordon, Major E. W. and Mrs. West, Miss Lilian West, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ryal and two children, Mr. F. F. Hensley, Mr. and Mrs. Spring and child, Mr. E. A. Hardoon, Major W. J. Davis, Major R. M. Lloyd, Mrs. M'Grigor, and Mrs. Snodgrass.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Pera*, April 2.—For Melbourne: Mrs. Wood and two children, Private G. Pearce and children, and Mr. A. Vanrenen. For Aden: Mr. R. H. C. Thompson. For Brindisi: Mr. W. Duncan. For Venice: Mrs. Hœrnle, Mrs. Walter, Mr. J. W. Duthy, Mr. A. C. Hammond, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Beatson, Mrs. Sconce, and child, Miss Rose, Mrs. Harrison, Misses E. C. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wells, Col. and Mrs. Tierney, Mrs. L. R. Tottenham and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson. For Southampton: Mrs. W. Duncan, Miss Sherwin, Mr. G. H. Dupuis, Mr. F. W. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. S. Hanney and three children, Mrs. Murray and child, Mrs. Bush, Dr. Ralph Moore, Mr. J. S. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brooks and child, Mrs. Robertson and child, Mr. D. Morgan, Mrs. F. H. Pellew and two children, Messrs. W. Usborne, J. Price, J. Lintott, W. Newton, G. M'Innes, D. Alexander, Law, Reinham, Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. D. M'Grigor, and Mr. and Mrs. Broad and child.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mirzapore*, April 21.—For Bombay: Lady Fergusson and child, Misses Fergusson, Mr. H. J. Fergusson, Capt. Bell, Lieuts. T. H. Smith, Hon. W. Eden, Capt. M'Gillivray, Lieuts. James E. Anderson, W. Noble, Major and Mrs. Horsford, Mr. Vivian, Col. Fraser, and Lieut. M'Farlane. For Aden: Lieut. Noble. For Suez: Mr. Breeze, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Mornington For Port Said: Mr. Collier. For Malta: Col. Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mrs. Hill, two daughters, and son, Admiral Popoff and aide-de-camp, Mr. Pesel, and Mr. Cobo. For Gibraltar: Mr. M'Carthy, Mr. and Mrs Gleadow, Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mrs. Dugdale, Mr. Kaibel, Mr. Recano, Mr. Rugeroni, Mr. Bagetto, and Mr. Ryder.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Zambesi*, April 30.—For Bombay: Mrs. Manson. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. P. Scott and child, Dr. and Mrs. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and child, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Dennis, and Mr. J. W. Cherry. For Alexandria: Major and Mrs. Keogh and child, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Jeffray.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Kaisar-i-Hind*, April 17.—For Southampton: Miss Hume, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. P. Watts, three children, and infant, Mrs. Ffennell, Rev. W. J. Ffennell, Mrs. W. E. Neale, child and infant, Mrs. Prinsep and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Meakin, Mrs. R. M. Clifford, two children, and infant, Mrs. Pennycuick and three children, Mrs. Symons and two infants, Mr. W. Gilbert, Count Van den Steen, Mrs. Pitcher, two children, and infant, Mr. Alfred Stanton, Dr. and Mrs. Goldsmith and infant, Mr. E. S. Trafford, Mr. and Mrs. Keilly and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Tracey and two children, Mrs. Black, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Blake, child, and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Fairweather, child, and two infants, Mrs. Fred Venning, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Masson and infant, Mr. J. C. Hammer, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lawrence, Mrs. H. M. Crichton and child, Dr. and Mrs. E. Selous, four children, and two infants, Mrs. Howard, Mr. E. Douglas, Mrs. Hardwicke Jancone-ki and child, Col. W. A. Baker, Mr. W. Price, Mrs. F. R. Ditmas, Mr. J. M. Stewart and three boys, Miss Jenner, Major T. J. Sunderland, Miss Plowden, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. and Miss Strutt, Miss Mabel Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Burkill and two children, Major D. G. Pitcher, Mrs. P. Storey and three children, Mrs. H. Tootil, Mr. Buxey, Hon. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Boileau, Mr. A. R. Daly, Mr. R. Anderson, Mr. E. R. Dadachanjee, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, three children, and infant, Mrs. J. M. Richardson, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. H. Mainwaring, Mr. H. C. Weeks, Mr. M. J. Wilson, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. H. Hopkins, and Col. and Misses Thacker. For Brindisi: Surg. Major and Mrs. E. C. Bensley, child, and infant, Hon. R. Spankie, Mr., Mrs., and two Misses Lowis, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Inglis, Mr. Chas. F. Knyvet, Mr. E. T. Roberts, Mr. F. G. Ashwood, Mr. J. W. Rawlins, Mr. A. R. Daly, Miss Couper, Mr. E. B. Powell, Mr. J. Down, Mr. Peel, Mr. H. M. Plowden, Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. Hudson, Mr. W. Payne, Rev. Jas. Sharp, Mr. John Payne, and Mr. George. For Venice: Mr. A. W. Chapman, Mr. R. G. Hardy, Mr. H. Berger, Mr. H. and Mr. G. Smidt, Capt. Charsley-Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. B. Span, Mr. T. M. M'Farlane, Col. and Mrs. Bonus, Surg. Major and Mrs. G. W. Jameson, Mr. J. Crew, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Mr. H. Reid, Mrs. G. C. Ross, Major Sheehy, Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Blake, Mr. Moore, and Mr. A. P. Maudslay. For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. E. de Santos and Mr. J. de Silva Campos. For Malta: Mr. C. H. Berners. For Suez: Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, and Mr. H. Hopkins. For Aden: Mr. Malcolm Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. M'Grath, and Miss Stainsburn. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on April 10:—For Southampton: Mrs. Ward and infant and Mrs. Snodgrass. For Venice: Mr. E. W. W. Dinckgreve.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Arcadia, Coringa to Marseilles, March 1, 6 S., 18 W.; Carondelet, for Singapore, March 9, 2 N., 26 W.; India Packet, Java to Amsterdam, off Cape Seal; Tenasserim, for Calcutta, Feb. 15, 2 S., 28 W.; Milbrek, for Hong Kong, March 12, 3 N., 24 W.; M'Leod, from Calcutta, March 26, 32 S., 35 W.

A SAD OCCURRENCE NEAR PUNA.—A sad occurrence took place on April 2 by which Private Brazier, of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, lost his life. The unfortunate man obtained permission to go out shooting for a day. It is said that whilst hunting about the prickly pear hedges, his dog got entangled in the bushes, and as he was clearing off the hedges with the bill of his rifle, which was loaded, with the mouth of the barrel pointing to his chest, the gun went off and the shots lodged in his left side. Two Eurasian young men, who were passing at the time, saw Brazier helpless and bleeding. A country cart was procured and the wounded man was brought into Puna into the hospital barracks of her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, for medical treatment, where he died at eight o'clock on the morning of the 3rd.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 95⅜
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102¾
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	688¾
Bank of Bengal	500	735
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	126
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	108
Oriental	25	300
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,925	970
Frere	150	36 P.T.B
Mazagon	2,000	300
Port Canning	1,40	195
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	850
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1035
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	280 x.P.T
Bellary	1,000	440
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	440
New Indian	350	105
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	30
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	430
Dhollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	990
Fort	8,500	11,000
French	500	430
Sind	750	475
Mofussil	400	215
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1125
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	580
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,000	990
Anglo-Indian	100	57
Alfred Manufacturing	500	430 xd.
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,550
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	300
Bombay United	1,000	735 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	510
Central India S. W. and M	500	600
Coorla Mills	1,000	470
D. Spinning	2,000	245
Hindustan	1,000	915
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	570
Khandeish	1,000	900
Madras	1,250	375
Madras United	1,000	1,290
Manchester Spinning	50	3 nomi.
Mazagon Spinning	500	85
National Spinning	1,000	775
New Great Eastern	1,000	770
Oriental	625	610
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	87
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	875
Sholapore Mills	1,000	775
Victoria Mills	1,000	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	112 xd.
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,860
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	360
Treacher and Co.	500	725
Thacker and Co.	100	122

CALCUTTA.—April 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes .. .. .. Rs	95 5 to 95 7
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 8 to —
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	102 6 to 102 8
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	102 6 to 102 8
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884) .. .. .. Rs.	105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	1 5 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6	of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 4
5	of 1878 (1908)	102 4 to 102 8

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	102 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	735 to 737½
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	107 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	57 to 58
Bengal Coal	1000	1625 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1210 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	295 to 300
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	49 to 50
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	77 to 78
Burrakur Coal	100	75 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	120 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	113 to 114
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	30 to 32
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	98 to 99
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	64 to 65
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	267½ to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	25 to 27
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to 220
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	175 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	66 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1180 to 1190
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	350 to 360
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	115 to 116
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	12 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	91 to 92
Riverside Press	90	72 to 73
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	265 to 270
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	270 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	33 to 34
Strand Bank Press	100	95 to 96
Watson's Patent Press	100	100 to —
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to 68
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47 to 48
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	300 to 320
Do. contributory	100	150 to 155
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	105 to 108
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	73 to 74
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	70 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	225 to 230
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	45 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	51 to 52
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	48 to —
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to 66
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	110 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	7 to 10
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¾	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to 130
Majagram Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to —
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	160 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	72 to 73
Soom (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	90 to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to 75
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—April 14.

Four per cent.	4½ to 5 % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	2 to 2½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	2¾ to 2¼ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	1 to 2 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	par to ⅛ do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1⅛ do.
Bank of Madras Shares	26 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	1s. 8⅞d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8¾d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 7-32d.	—	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5-32d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8¼d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8¾d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 17-32d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8⅞d.	—

LONDON.—May 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
4	Do. October 10, 1888	102¼ to 102¾
4	India Enfaced Paper	78½ to 79½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85½ to 86
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1582	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12 months' notice.)	38 to 43pm
4	Do. under £1,000	38 to 43pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101¾ to 102¼
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	104 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 110
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96	114 to 116
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	99½ to 100¾

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	112 to 114
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	102 to 104
Oudh and Rohilkund. 4 per cent.	100	101 to 103
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	113 to 115

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 126
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	139 to 141
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	21¾ to 22
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	22¾ to 23
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	122 to 123
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	127 to 128
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	121½ to 122½
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	113 to 115
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122½ to 123½
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	121½ to 122½
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	121¾ to 122½
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	106 to 108

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8¾ to 9
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	102 to 105
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 104
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12¾ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	106 to 109
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	101 to 103
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	102 to 105
Indo-European	25	24 to 25

BANKS.

Agra	10	10½ to 11
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23 to 24
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	22 to 23
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28⅛	36½ to 37⅛
Land Mortgage of India ..	2¾	1⅝ to 1⅝ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	20½ to 21⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius ..	1	⅞ to 1⅛ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	all	— to —
Do.	11¼	— to —
Do.	8	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	2½ to 3⅛ pm
Glenrock Gold Mining	1	1¾ to 2
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	1¾ to 2¼ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	3 to 4
Moyar Coffee	5	9 to 9¼
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2	1¾ to 1⅝ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10½ to 11⅛
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	54 to 56
Do. do. New, 1867	20	⅛ to 1⅛ pm
South Indian Gold Mining ..	1	2¾ to 2⅛

TEA.

Assam	20	58 to 63
British Indian	20	4½ to 5⅝
Borelli	—	25 to 26
Darjiling	20	24½ to 25⅛
Dejoo	—	10 to 10
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	44 to 49
Lebong	10	11½ to 12⅛
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10½ to 11⅝
Do. New	10	⅛ to ¾ pm
Mungledye	—	8½ to 9⅛
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	2⅛ to 3

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d
Madras ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d
Bombay ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d
Colombo ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d
Mauritius ..	1s. 8⅝d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER CONTRACT FOR HER MAJESTY'S MAILS TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

Reduced rates of passage money.
Special return tickets.
Weekly Departure for Bombay.
Fortnightly Departure for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.
Fortnightly Departure for China and Japan.
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Offices: 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

BOMBAY.—ANCHOR LINE from LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Regular SAILINGS *via* SUEZ CANAL. First-class Passenger Steamers fitted up expressly for the trade. Qualified Surgeons and Stewardesses carried.

	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.
Britannia	Saturday, May 8.	Saturday, May 15.
Columbia	Saturday, May 22.	Saturday, May 29.
Olympia	Saturday, May 29.	Saturday, June 5.

First-class fifty guineas. Apply for berths or handbooks to Henderson Brothers, Union-street, Glasgow, and 17, Water-street, Liverpool; J. W. Jones, Chapel-walk, Manchester; Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, W.; or to Henderson Brothers, 18, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

CALCUTTA.—STAR LINE OF STEAMERS from LIVERPOOL, calling at Colombo, to land Passengers only, and embarking Passengers, *via* Naples or Genoa and Alexandria, at Suez.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	To leave Port.
Pleiades	2,296	W. P. Lapage	Saturday, June 12.
Vega	3,068	C. Smerdon	Saturday, July 10.
Orion	2,296	J. L. Wadley	Saturday, Aug. 7.
Mira	2,608	W. Lee	Saturday, Sept. 4.

These fast Steamers are despatched punctually, take Saloon Passengers only, have spacious accommodation, are fitted with every comfort (icehouse, punkahs, &c.), and each carries a Surgeon, Stewardess, and a European Crew.

REDUCED FARES.—Railway fare allowed from any part of United Kingdom. For rates of passage, terms, &c., apply to M'DIARMID, GREENSHIELDS, and Co., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; and (for passage only) to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; or to the Managers, RATHBONE BROTHERS and Co., 21, Water-street, Liverpool.

CITY STEAMERS FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—SAILING from LIVERPOOL every alternate SATURDAY MORNING as under. Average Passage, Thirty-two days. Saloon, £50. Highest Class and Spred. Excellent accommodation. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Steamer.	Commander.	Sailing.
City of London	R. M'Neil	Saturday, May 22.
City of Venice	C. Barrie	Saturday, June 5.
City of Canterbury	J. Marr	Saturday, June 19.
City of Edinburgh	D. Anderson	Saturday, July 3.

For Cabin Plans, Freight, &c., apply to MONTGOMERIE and WORKMAN, 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.; to ALLAN BROTHERS and Co., James-street, Liverpool; or to the Glasgow Agents, GEORGE SMITH and SONS, 101, St. Vincent-street.

FIRST-CLASS FISHING TACKLE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

KEWELL AND CO., Manufacturers Conduit-street, Regent-street, invite the attention of Anglers to their superior Stock of Fishing Tackle of every description, Salmon, Trout, and Grayling Rod Lines, Flies, Winches, &c. All latest improvements in every article. Our unequalled Floating May Flies, 6d. each. Sample Fly, by post, seven stamps. Catalogues on application, or free by post. Conduit-street, one door from Regent-street, W.

THE

GOLD COMPANY OF SOUTHERN INDIA (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £100,000.

Subscriptions will be received for the Second Issue of

60,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH,

Part of the Registered Capital, at a premium of 5s per Share.

The Premium on this Issue of Shares will be specially carried to the "Reserve Fund" for the benefit of Shareholders.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Captain Fortescue, J.P.

BANKERS.
The Capital and Counties Bank (Limited), Head Office, Threadneedle-street, London, and at the various Branches.

SECRETARY.
Mr. Joseph Wykes.

Since the first allotment of Shares the Directors have the pleasure to announce that the Company have secured the very valuable Freehold Estates of "Lackadie" and "Madutelia," in the Wynaad District of Southern India, the very heart of the Gold-bearing region, comprising an area of about 900 acres for a sum of £40 000, payable £20,000 in Cash and £20,000 in Shares, at the option of the Company.

As an instance of the daily increasing demand for Gold properties in Southern India, the Directors need only inform the Shareholders that, since the securing these Estates, a much larger price has been offered for them, which, taken with the restrictions placed upon the grant of the Leases by the Government, and the limitation to thirty acres, renders the acquisition of these Properties most advantageous.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the circumstance that the Property the Company has acquired is Freehold and without restrictions.

About 250 acres is under cultivation as a Coffee Plantation, and in the sale to the Company is included the Growing Crops, Buildings, Stock, &c. The Estates possess a plentiful supply of labour, water, and timber, and are easily accessible to the Imperial and district roads, and water carriage.

At the earliest opportunity the Directors purpose erecting sufficient machinery to crush 150 tons of quartz per day, which it is estimated will give the following result:—

150 tons of Quartz crushed per day for 300 working days, yielding 10dwt. of Gold per Ton, at the selling price of £3 15s. per oz.

Amounts to per annum	£84,375 0 0
Deduct—	
Cost of Crushing 45,000 Tons, at 12s. 6d. per Ton	28,125 0 0
Other Expenses, say 5s. per Ton	11,250 0 0
	£39,375 0 0
Thus leaving a Net Profit per annum of	45,000 0 0

[Equal to a Dividend of over 40 per cent. on the entire capital of the Company.]

Corroborative evidence of the value of these Estates may be had in the Prospectus containing extracts from the recent report of Mr. Brough Smyth.

The Directors, in conclusion, have much pleasure and satisfaction in submitting the Investment to the public, and that in order to avoid disappointment to applicants for Shares they will allot the Shares strictly in accordance with the order in which they are received.

Applications will be received by the Bankers or Secretary of the Company as follows:—

5s. 0d. per Share on Application.
7s. 6d. ,, Allotment.
12s. 6d. ,, 15th June.

Prospectuses, Forms of Application, Government Notices, and Map, will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, at the Offices, 15, Finsbury-place South, London, E.C.

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THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE—65, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches and Sub Branches.

In INDIA ... ... Bombay, Calcutta Madras,
In CEYLON ... ... Colombo, Kandy Galle, Matale.
In STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... Singapore, Penang.
In JAVA ... ... Batavia, SOURABAYA.
In CHINA ... ... Hong-Kong, Foochow, Shanghai.

Bankers ... { Bank of England. London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agency business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, £175,000.

Head Office—Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current Accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved Bills purchased or sent for collection.

Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1844.

Head Office—Royal Bank Buildings, 123, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

Branches—Calcutta, Delhi, Mussoorie, and Lucknow

Agents at Bombay—Bank of Bombay.

London Bankers—The Bank of England, and the Union Bank of London.

The Bank RECEIVES DEPOSITS for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods terms may be had on application.

Current accounts are kept and interest allowed on minimum balances of £100.

The Bank grants drafts, negotiates and collects Bills at any of the branches or agencies throughout India.

The Bank undertakes the sale and purchase of all securities, East India Stock, and Loans Shares, &c.: retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions, free of any charge to constituents.

The Bank also issues Circular Notes on the principal towns of Europe.

THE HOME SERVICE CLUB, LONDON.

Temporary Club Office—131, Jermyn-street, S.W.

COMMITTEE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn.
Rev. Canon Beach, M.A.
Colonel E. S. Burnaby.
Colonel the Hon. James Ogilvie Grant.
Captain G. F. Harris.
Major General John Hinde, C.B.
Colonel William Hope, V.C.
Colonel E. H. Kennard, M.P.
General Wm. M'Murdo, C.B.
Colonel John Hay Athole Macdonald.
Captain H. H Montagu.
Colonel the Hon. Bouverie F. Primrose.
Colonel Amyatt E. Ray.
Major General G. B. Tremenheere.
Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., V.C., M.P.

This Club is established to meet the requirements of a first-class club in London, for the use of officers of the Home Service, inclusive of Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, throughout Great Britain and her Colonies. The Club-house, which is to be situated in the West-end, will be furnished in a most substantial manner, and will contain bed-room accommodation.

The Club being strictly proprietory, none of its members incur any liability beyond their subscriptions for the current year.

The first 300 members will be free from entrance fee.

The Annual Subscription for

1. London members .. .. Five Guineas.
2. Country members .. .. Three Guineas.
3. Colonial members .. .. Two Guineas.

N.B.—The application form should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary," Home Service Club Offices, 131, Jermyn-street, S.W.

THE HOME SERVICE CLUB, LONDON.

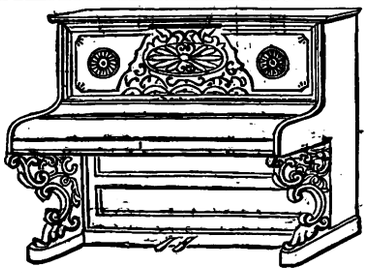
FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

I, the undersigned, hereby request that my name be enrolled as a candidate for membership of the Home Service Club, London, and upon my election I undertake to pay the annual subscription of —— guineas, and to conform to the rules from time to time made for the regulation of the Club.

Dated .....
Name in full and rank .....
Address.....

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ESTABLISHED NEARLY 150 YEARS.



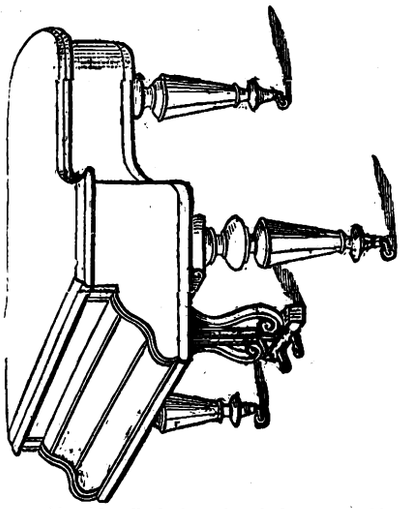
3 and 9, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON, W.

KIRKMAN AND SON'S

PATENT STEEL FRAME

SHORT GRAND PIANOS,

SIX FEET LONG, IN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD OR WALNUT CASES,

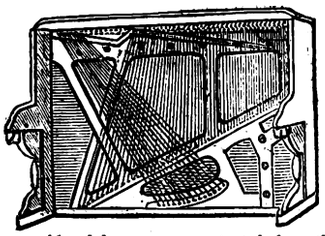


Are considered by all who have heard them to combine a greater amount and resonance of tone, consistent with adaptability of size, shape, and elegance of appearance than those of any other manufacturer.

KIRKMAN AND SON'S

OVERSTRUNG

GRAND AND COTTAGE PIANOS.



Is being considered by some competent judges that the German method of over or cross-stringing Pianos is attended with great advantage, Messrs. Kirkman and Son are now manufacturing both Grand and Cottage Pianos on this principle, the latter having the plain Sticker Action, which is not the case with Pianos of this class manufactured by other makers; in fact, the extreme simplicity of the action used by Messrs. Kirkman and Son in all their Pianos render them eminently suitable for exportation to the Colonies, where skilled workmen are few and far between All useless checks and complications are carefully avoided, thus enabling any tuner, with however superficial a knowledge of the business, to regulate them or repair any damage they may sustain.

KIRKMAN AND SON

Have a reputation extending over nearly a Century and a-Half.

There are now in the possession of the house Harpsichords and Virginals dated 1758 and 1778, manufactured by Jacobus and Abraham Kirckman.

The present members of the firm beg to call the attention of shippers and exporters to the fact that in ordering of this house they are dealing with a firm who manufacture on principles derived from experience of this almost unprecedented length.

KIRKMAN AND SON

Have at present a Fine Selection at their Extensive Show Rooms in Soho-square.

KIRKMAN AND SON,

Manufactory: BRADMORE, HAMMERSMITH, W.

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA,

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA

of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted. The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper and invaluable for Invalids and Children."

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.

Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of Cocoas THICKENED YET WEAKENED with Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and IN REALITY CHEAPER than such Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful a Breakfast Cup costing less than a Halfpenny.

COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richer Chocolate is prohibited.

In tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

COCOATINA IS THE BEST COCOA FOR EXPORT.

Wholesale by H. SCHWEITZER and Co., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C., and all Wholesale Houses.

THE MADRAS TIMES.—This important daily newspaper enjoys a large and influential circulation in Southern India, especially among the military and civil officers of the Crown, and among the planting community.—London Office for advertisements, 117, Cheapside.

THE CITIZEN is published every Friday, price one penny, containing full reports and comments on all civic matters. Being the only weekly paper that devotes itself to the affairs of the City, the *Citizen* is necessarily read by all the numerous and influential persons who take an interest in City affairs.—Office, 117, Cheapside.

THE CITIZEN, besides giving the fullest attention to the municipal affairs of the city of London, publishes every week full particulars of all new joint-stock companies as they are registered. This speciality has obtained for it a circulation among projectors, investors, and financiers of special value to advertisers who wish to influence the moneyed classes.—Office, 117, Cheapside.

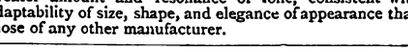
In consequence of Spurious Imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing the Signature thus:—



which signature is placed on every bottle of

Worcestershire Sauce,

and without which none is genuine.

*** *Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally.*

Retail by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

REMOVAL.—DWERRIHOUSE and BELL, Watch and Clock Makers, have removed from 131, Mount-St., to 10A, DAVIES-STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE. Those ladies and gentlemen who value their watches and clocks should send them to be properly repaired by scientific and experienced workmen, specially retained on the premises.—DWERRIHOUSE and BELL, 10A, DAVIES-STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE. Established 119 years.

A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY

CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

SEE

BURNABY'S RIDE TO KHIVA.

Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

THE OLDEST

PATENT MEDICINE.

In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

In use

EIGHTY YEARS,

18, NEW ORMOND-STREET, LONDON.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, April 24; Madras and Allahabad, April 22; Calcutta, April 21.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending April 13 state that rain fell during the week in Madras, Burma, Assam, Mysore, and Coorg. In the Bassein and Prome Districts of Burma the rain was very plentiful. There was slight rain also in some districts of Bombay and Bengal. In parts of the latter Province and of the Punjab the want of rain is felt. The harvest of the rabi crops is almost completed; the yield has been good, and preparations for the sowing of kharif crops are in progress. Agricultural prospects and public health remain generally good.

A SUMMARISED report of the public health for the same week is as follows:—Bombay: Small-pox in one district, and fever in three; public health otherwise good. Bengal: Small-pox still prevalent in Cooch Behar, Bhagalpur, Purneah, and Lohardugga; sporadic small-pox and cholera also in some other districts. North West Provinces and Oudh: Sporadic cholera reported from Benares, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh; slight small-pox in Allahabad and fever in Agra; otherwise health good. Punjab: Health good. British Burma: Small-pox still prevalent in Pegu division. Mysore: Fever prevalent in parts.

WE have received the following from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, May 4.—General Stewart arrived in Cabul 2nd, and took command. His division occupies position in Logar Valley, near Charakh. Stewart reports Ghuzni quite incapable of resisting artillery. Walls in utter disrepair. He brought away two guns left by English after last occupation. Sirdar Mahammad Alam Khan, believed acceptable to both Hazaras and Afghans, appointed Governor by Stewart. Stewart wrote to Musa Khan, who was twenty miles distant, inviting him to return to Ghuzni. He replied, he would come directly state of country permitted. Tahir Khan accompanies Stewart to Ghuzni. Still a large gathering of tribes in Shilghur Valley, under Mushk-i-Alam, but spirit much shaken by recent defeat. Musa Khan has now returned to Ghuzni and is with the Governor. Kurram reports attempts being made to raise tribes for attack on force when advancing to Ali Kheyl. On morning, 22nd, attack made by Dami and Mahsud Waziri raiders on Chappri post, near Thal. A transport officer killed and eight men wounded. Enemy left two dead. Wali of Kandahar has destroyed village of leaders of attack on Dubrai post. A gathering in Arghastan intending attack on communications dispersed on Wali going out."

"FROM VICEROY, MAY 7.—Transport officer killed at Chapri, local Lieut. Oswald Wood, Bengal police. Cabul news 6th. All large bodies of Kohistanis in neighbourhood of Cabul have dispersed to their homes. Everything now quiet in Kohistan and Koh Daman. Sirdar Tahir Khan and Sarwar Khan have arrived at Cabul with their families. All quiet in Logar. From Kandahar, Wali Shere Ali Khan still in Arghastan District. All malcontents, except some of the Alizais of Mareef, have made their submission to him. Two or three of the attacking party on Dubrai have been seized, and Major Waudby's horse, sword, and gun recovered. Armed parties still reported in neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, but country generally quieting down. From Herat no news. All quiet in Zamindawar."

"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, MAY 9.—General Roberts marched from Cabul 8th with strong force to the Logar Valley and Maidan, where he will halt to settle country and obtain supplies. Reports received from Kuram of large tribal gatherings at Zurmat and neighbourhood, probably with intention to dispute opening of our communications by Shutargardan. Excitement in Flogar (Logar?) subsided. Kohistan quiet. A party of our troops had successful skirmish with marauders near Khelat-i-Ghilzai. News confirmed of rising in Badakshan against Abdurrahman's authority. Shahzada Hassan, late Mir, was in Gilgit in April."

FROM Cabul there is little change reported. General Stewart has assumed chief command and control of political affairs. The Kandahar column is encamped in the Logar Valley, whither, on the 8th inst., Sir F. Roberts marched 8,000 men for a promenade through that and the Wardah country. The Ghilzai chiefs, except Asmatullah Khan, have decided to submit. The latter is supposed to have instigated a raid on the Government camels and sheep at Jellalabad. The chiefs generally seem to wait the decision of Abdurrahman. Three new Guide Corps, for service on the higher Kuram and Kandahar lines, are about to be raised, composed chiefly of Hazaras, each regiment having four European officers.

THE Kandahar telegrams state that the Wali, assisted by a small force, had subdued a refractory chief near Khelat-i-Ghilzai. Major Biscoe and Col. Tanner recovered some stores which had been looted, and defeated an attack by a party of fanatics. One party, consisting of about eighty men, made a stand on a precipitous hill, whence they were promptly dislodged by the Belooches, who stormed what is described as a very strong position in a gallant manner, losing only one man wounded, but killing fourteen of the Ghazis and taking eighty prisoners. Sir Robert Sandeman and General Phayre appear to have succeeded in restoring tranquillity along the projected line of railway, but it may not improbably be advisable to keep a larger force there than at first anticipated. Fortunately, excellent summer quarters have been found, affording equally good strategic positions.

THE correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed yesterday from Hissark as follows:—

"General Hughes has encamped at Hissark with General Palliser's and General Lacy's brigades. He detached General Barter's brigade in order to watch the Altimor and Chardak Passes. These lead into the valleys which are held by armed bands. The passes have been fortified with the view of opposing our entry, which is not intended. The Jarmat gathering of the mixed clans is very considerable. Report says that the gathering has been raised at the instigation of Mahomed Jan, who has started for Ghazni, promising to return with assistance. General Roberts, flashing us from Charasiab, says that he has halted at Zargunshur. Military correspondence with the press has been prohibited."

THE appointment of General Massy to command the Rawul Pindi Brigade, which has been officially announced, is generally taken as an admission on the part of the Government that his recall from Cabul was a hasty and ill-considered measure.

A REUTER'S telegram received last week announced that the Indian Government has sent a despatch to the Secretary of State for India showing that the cost of the Afghan war will probably exceed the estimates by at least £4,000,000. An appended minute from the Member of Council for the Military Department and a memorandum from the Military Accountant General explain the manner in which the estimates were framed, and the reasons for which the Military Department believed them to be sufficient, and officially recommended the Finance Department to adopt them in the Indian Budget. The minute declares the Military Department to be entirely responsible for the estimates, and states the chief reasons which led to the increased expenditure, and which were unforeseen when the estimates were made. Among these are the necessary purchase, instead of merely the hire, of a great proportion of the means of transport required, the cost of transporting to the front supplies for six months, and the enormous increase in the price of grain and all other supplies, famine prices prevailing both at the base and in Afghanistan. Higher wages had to be paid to all camp followers on account of their dread of foreign service, and the minute points out the necessity that arose for constructing works for the maintenance of the positions gained and the protection of the troops in consequence of the prolongation of the war beyond the time anticipated. The exhaustion of the local resources, and the necessity for frequently renewing the means of transport, which had to be drawn from distant provinces of India at constantly increasing cost, are also dwelt upon. The despatch of the Indian Government declares that the condition of the Indian finances, apart from the war, continues to be thoroughly satisfactory, and that the estimates of revenue have been realised. The general

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financial position is good, as described in the Budget statement, and the despatch says that but for the war there would have been a surplus of £4,000,000 both in the past and present year.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that it is admitted that certain other items of the last financial statement must be revised, the land revenue, the excise, and the customs being better than anticipated, while the assessed taxes and those on salt, opium, and stamps are worse. The deficiency arising from the falling off in the last four items is, after allowing for the improvement in the other three, £81,997.

THE Marquis of Ripon, K.G., has made the following appointments to his staff:—Colonel C. Gordon, R.E., private secretary; Lieut. Eugene L. Brett, Scots Guards, Lieut. C. W. Muir, B.S.C., and Lord William Beresford, V.C., 9th Lancers, aides de camp; Captain Barrington Foote, R.A., and Captain the Hon. C. W. FitzWilliam, Royal Horse Guards, extra aides de camp; and Surgeon Major Anderson, surgeon major.

THE Marquis of Ripon has appointed Major George White, 92nd Highlanders, as his military secretary.

THE Marquis of Ripon has, says the *Broad Arrow*, on the recommendation of Colonel Gordon, appointed Major General Adeane Barlow to a responsible post under the Indian Government, for which his knowledge of Oriental languages and familiarity with the usages of the East render him specially qualified. Is he to be Press Commissioner?

IT is officially announced that Lord Lytton will await his successor's arrival, and will make over the charge of the Government at Simla early next month. He will remain in the hills till the setting in of the rains, which makes it possible to travel comfortably, and he will then start from Bombay about the end of June.

RECENT telegrams state that the Kuldja Treaty has been entirely rejected by the Chinese Government, which claims from Russia the unconditional retrocession of Ili, and has intimated that it will invade and occupy that district in the event of non-compliance with its demand. The Chinese Government has come to an amicable arrangement with Japan regarding the Loochoo question, and it is reported that, in the event of war between Russia and China, Japan will help the Chinese. Prince Li has authorised the engagement of foreigners for service in the Chinese army and navy.

WE regret to learn that Major General Cunningham, C.S.I., C.I.E., Director General of the Archæological Survey of India, has met with an accident by a fall from his elephant while at Roorkee. General Cunningham was by last reports at Simla, and was on the road to recovery.

THE *Kandahar News* of April 10 (No. 2 second series) contains the report of a meeting in the artillery lines in which it was resolved to form a station library, which, it is hoped, will be the foundation of a Kandahar club. The hon. secretary of the library will be glad to receive presents of books towards its formation.

THE Government of India have determined shortly to introduce into the Legislative Council a bill for consolidating and amending the law relating to Presidency towns Small Cause Courts.

THE Bishop of Lahore writes to the Allahabad journal that Lord Tankerville approves of his suggestion that a joint memorial be erected in the Punjab Cathedral to commemorate all the officers who have fallen in the Afghan war. This should be carried out by a general subscription, in which all those who desire to commemorate their lost friends are invited to join.

THE Madras correspondent of the Allahabad journal says that enterprise is likely to be checked in certain parts of the Wynaad in consequence of litigation. This has been anticipated for some little time. It was known that the right of ownership of certain blocks was challenged, and that the dispute was likely to culminate in legal hostilities. It is now currently reported that actions and cross-actions are pending. If this rumour prove true, work will, of course, be brought to a deplorable stand-still, and the general high opinion formed of the field at home will suffer. The best endeavours will no doubt be made to settle ground right disputes. This difficulty does not arise in the Kotal goldfield.

NOW that "the people of England have given Imperialism its deathblow," the *Calcutta Statesman* thinks that one of the earliest measures of a strong and beneficent foreign policy should be "the establishment in Upper Burma of a humane and capable Government." We might be justified in lending a hand to overthrow Theebaw if Providence has not removed him. The cause of humanity and British interests both seem to our converted contemporary to call for interposition.

THE *Pioneer* argues that the Bengal Medical Service has benefited instead of losing by the recent order in respect of emoluments. As to other complaints, "it has been said that, under the new arrangements, all the good stations have been assigned to deputy surgeon generals of the Army Medical Department. But here, again, the facts are very simple, and admit of easy comparision. The stations allotted to the Army Medical Department are Allahabad, Meerut, Lucknow, Rawal Pindi, Umballa, and Peshawur. The stations allotted to the Bengal service are Calcutta, Shillong, Lahore, Morar, and Abbotabad, but to these must be added the hill residencies of the local Governments, where the civil deputies may spend the summer—viz., Darjiling, Naini Tal, Pachmari, and Simla. Two out of the three sanitary commissioners also generally reside for a great part of the hot season and rains at one or other of these sanatoria. It does not require much acquaintance with India or with the relative advantages of the hills and plains to say which service has been most favoured in regard to stations. The Indian service has manifestly the advantage in this respect, not only over the Army Medical Department, but also over the distribution which existed before the new arrangements came into force. Moreover, it is not to be overlooked that, whereas the pecuniary value of the administrative appointments held by officers of the local service has been increased, as above shown, by Rs.2,700 a month, the value of such appointments in the Army Medical Department in Bengal has been reduced by Rs.2,800 a month.

THE annual report of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade contained the remarkable statement that "from India there was nothing good to report; £2,000,000 more had been realised from the sale of opium than had been set down in the estimates." These excellent philanthropists would have exulted over a deficit caused by the failure of the crop or stoppage of the trade. The report also stated that some parts of British Burma had been completely demoralised by the facilities afforded by the Government for the consumption of opium. We commend this allegation to the authorities at Rangoon.

THE death is announced at Rangoon of Colonel Wigram Arthur Cheke, commanding the 22nd Madras N.I. He died suddenly, and a *post mortem* examination showed the cause of death to be aneurism of the aorta. Colonel Cheke, who was only forty-three years of age, obtained his first commission on August 7, 1855, was promoted to lieutenant on November 23, 1856, succeeded to his company August 7, 1867, promoted major January 1, 1874, and his lieutenant colonelcy on October 5 of the same year. He had also just a few days before obtained command of his regiment. As generous-hearted a man, says the *Rangoon Gazette*, as ever breathed, and a universal favourite, his sudden death has been a shock to his many friends there.

DURING the week ending April 10 there were 187 deaths

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in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 22·7 per 1,000 per annum. In Madras the same week there were 297 deaths, giving a rate of 38·8 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay, during the week ending the 13th, the deaths numbered 466, being a rate of 36·39 per 1,000 per annum.

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first eleven months of the last financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1878-79, we see that the value of merchandise imported was Rs.37,24,59,020, as against Rs.35,07,49,319, and that of merchandise exported Rs.59,41,75,631, as against Rs.54,09,16,136. The value of treasure imported was Rs.10,90,31,305, as against Rs.5,71,99,997, and that of treasure exported Rs.1,97,84,113, as against Rs.3,42,79,539. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs.3,66,54,729, as against Rs.3,66,75,965, and of export duty Rs.49,40,562, as against Rs.49,19,421.

AMONG the presentations at the Levée on the 7th inst. were the following:—By the Secretary of State for India: Major J. S. Blaxland, Madras Army; Major General H. A. Dwyer; Mr. Robert A. Dalzell, on being made a C.S.I.; Major General J. A. Fuller, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, on promotion; Col. Faulknor, Bombay Army, on promotion; Mr. Abdul Hassan Khan; Mr. Thomas Ormiston, C.I.E.; Mr. Trevor C. Plowden, on appointment as Consul General at Bagdad; Major R. S. Roberts, deputy assistant quartermaster general Madras Army; Col. T. H. Sibley, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. C. W. Street, Madras Saff Corps; Major E. T. Thackeray V.C., R.E., on return from Afghanistan; Mr. George Thornhill, C.S.I., on being made C.S.I. By H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge: Major General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, on change of name; Captain W. Forster, 60th Rifles, on return from Afghanistan; Lieut. C. E. Pollock, 10th Bengal (D.C.O.) Lancers, on return from Afghanistan; Major General Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., on appointment to command a brigade at Aldershot. By the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Col. Sir George Pomeroy Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., on appointment as Governor of Natal and High Commissioner South East Africa; Mr. William Edward Maxwell, Assistant Resident at Perak. By the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Mr. Harry Parkes M'Clatchie, her Majesty's Consul for Chefoo, China; Mr. Thomas Russell Hillier M'Clatchie, interpreter, her Majesty's Consular Service, Japan. By the Assistant Adjutant General, R.A.: Lient. E. C. Trollope, R.H.A., on return from Afghanistan; Capt. J. Younger, R.H.A., on return from Afghanittan; Mr. Edward A. Sassoon; Lord Lawrence, by the Duke of Aygyll; Mr. J. Scarlett Campbell, by the Right Hon. W. P. Adam, M.P.; Mr. Horace Walpole, on being made a C.B., by Lord Cranbrook.

THE *Times of India* expresses the relief of the military authorities at the departure of the last troopship of a busy season. That the friction has been of the slightest, owing to the able discharge of the executive duties of the Quartermaster General's Department by Majors Adam and Jopp. It seems, however, that there has been much trouble about special passages, aggravated by unnecessary questions. It is suggested that before next year it would be well to issue clear instructions as to special passages, especially to the fact of one refusal being final.

THE *Times of India* gives the following:—

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Dr. Doolittle, Lieut. Col. W. A. Cheke (Madras), Mr. W. Norman, Mr. R. Hand, Col. W. H. Godfrey (Bombay), Major Waudby (Bombay), H. H. Rama Warmah, Prince of Cochin, Mr. E. S. Andrew, Mr. J. C. Crow.

THE Postmaster General will be able to benefit Anglo-Indians by regulating the transmission of Post-office orders from India, which appears at present to be somewhat uncertain. We have recently heard of a case in which two months' delay has occurred between the despatch of a Bombay order and the payment of the same by the General Post-office authorities. No imaginable cause can exist for such irregularities.

DEPARTURE OF THE INDIAN VICEROY.

THE Marquis of Ripon, the new Governor General of India, left Charing-cross by the South Eastern Railway tidal service train, at 10.45 this morning for India, *viâ* Folkestone and Boulogne, Paris, and Brindisi. His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of his suite:—Lieut. E. L. Brett, Scots Guards, Aide de Camp, Sir Andrew Clarke, Colonel Gordon, Captain Fitzwilliam, Captain Barrington Foote, Dr. Anderson, &c. The noble marquis was received at the station by the Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, deputy chairman of the South Eastern Railway, and by Mr. Myles-Fenton, general manager. A royal saloon was set apart for the accommodation of his Excellency, who was loudly cheered as the train moved out of the station. Among a distinguished company who were on the platform to bid the Marquis farewell were:—The Earl of Northbrook, the Marquis of Hartington, the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., Sir Digby Probyn, with Colonel Clarke and Colonel Ellis, equerries to the Prince of Wales.

SIR P. HAINES ON THE ARMY COMMISSION.

THE Commander-in-Chief's Memorandum on the Army Commission Report has been published. His Excellency begins by expressing regret that the sittings of the commission continued after the departure of four of its members for the front. Generals Phayre and O'Connell arrived late, and General Lumsden was fully occupied with other matters; so that there were few meetings at which all the members attended. After this preliminary protest, Sir F. Haines goes on to state at length his reasons for dissenting from most of the more important recommendations of the commission. He strongly objects to the proposal that the Commander-in-Chief should cease to be a member of the Council and should have no direct command of troops. This proposal would, he thinks, make the Commander-in-Chief a purely bureaucratic personage. Neither does he approve of the suggestions as to the Territorial Army Corps. He considers that the existence of three separate Governments and of three separate armies under them is a distinct source of safety and power such as could not be given by an army corps slightly connected with the local power. He sees no possible advantage to be derived from an amalgamated staff, and considers the appointment of a chief of the staff unnecessary for the ordinary administration of the army. The German system of army corps is, in Sir F. Haines's opinion, wholly unsuited for India, and he thinks that the localisation of troops in the districts to which they belong would be most mischievous and dangerous. He is averse from diminishing the cadres, which would necessitate the frequent division of regiments into detachments, thereby damaging their efficiency and discipline. The number of horse and field batteries ought, in his opinion, rather to be increased than diminished. He is especially opposed to the proposed reduction in the Madras Army. He believes that some of the proposals as to the abandonment of stations will have the effect of sacrificing a real and efficient control over the country with the view to a more compact and symmetrical distribution of troops. One of the few points on which he concurs with the commission is its condemnation of the Staff Corps system, which he regards as being in a great part the cause of the inordinate cost of the army in recent years.—*Times Telegram.*

THE NAGA HILLS FORCE.

THE Indian papers contain full details of the successful march through the Kuki and Nutcha villages which resulted in the occupation of Paplongmai and the final submission of the Konoma Nagas. The expedition, numbering about 150 sepoys and some police, was commanded by Capt. A. K. Abbott, 42nd N.I., who was accompanied by Mr. H. M. Hinde, political officer, Lieut. A. L. Barratt, 43rd N.I., and Surg. N. Campbell, A.M.D. The correspondent says that Capt. Abbott's party marched upwards of 300 miles through most difficult country for military operations, having to cut their way through jungle almost every day, besides repairing roads, bridging water-courses, and so forth. The men (Sikhs and Goorkhas) did their work most cheerfully, and behaved in the most soldier-like manner, although often on short rations, with spare clothing and in a trying climate. It is to be hoped that the Government will acknowledge the good services of the troops concerned, and make good the great losses in uniform, clothing, &c., suffered by both officers and men, by a grant of six months' batta.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

DHARWAR COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—There appears to be some doubt in the mind of the Bombay Government whether Dharwar cotton should be shipped at Carwar or at Coomtah, thirty-five miles S.S.E., or at Goa, fifty miles N.N.W. of Carwar. The objection to Coomtah is that it is an open roadstead exposed to the fury of the south-west monsoon. Liverpool ships cannot take in cargoes there, and at certain seasons of the year it it is unsafe even for country vessels of light draught. Goa is in Portuguese territory, and the construction of a good railroad from Dharwar to Goa would be very expensive. Carwar, or Sadashevagurh, has for centuries been known as an excellent harbour. Professional officers have reported that it can now be made perfectly quiet and safe throughout the year, and as the depth of water varies from 14ft. to 34ft., it will be suitable for the accommodation of Liverpool ships. The Indian Government appears to be making up its mind to constructing a railway from Carwar to Bellary. In page 57 of the Annual Bluebook for 1877-78, published last month, I read :—"The survey of the Hubli and Belari line was completed, as was that of the Carwar and Hubli Railway." I presume that the delay of two years in commencing work must be attributed to the Afghan war; but if any line is likely to pay good interest on money expended on it, that line is from Carwar to Hubli. The agricultural produce of the Dharwar district is of immense value; one-third of the culturable land is believed to be under cotton tillage, and Dharwar cotton is the best in India. The black soil in the Bellary district also produces enormous quantities of excellent cotton. During the famine in Southern India in 1877, if there had been a railway to convey food from the west to Bellary, thousands of lives might have been saved. In the event of a rebellion, the military authorities will insist upon the construction of a line by which troops may be poured from the sea coast at Carwar to Goondacol Junction-station and Raichore. American cotton was grown most successfully in the Dharwar district in the year 1842. During a period of thirty-eight years all that Government has done to facilitate the transport of this excellent cotton to the sea coast has, I understand, been the construction of a cart road through Wuddigutta and Soonda to Coomtah. Some of the cart roads south of the Kristna river, in the Bellary, Mudgal, and Kaludgi districts, are useless; during the famine in 1877 grain to feed the starving had to be carried on men's heads.—Your obedient servant,

May 8. T.

Coomtah is not mentioned in Page 23 of the Official Tables of the Trade of British India for 1877-78, published last August. Honore, ten miles south of Coomtah, is the nearest official port; but Coomtah (at present considered the port for the export of Dharwar cotton) may be among the unmentioned ports where the total annual collection of customs duty does not exceed Rs.500, or £50 sterling. Bombay, evidently, does not wish that any other port within the Presidency should enjoy any foreign trade. Even at Honore the trade has lamentably decreased.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Mr. Robertson, in the interesting paper on agriculture in Southern India, which he read in the Society of Arts room on Friday, raised several questions, the importance of which can scarcely be overstated. India is essentially an agricultural country; the bulk of her population subsists by tillage, and her revenue is derived chiefly from land. Everything, therefore, that hinders the development of agriculture vitally affects the interests of the Government, as well as those of the people; and among the causes indicated by Mr. Robertson as operating in that direction the assessment of the land revenue is, perhaps, the most powerful.

Over the greater portion of the Madras Presidency the assessment of the land tax is, under the existing system, annually liable to enhancement at the option of the Government, and is actually enhanced wherever the productiveness of the land is found to have increased. The working of such a system necessitates the utmost caution lest the officers empowered periodically to readjust the land tax should so increase it as to leave too small a margin for the support of the cultivators, or to absorb the profits due to the expenditure of capital, and thereby discourage the application of capital to agriculture. During the last thirty years several causes have been at work, which afforded the greatest encouragement to agriculture in India. The construction of Indian railways with English capital not only opened new marts for Indian cultivators, but, by raising the price of labour and ameliorating the condition of the labouring classes, led to a larger consumption of agricultural produce. The Crimean War, moreover, by closing Russian ports, created an additional demand for Indian seeds and corn, and the Civil War in America gave an extraordinary impetus to the cultivation of Indian corn, jute, and other articles of Indian produce. These circumstances resulted in a rapid extension of cultivation throughout India, and the chairman of the meeting at the Society's room demonstrated, by statistical figures obtained at the India-office, the great increase in the area under tillage which occurred in the Madras Presidency during the period above mentioned. The authorities in India failed, however, to take into account the temporary nature of several of the causes which had led to this prosperity, and their belief that the cultivators, in their improved condition, could bear much heavier burdens than previously induced them to effect excessive enhancements in the demand upon land, amounting in some instances in the Bombay Presidency, where the revisions had not taken place for many years, to 100 per cent. of the existing tax, and, in some cases, to a greater proportion still. The restoration of peace in Europe and America, meanwhile, had brought down the price of Indian agricultural produce nearer to its former level, and the proceeds of the crops in India no longer enabled the cultivator to satisfy the enhanced demand of the Government. In his altered circumstances the ryot, in order to protect his field from attachment for arrears of revenue, had recourse first to the savings laid by in the years of prosperity, and, when these were exhausted, to the assistance of the money-lender, by means of a mortgage of his farm. With a continuation, however, of moderate prices, and with interest accruing on his debts, the ryot was ultimately, in numerous instances, unable to meet his increased liabilities, and his farm was put up for sale by the revenue authorities, subject to the enhanced rate of land tax, but free from the claim of the mortgagee, who thus lost the money he had advanced. Notwithstanding the last-named condition, which was favourable to buyers, many of the farms met with no purchasers at all, and thousands of acres of arable land, especially in the Bombay Presidency, were thus annually thrown out of cultivation between the years 1869 and 1876. The drought in the latter year found therefore the agricultural population in Madras and Bombay in greatly reduced circumstances; and when the crops in the following year likewise suffered from want of rain, many millions of human beings died of starvation or disease caused by insufficient food, and many millions sterling were lost to the State through deficient land revenue and famine relief expenditure. The immediate cause of all this misery to the people and of this heavy loss to the State was the impoverished and almost destitute condition in which the drought of 1876 found the peasantry and the landholders in general. Such destitution, however, would obviously not have occurred, looking at the remarkable prosperity which the same classes enjoyed at the close of the American war, had they been allowed to retain the savings effected under the prosperous circumstances of preceding years, and to continue applying them, as many had already done, to the sinking of irrigation wells and to other improvements in their farms. The primary cause of the evil must consequently be looked for in the excessive enhancement of the land tax in Bombay between 1869 and 1874, and in the maintenance of unduly oppressive rates in Madras, where the land tax is intentionally fixed at so high a figure that it is recoverable only after full crops, and leaves outstanding balances in other years, thus keeping the bulk of the cultivators in a permanent state of poverty and indebtedness. I am glad to observe in the report of the meeting a confirmation of the views expressed above, in the following sentence of Sir William Robinson's speech on the occasion :—"The land tax in India is a very heavy fiscal demand, amounting to one-half the net produce of the land, a proportion which in England would go a long way to arrest improvement." Mr. Robertson thought that a remedy would be found in the permanent limitation of the Government demand on land, as it would induce the application of capital to agriculture; and Sir Charles Trevelyan probably entertained the same thought when he said, on the same occasion, that "the burdens of taxation could be lightened by greater certainty."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Devonshire Club, May 10. J. DACOSTA.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In explanation of the feelings of distrust and uneasiness which have given rise to the Indian Medical Service Defence Committee, will you kindly allow me to detail, in chronological order, a few of the steps taken by the Indian Government since the Mutiny to reorganise the Indian Medical Service, and to respond to the prayers of memorials from the service asking to have acknowledged grievances redressed? In 1859 the service memorialised the Secretary of State on its position as regarded rank, furlough, pay, pensions, and leave. In 1860 the Secretary of State replied, deferring the consideration of the subjects referred to in the memorials he had received until the reorganisation of the army was under consideration. In 1864 the Secretary of State, for the first time since 1860, took up the questions brought to his notice in 1859, and in a letter to the Government of India abolished staff salaries and introduced consolidated rates of pay, "employed" and "unemployed," granted rank equivalent to that in the A.M.D., but left the

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pension and leave rules almost unaltered. In applying the Secretary of State's order to the service all medical officers, except regimental, were held to be "unemployed," and therefore all medical officers in civil and staff employment, or, in other words, about three-fourths of the service, were excluded from the benefits of the Secretary of State's order. They were not, however, excluded from its disadvantages, as, in consequence of the increased rank given, they were compelled by Government to pay heavy donations and subscriptions to Military and Orphan Funds. Assistant surgeons, for instance, promoted to the relative rank of captain were compelled to pay to the funds donations of £46 each and subscriptions of £4 10s., instead of £2 12s., a month, though they were left on the pay they had previously received when ranking as lieutenants. In 1865, to appease the discontent caused by the financial manœuvres of 1864, Sir John Lawrence authorised medical officers in civil employment to be allowed the military pay of their rank in lieu of all other allowances, on the condition that they should be called upon to resign their appointments, and that it should be deemed inadvisable to accept their resignations. All medical officers to whom this order applied tendered their resignations at once, and were, as their services could not be dispensed with, placed on the employed military pay of their rank by the local Governments under which they served. In 1866 Sir John Lawrence notified that the pay he had intended to give medical officers in civil employment by his order of 1865 was the unemployed and not the employed rate of military pay (the former was in most, if not all, cases less than civil salaries with allowances), and he directed all sums paid in excess of unemployed pay to be at once recovered. Results—Local Governments replaced their medical officers on their former salaries and allowances, and the accountant general retrenched all sums paid in excess of unemployed pay, and left many officers without even subsistence allowance for months. The writer of this, under Sir John Lawrence's second order, received as pay only Rs.20, or less than £2, a month for three months. In 1866 the indignation of the service, excited by the treatment above recorded, was allayed by the publication of a letter from E. H. Lushington, secretary to the Government of India, who, after having given an outline of the scheme recommended for the revision of civil salaries, and pointed out that the scheme would of necessity be for some time under consideration, said "The decision on this recommendation will, however, be allowed retrospective effect." In 1867 the scheme adopted for the revision of civil salaries was published, but was preceded by a few days by a second letter from E. H. Lushington stating that, through a "clerical error," the word "not" was omitted from his first letter, which should be read, "Will not, however, be allowed retrospective effect." Result—The scheme was given effect to from the date of its publication only, and the service lost three years' back pay, as well as the large sums it had been compelled by Government to pay to the military and orphan funds, the assets of which, be it noted, Government shortly afterwards appropriated. In 1868 the new furlough rules were promulgated, the second paragraph of which guaranteed that furlough pay thenceforth would be calculated at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per rupee. This was the greatest boon the rules conferred. In 1871 the Duke of Argyll cancelled with retrospective effect paragraph 2 of the furlough rules of 1868, and ordered furlough pay to be paid at the rate of exchange of the day, which now causes all officers on furlough a loss of 25 per cent. on their pay. In 1875 the Duke of Argyll's breach of faith was brought to the notice of Parliament, and so much of his order as gave retrospective effect to the alterations he had made in the furlough rules was cancelled. In 1876 the Government of India ordered all civil surgeons to resign their appointments or to submit to reductions of their pay, in many cases exceeding £10 a month. The reductions ordered were enforced without notice, and were continued for about six months, when Government was compelled to cancel its arbitrary orders and to refund all sums retrenched. In 1880 the service was made subordinate to the A.M.D. The appointments of surgeon general and of six deputy surgeons general were abolished, and the individuality of the service was destroyed. Though a civil administrative staff has since been created, with its chief styled "surgeon general," the appointment has in reality ceased to exist. No successor has been appointed to Surg. Gen. Beatson, and the conferring the designation of "surgeon general" on the sanitary commissioner with the Government of India is a mere sham, but, nevertheless, a gross injustice to the service. The sanitary commissioner, now called "surgeon general," continues to discharge the same duties and to receive almost the same pay as he received as sanitary commissioner. He resigned all claims to promotion in 1877 to be able to continue in the enjoyment of his highly paid appointment, with a summer residence at Simla, which he has held since 1869. Under existing rules he would shortly be obliged to retire, but now, from being called "surgeon general," he has obtained a fresh lien on his appointment of sanitary commissioner, and will stop promotion for five years. The promotion of the superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Bengal, under almost precisely similar circumstances, is another equally palpable act of injustice perpetrated in violation of all the rules of the service, but to which I cannot further refer, as I have already trespassed too much upon your indulgence.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

May 4. SURGEON GENERAL.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE EURASIANS.

WHEN Lord Lytton leaves India one section of the community at any rate will have cause to regret his departure. We refer to the Eurasians, in whose welfare the present Viceroy has always evinced a friendly interest. In the third annual report of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, which has just reached us, the board or committee place on record their sense of the debt which the Eurasian community owe Lord Lytton, whose minute on the education of the Anglo-Indian children of the poorer classes is said to have gone to "the root of the evils which have eaten into the heart of the humbler grades of Christian society in India," and may be regarded as the charter of its hopes. With the assistance of Mr. D. Sutherland, of the Middle Temple, a sort of corresponding committee of the society has been formed in London, which will be incorporated as a sub-committee with the East India Association. We wish it success. Sympathy with the aims of the association has, we are told, been expressed by the Earl of Derby, Mr. Bright, Gen. Jacob, Mr. Chamberlain, and other men of position, and help has been offered in urging its views in Parliament. The association, however, have so much faith in Lord Lytton that they say it is doubtful whether it will be necessary for the London committee, during the present Viceroyalty at least, to do more than spread the objects of the association before the English public through the press. Much has happened since those lines were penned, and it may now be found advisable to send the deputation to the Secretary of State, as suggested by Capt. Palmer; and the association, we should imagine, may count upon the assistance of Lord Lytton at home should it be decided to take active steps to bring its aims and objects before Parliament. But they must first of all make it clear what those aims and objects are. Many persons, doubtless, would gladly help the society if they knew exactly what it wanted. This difficulty, we see, presented itself to the secretary of the Indian Association when waited upon by Mr. Sutherland. "Capt. Palmer," writes Mr. Sutherland, "questioned me very closely, and in all sorts of ways, as to what the grievances of the Eurasians and Anglo-Indians actually were. The impression on his mind seemed to me to be that these grievances were shadowy or sentimental; and I endeavoured (I hope successfully) to remove this erroneous impression by showing, as well as I could on the spur of the moment, how these grievances were real and tangible, socially and politically. With reference to his question as to the remedy I would propose, I replied promptly, 'at least an equality of rights and privileges with the Hindu and Mahomedan natives,' pointing out the difference now existing. The result was that Capt. Palmer pressed me to read a paper before the association, which I consented to do on his giving me an assurance that the reading of the paper would not end in nothing, but that the council of the association would take proper action in the matter thereafter." Mr. Sutherland, however, will not read his paper, having made way for another authority, the Rev. J. Long, late of Calcutta, who will, as was announced the other day, bring the subject of the position and prospects of the Eurasian community before the East India Association at an early date. As the board of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association are anxious to obtain a footing in Bombay, they might find their efforts to establish a branch here greatly helped by the circulation of a concise statement of a kind which would convince the public that Eurasian grievances are not "shadowy or sentimental."

CHINA AS A MILITARY POWER.

UNHAPPILY for the peace of Asia—we have heard so much of the peace of Europe that it is surely time to talk of the peace of Asia!—the Government of China cannot maintain immense armaments without the usual consequences occurring, which are well known to the Emperors of Europe and their Chancellors. With great armaments come ideas of great wars, and the Chinese, who have for some years past been spending enormous sums on arsenals, and on military preparations of all kinds, have sown for themselves the seeds of a very promising war fever. The question is, whom will they attack, whom will they pick a quarrel with? Just at present Russia, a neighbour, and a hated one, offers the Chinese the most tempting opportunity of reprisals; but the Chinese are not particular, and there is a very large party in China, which entertains a most impartial and catholic hatred for all *fanquis* or foreign devils alike. Moreover, the Chinese Government is not without a prudence of its own. It will probably only fight at an advantage, and we daresay it would rather fight the English in Thibet than the Russians at Kuldja, if the odds were more in favour of victory in the one place than in the other.

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It may seem ridiculous to talk of the Chinese fighting Englishmen anywhere, but in truth the presumption is somewhat graver than many think. There can be no doubt that Chinese diplomacy has been busy at Mandalay, for the chief commissioner of Burma vouches for the fact; and that it has also been actively employed in Nepal of late is a circumstance to which Mr. King bears witness. Now, though we do not think with the chiefs of Nepal "that China, not Russia, is the Power which will next threaten English supremacy in India" (Asia?), it is not at all improbable that we may some day have to fight the Chinese across our Burman or our northern frontiers. There is but one thing needed to make China a really formidable enemy in those quarters, and that is railways, which the Chinese are singularly slow in making, considering their importance to such a country and to such a people. The strength of the Chinese is in the vast population of China. The raw material of armies is in China of unlimited extent. If the Government of China was able to move rapidly the immense hosts which it could put in the field, that Government might indeed make itself a very formidable neighbour, as it is always a very unpleasant one. But at present the Chinese Government is perhaps content to assert its existence only in the outposts of its wide dominions. The Emperor of China claims to be suzerain of both Burma and Nepal, though his sovereignty is practically *nil*. It is not an indication of friendliness on his part to negotiate with King Theebaw, considering the terms on which the Government of India stands with that king, nor is it indicative of a good understanding between two of the great Asian Powers—namely, India and China—that the Chinese Government should be making its influence felt just now in Nepal. Of course the Chinese are jealous of Indian tea, which is finding its way into regions where they enjoyed the monopoly of the trade, and their desire to shut us out of Western China, and indeed out of all parts of China, except the old treaty ports, is well known, and may be accounted for; still, the conduct spoken of is none the less likely to precipitate a collision, and China should take care lest she quarrels with the Power which ought to be her natural ally, that is to say, with India.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company (Limited), held April 10, it was resolved that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that the following gentlemen be appointed liquidators—viz., Messrs. Samuel Bird, Paul Frederick Bird, and James Gordon Stewart. It was further resolved that the following scheme of reconstruction be and the same is hereby approved, namely:—That a new company be incorporated under the Indian Company's Act, 1866, as a company limited by shares, by the name of New Oriental Jute Mills Company (Limited), with a capital of Rs.6,65,000, divided into 6,650 shares of Rs.100 each, and having power to acquire and take over the business property and liabilities of this company, and that the said liquidators, or any of them, be and they are hereby authorised, pursuant to section 175 of the said Act, to sell to such new company, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they shall think fit, all or any part of the property of this company, but so that the new company shall undertake all the liabilities of this company, shall pay the costs of winding it up, and provide the funds (if any) which may be required to purchase the interests of any dissentient members whose interests the liquidators may have to purchase, and that every member of this company shall, in respect of every ten shares therein held by him, be entitled to require the new company to allot to him one of its Rs.100 shares, with the sum of Rs.100 credited as paid up thereon, and that every member holding less than ten shares shall be entitled to require the new company to allot to him a stock certificate in a like proportion. And that the said liquidators, or any or either of them, be and they are hereby authorised to execute and do all such acts and assurances and things as may be necessary for carrying the said scheme into effect.—*Englishman.*

EXPORT OF TEA.—The quantity of tea exported from Calcutta in March last was 1,264,383lb., as compared with 1,349,958lb. in March, 1879, whilst from the beginning of the season in May last to the end of March the total quantity exported, including that lost in the *Ava* and *Sea Gull*, was 37,593,426lb., as compared with 32,619,971lb. exported in the corresponding period of last year.—*Englishman.*

A PROMISING CONVERT.—The Rev. T. Hughes, secretary to the C.M.S. Mission to the Afghans, in his fourteenth annual report of the mission gives an edifying account of a visit which was paid him by one of the Kunar chiefs. The man, before he came to the mission house, had never spoken to an Englishman before, and was surprised to find one so kind and amiable. He was also much pleased with a galvanic battery; and, after the experiments were over, stayed to listen to a discourse on the Christian religion. He had a religious mind, says Mr. Hughes, and seemed to appreciate the discussion of religious questions. Next day the chief called on Mr. Hughes, and requested a private interview, which was granted. "Sir," said the old man, whose pious expression of face, according to Mr. Hughes, was very captivating, "I want some poison which will not take effect until about a month after it is administered. I want it to kill my enemy with." The disappointed missionary tried to make his pious-looking visitor give up the idea; but apparently distrusted his own powers of persuasion, for he induced a Mahomedan priest to get the old chief to swear on the Koran that he would spare his enemy. Mr. Hughes afterwards learnt the history of the case, which was this. There was a blood-feud, and a neighbouring chief had sworn to take this one's life. At last, on a summer's night, an attempt was made to carry out the threat; but the murderer's dagger struck, not the intended victim's heart, but his favourite daughter's. The father pursued the murderer, who gave himself up and prayed for mercy. "In a moment of weakness," said the Kunar Chief, "I forgave the man. A sense of honour bids me keep my promise in the face of the people, but I should like to poison the villain;" and thus he had come to the missionary for poison. This Peshawur Mission, which is specially a mission to the Afghans, is doing good work, considering the difficulties that beset it, and deserves more support than it gets from people at home.—*Pioneer.*

FRONTIER DURBARS.—The *Punjab Gazette* gives some information, in an official shape, about the durbars recently held:—The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab held a durbar at Kohat on March 15. Amongst the chiefs and native gentlemen of the Kohat District presented to his Honour on this occasion were—Shazada Sultan Jan (Saddozai), Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I., chief of the Khattaks and Nawab Bahadur Shere Khan, chief of the Bangash. The following jirgas of independent tribes were also present:—*Afridis.*—Pass (Gallai), Jowaki, Kalla Khel, Hassan Khel, and Ashu Khel. *Orakzai.*—Utman Khel, Bizoti, Bar Muhammad Khel, Mani Khel, Abdul Aziz Khel, Sipaiah, Feroz Khel, Sturi Khel, Ali Khel, Akhel, and Ali Sherzai. *Zaimushts, Waziris.*—Cabul Khel. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor addressed the Darbaris as follows:—"Nawabs, Chiefs, and Maliks,—I have called you together in durbar to-day to thank you for the help you have given the Government during the military operations of the last eighteen months. The line of communication of the Kuram Force lies through this district, and you have cheerfully assisted the deputy commissioner, Major Plowden, in doing all that was required to facilitate the movements of the army. More especially I wish to thank Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, chief of the Western Khattaks, Muzaffar Khan, of Hangu, and Muhammad Amin Khan, of Hangu, for the assistance they have given. Their conduct on this occasion has added to the reputation they have previously gained, and shows that they appreciate the honourable estimation in which they are held by the Government. Maliks of the Zaimushts,—You have done well to submit to the British Government. So long as you abstain from those acts which caused your recent punishment you will be well treated, and will have no cause to regret your submission; but you may be assured that if you again break your engagements you will again be punished. Nawabs, Chiefs, and Maliks,—The services rendered during the military operations show your loyalty and goodwill to the British Government. But I wish also to impress upon you that, though such services are valuable and deserve acknowledgment, there are other duties of loyal subjects which must not be neglected. Acts of violence and illegality dim the brightness of the most distinguished services, and I expect you, as loyal subjects of her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, not only to abstain from such acts, but to give every assistance to the deputy commissioner in preventing such acts, and in bringing offenders to justice."

THE BIJNOUR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—Juggut Singh, of Tajpore, in Bijnour, has published a prospectus, having for its object the establishment of a Bijnour Agricultural Institute or Association. He says it is put forward in the spirit disclosed in the following quotation:—"It has long been my wish to establish an agricultural institute or association, in the hope of starting earnest and continuous effort for the improvement of agriculture. The possibilities in this direction are practically unlimited; but until the large landed proprietors of India resolutely set themselves to the task no appreciable results are likely to be obtained." Juggut Singh does not, however, trust to mere words. He informs the gentry of his district that he has constructed a building for the proposed institute at Bijnour, and has arranged to invest Rs.15,000 in Government securities to cover present expenses. The inaugural meeting will probably be held sometime in May.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE ASSAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—Tea planters and others interested in Assam will be glad to learn, that the railway scheme of the Assam Railway Company, with the modifications in the shape of further concessions referred to some time since as having been applied for by the directors, has received the sanction of the Government of India. There can be no doubt, the *Englishman* thinks, that, with these new concessions (which relate to the terms of the Government guarantee and extend its currency from five to twenty years), the scheme will prove attractive as an investment; and there is every chance of the line turning out one of the most profitable in India. The railway will run from the steamer terminus on the bank of the Brahmaputra near Dibrugarh to the fifty-first mile on the Government road towards Sabiya, with a branch of twenty-four miles from Dum-buma to the Makum coal-

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field on the Dihing River. Besides the subsidy, the Government give the road and the necessary lands, free of cost, and timber for construction and maintenance free of royalty. The cost of the line was originally estimated at about £200,000, but some addition will now have to be made to this for the subsequent increase in the price of iron.—*Englishman.*

THE COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.—All the officials of the Commissariat Department in Burma whose misdeeds have recently been brought to light are to be proceeded against under the Penal Code. They have, in the meantime, been released from the restraint in which they have been kept, but are not to be permitted to leave Rangoon.—*Englishman.*

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on April 15, reduced their rate of interest and discount 1 per cent.

DISPUTES IN NATIVE STATES.—Boundary disputes are a source of perpetual annoyance to the Native States in close proximity with each other. The Maharaja of Jodhpore, it is said, is anxious to have his frontier defined as clearly as possiole. It appears that he has disputes extending over several hundreds of miles of frontier with Meywar, Jeysulmere, and Bikanir, and that these have, for many years, been a source of bitter feeling between the States concerned. The Maharaja has asked for a British officer to settle these disputes. As it requires great tact and judgment to settle such disputes, it is to be hoped that a thoroughly competent British officer will be deputed in compliance with the Maharaja's request.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE NEW TEAS.—The first sale of new season's tea took place in the week ending April 17, and although the quantity was small, and consisted entirely of Darjiling growths, the competition was fair. The teas were decidedly better than those of 1879 at this period, but advices from home were of so discouraging a nature that the prices realised were about the same. Advices from Darjiling and Kachar are said to be very very favourable, and to show a decided advance, as far as quantity is concerned, over last year.—*Times of India.*

HINDU LAW.—It is announced that Babu Shamachurn Sircar has completed his great digest of Hindu law as current in all the provinces of India except Bengal proper, the Vyavastha-Chundrica.—*Ibid.*

THE RANEEGUNGE COAL MINES.—A coal-pit belonging to the Raneegunge Company fell in a few nights ago, carrying with it the house of the manager, who, with his wife and children, had a miraculous escape. Several coolies who were in the mine at the time of the accident were buried in the ruins.—*Ibid.*

THE HOWRAH ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the following appointments in the Government Engineering College at Howrah:—Mr. S. F. Downing, professor, Presidency College, civil engineering department, to be principal; Mr. J. Slater, professor, Presidency College, civil engineering department, to be professor; Mr. J. H. Gilliland, professor, Presidency College, civil engineering department, to be professor.—*Ibid.*

EDUCATION.—A millionaire of Nawabgunge, Babu Bangsidhur Mundul, has offered Rs.20,000 towards the foundation of a high class English school.—*Ibid.*

A DECEASED PARENT BY POST.—A week or two ago a dak banghy parcel was lost between Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Kandahar. Complaint was made by the post-office to the political, whose very miscellaneous functions include that of providing carriage for the letters and parcels of the army. The postmaster was, in reply, requested to ascertain and report the value and contents of the missing package. His reply is as follows:—"I beg to state that the missing parcel, No. 137, posted at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, by Suk Ram Sing, and addressed to Bawani Sing, contained the relics of his deceased father, which were packed up in a small tin box. The value of the contents cannot, therefore, be fixed by the sender."—*Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 31,628 tons. London *vid* Canal—The market closed weak, at 55s. nominal for rice, wheat, jute, cotton; at 57s. 6d. to 60s. for hides and linseed; 60s. to 62s. 6d. for rape, poppy, &c. For London *vid* Cape—The market closed weak, at 45s. to 47s. 6d. for rice or wheat; 50s. for lin nominal; 50s. to 52s. 6d. for jute; 52s. 6d. to 55s. for rape, light, and for measurement goods; 55s. to 57s. 6d. for poppy seed. For Liverpool *vid* Canal—Nothing to report; *vid* Cape—Rice or wheat, £1 17s. 6d.; linseed, £2 3s. 9d.; oil, £2 5s.—*Englishman.*

COHEN AND CO.—Judgment has been given by the recorder of Rangoon in the case of the insolvency of Cohen and Company. In regard to the dealings of commissariat officers with this firm, the recorder finds that gross frauds have for some time past been committed. All these officials are to be proceeded against under the enal Code. They have, in the meantime, been prohibited from leaving Rangoon.—*Ibid.*

CONVICTION FOR CHEATING.—Dr. Robert Hanham Collyer, who was arrested at Madras on a warrant from Calcutta, at the instance of a Delhi jeweller, for cheating and criminal misappropriation of several articles of jewellery valued at Rs.2,234, has been convicted in the magistrates' court of Calcutta and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MR. JUSTICE JACKSON.—It is understood in Calcutta that Mr. Justice Jackson will shortly leave the service, the doctors having recommended him to give up work and retire to a more genial climate. Mr. Jackson is the oldest civilian in Bengal.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE ADJUTANCY OF THE M.V. GUARDS.—As the time is fast approaching for Major Pigott, adjutant and instructor of musketry of the M.V. Guards, to leave the corps for his own regiment, the 44th, stationed at Burma, a meeting of the officers and non-commissioned officers is to be held shortly at the Volunteer Guards Club, Vepery, for the purpose of adopting measures for getting up a souvenir to mark the unremitting care and attention paid the guards during his stay for the past five years. It is said that the volunteers of the Madras Railway Company will likewise recognise his good doings. Capt. Sherman, of No. C. Company, it is said, will act as adjutant pro tem.—*Madras Times.*

THE GUNTUR MISSION.—The statistics of the mission for 1879 present some facts that deserve notice. At the close of the year there were three ordained foreign missionaries; two ordained native pastors; four catechists; thirty-four village preachers (itinerant teachers); two bible colporteurs; 411 congregations; 1,059 communicants; 5,032 baptised members, young and old; 615 candidates for baptism, young and old; thirty-eight vernacular Christian schools; forty teachers; 744 pupils, including 318 non-Christian pupils; three caste girls' schools; six teachers; 137 pupils; 100 Sunday schools; 2,000 pupils, old and young, including 200 non-Christian pupils; 161 villages where native Christians reside.—*Correspondent of Madras Times.*

GOVERNMENT ACQUIREMENT OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE NEILGHERIES.—The Madras Government is developing quite a new principle in the acquisition of landed property for itself on these hills. The procedure adopted is on this wise. When it has set its heart on "Naboth's Vineyard," an offer of purchase is made, or a promise of exchange or compensations. Should the terms not be accepted by the owner, the Government, or its representative, knowing that "might is right," gives notice that the title for the land will be cancelled and withdrawn, in the hope that "Naboth" may be forced into acquiescence. Of course if the land were required for a public purpose, the procedure laid down in the Land Acquisition Act would have to be followed, and due respect shown for private rights. But this implies a possibility of defeat. Perhaps in the case to which we refer, by no means an hypothetical one, this possibility is believed to amount to a certainty, and therefore the Act is ignored, and unconstitutional powers assumed, in the hope that the victim of oppression may be unable to afford the expense of seeking redress in a court of law.—*South of India Observer.*

CHICKMUGALUR.—Chickmugalur, the land flowing with gold so called owing to its very rich soil, is daily increasing in importance as trade in indigenous produce develops. It is extensively cultivated, great facilities being afforded by the numerous streams proceeding from the neighbouring hills. Some of its produce are coffee, cardamom, rice, and other grains, cocoanut, black pepper, &c.; the minerals are clinckstone, corundum, the hardest of all known bodies except the diamond; it is used extensively for polishing steel and cutting glass, &c., and magnetic iron ore. The number of estates is 13.732, covering an area of 78,372 acres. The only estate held by Government is the cinchona plantation on the Kulbutty hills. The climate is mild, but has an unenviable notoriety for its fever, which is prevalent. The greatest mortality is from this disease; on an average from 300 to 500 succumb to it yearly. Doubtless it has its origin in malaria, and the most virulent forms appear either at the beginning of the rains or at the end; at the beginning when partial showers fall and are succeeded by hot sunny days. The hot weather is reckoned from January to May, the average temperature being 85 deg.; from June to September is the wet season, and the average fall during this period is 20in., temperature 75 deg.; and the cold weather reckons from October to the end of the year, when the temperature is 70 deg. The total average of rain for the year is 35in. From time immemorial slavery of an agrarian character has existed in the district. It is said to have been introduced by the Rajah of Annagoondi and has been countenanced by successive Governments, till the assumption of the province by the British, when the condition of the slaves was in a quaint measure improved, and means afforded them to secure their freedom. These slaves are chiefly Hobyahs, of the left hand caste named "Hoottuloo," divided into two classes—viz., the "Munalie" and "Honalu." The latter from "Hon," gold, are those whose forefathers were purchased with gold, and are the property of the "Yejman," or master. They are restricted to within the boundaries of the estates, and should any one, however, abscond, if caught, is taken back forcibly and punished; but an order passed by the Government on the matter permitted the slave to leave his master after giving six months' notice, but the time of his liberation was not to be fixed when his services were most needed.—Correspondent of *Madras Times.*

THE MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—The writer of "Military Jottings" in the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The state of the Madras Staff Corps as it stood in the beginning of this year offers a little food for reflection. The following is the list of effective officers:—Lieutenant colonels, 173; majors

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203; captains, 45; lieutenants, 55; that is to say, 421 field officers and captains to 55 subalterns. Truly an intolerable deal of sack to a ha'pennyworth of bread, as Prince Hal remarked; for subalterns (and captains, too, but particularly subalterns) ought to be the working men in each regiment, while the field officers are, so to speak, the ornaments of the corps, its pride and delight, but too precious for to be worked and bothered with parades and musketry. As these 55 subalterns have to find officers for four regiments of cavalry, the Governor's bodyguard, and forty regiments of native infantry, it must be owned they have their work cut out for them. One word more in regard to Madras regiments, which are certainly suffering a plethora of field officers. The 12th Madras N.I. has 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 5 majors, no captains, and 1 lieutenant. The 26th N.I. has 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 3 majors, 2 captains, and 1 lieutenant. The 12th N.I. has 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 3 majors, 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant; and, finally, the 33rd N.I. has 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 1 captain, and no subaltern at all. More and more does one's admiration increase for that almost perfect institution, the Staff Corps."

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. CHEKE.—Lieut. Col. Wigram Arthur Cheke, 22nd Madras Native Infantry, died suddenly from heart disease while at breakfast at Rangoon a few days ago. He entered the service in 1855, was appointed second in command of his regiment about two years ago, and commandant the day before his death. He is said to have been one of the most popular officers in the province.—*Times of India.*

COMPENSATION.—The agent of the Madras Railway Company, "without in any way admitting the legal liability of the company," has been compensating some of the people who had the misfortune to suffer in the Chinnammapet accident. Sergeant Roberts for himself and wife gets Rs.5,000, Sergeant Price Rs.2,500, and Sergeant Terry Rs.1,500. The sum sanctioned to the families of the deceased Sappers and Miners is to be distributed to dependent relatives only. —*Times of India.*

END OF THE RAMPA TROUBLE.—We are glad to hear that the Rampa rebellion is played out; villagers are coming forward and giving information right and left, and within the last fortnight halt the proclaimed men have either surrendered, been captured, or killed. The only rebel of note out now is Zumum Dora, and he has gone clean away, and is never likely to return to Rampa, knowing well that notice would be given to the authorities of his whereabouts did he do so. Mr. Sweet, of the police, lately captured Devy Reddi of Edpur, as also the rebels who murdered his chokra last year, on which occasion Mr. Sweet lost Rs.800 in notes. He found the skeleton of the poor lad, as also some of the articles the boy was in charge of. Major Wroughton did good service a short time back in smashing a band, headed by a notorious murderer, and a man much feared. The troops, saturated with malaria, are anxiously looking for the time when they will be recalled from Rampa. They have suffered considerably, and probably will suffer for many a day to come. The fever itself is bad enough, for it is little less than regular jungle fever, and has been fatal in many cases; but what makes it worse is the after-effects on the liver, spleen, kidneys, and other organs. It will doubtless be a long time before we have another Rampa war; but in the meantime it is to be hoped some little interest will be taken in the welfare of these hill people, and that they may have no cause to rise in rebellion again. It is piping hot in Rajamundry just now. Colonel Buck and Major Wood have returned, having been away some time at Vizagapatam inspecting the 17th and 29th Regiments, and have now gone to inspect the 10th at Yelaisheram. Mr. Foster is holding a special sessions for the trial of Rampa rebels. There has just come in a reported rising of rebels in Golconda, and on the borders of the Jeypore country, but there have been so many false rumours of late that it is to be hoped this will prove one of them.—*Times of India.*

THE Governor of Madras in Council has added "woodock" and "snipe" to the list of game to be preserved in the Nilgiris.

BOMBAY.

PROPOSED CENTRAL DEPOT FOR STAMPS.—The *Indian Daily News* is informed that the proposal for making the central depot at Bombay, for the supplies of stamps and stationery, to which it alluded some time ago, is to be re-considered, and the question is to be fully discussed when the Council meets at Simla. Probably the scheme will be abandoned and Calcutta continue to be the central office, as supplying more readily a larger area.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE SHOLAPUR AND GADAG RAILWAY.—The *Indu Prakash* is informed that the Government of Bombay have received final orders not to proceed with the Sholapur and Gadag Railway, but hand over the embankments of the line in progress to the Local Funds Department of Sholapur.—*Bombay Gazette.*

ABOLITION OF THE COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.—The despatch on this subject received from the Secretary of State last month, in reply to that of the Governor General urging the repeal of the Cotton Frauds Act, admits that the wholesome change in the nature of the cotton trade and the present unequal pressure on the export trade of Bombay, which requires relief from all but necessary burdens, make the alteration of the law desirable. The Secretary of State, however, proceeds to say:—"But I am not prepared to concur in the inference that all special legislation against frauds in the cotton trade is unnecessary and mischievous. Special legislation on the subject, it must be remembered, has existed for over fifty years, and was, indeed, part of the original penal code of the Bombay Presidency enacted by the Government of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. It was approved, or objected to only as not sufficiently stringent, on many occasions, between 1838 and 1869, by the highest mercantile authorities both in England and in India. In consequence of such representations it was in 1851 extended to the island of Bombay, where it is acknowledged to have entirely stopped a system of gross fraud which had sprung up there (although this was long before the American war caused the extraordinary demand for Indian cotton, which alone is now alleged to have made special legislation necessary), and threatened the total destruction of the Bombay cotton trade. The more stringent legislation of 1863 was adopted after a careful inquiry by a commission, half of whose members were nominated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who reported in the strongest terms that frauds in the cotton trade could be checked only by effective special legislation, and whose view was then almost universally approved by the mercantile community. The opinion that a change in the trade has done away with the need for special legislation, however weighty, is opinion merely and has not been brought to the test of experience, while other high authorities concur with the view of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, that the withdrawal of all special safeguards against the frauds to which the cotton trade of Bombay is peculiarly liable would soon be followed by the revival of fraudulent practices to an intolerable extent. And, finally, it is believed that while there are greater facilities for adulteration in the Indian cotton trade than in that of America, it has been found desirable even in America to establish, though by the action of the trade itself, a system of supervision to guard against practices which might lower the character of the exported cotton. Till it has been found practicable to adopt some such system in Bombay, there seems to be reason for supplying its place by legislation. I cannot but fear that the entire abandonment of all special legislation against frauds in the Bombay cotton trade might be understood as an intimation that fraudulent practices may in future be carried on with impunity, and might have unfortunate results. It must also be remembered that an essential portion of the present law, as well as of the Act of 1863, embraces the provisions regarding licensing presses and press marks, which do not appear anywhere to be objected to, and are believed to work beneficially. What, therefore, should now be done is to revert to the system in force before the passing of the Act of 1863—that is, whilst dispensing with any special establishment, and with the tax on cotton required to pay it, to retain special penal provisions against fraud and adulteration, which might be set in motion either by the party injured or by the magisterial authorities, who would practically put the law in force only when fraudulent practices might become flagrant and notorious. I have, therefore, directed the Bombay Government to introduce a bill to repeal Act VII. Bombay, of 1878, and, at their discretion, either again to bring into operation Act IX. Bombay, of 1863, in which case the provisions of that law regarding the export fee and the establishment would be kept in abeyance, or to re-enact the substance of that law, with the omission of those provisions."

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Town Council on April 20 the report of the health officer for the fourth quarter of 1879 was presented. From the report it appears that 3,416 children were born, while only 2,069 were reported as having been vaccinated. Of course a number died young unvaccinated, but that would by no means meet the difference between the births and vaccinations. They were now supposed to be working a Compulsory Vaccination Act, and the municipality had given as much money as had been asked for, and paid fees to these people to get their children vaccinated. The corporation naturally expected corresponding results, and although it did not, of course, expect the working of the Act would be so complete that every child would be vaccinated, yet such a large percentage as 13 or 14 per cent., as shown in the report, should not be allowed to exist. The chairman thought it sufficient to draw the health officer's attention to the fact. A communication was forwarded by the Government of Bombay, with a despatch from the Secretary of State embodying his remarks, and a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the report of the Bombay Municipality of 1878, and another on the new drainage system of that city.—*Times of India.*

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—The Indian Government steamship *Dalhousie* was to sail on April 23 for Karachi with 2 European officers, 62 rank and file, 32 public and 15 private followers, and 67 horses of the 1st Madras Light Infantry. The Government steamship *Tenasserim*, towing the sailing ship *Czarewitch*, was to sail on the 24th for Karachi with 5 officers, 140 rank and file, 65 public and 20 private followers and 140 horses of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry in *Tenasserim*; 1 officer 75 rank and file, 135 public and 15 private followers and 75 horses of the same regiment

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in the *Czarewitch*. The following is the list of officers :—Lieut. Col. E. M. Cherry, Lieut. Col. A. D. Parsons, Captain H. K. Hope, Captain A. W. Hornsby, Captain A. V. Chick, Lieut. A. P. Westlake, Surgeon Dhobie, and Vet. Surgeon Rayment, 1st Madras L.C.

MAHOMEDANS IN ENGLAND.—We hear that four Mahomedan gentlemen are going to England by the next mail steamer for the purpose of extending their education : Hamidullah Khan (son of Maulavi Samiullah Khan, sub-judge of Muradabad), aged sixteen years, who has passed the entrance examination, is to be one of the party, and he hopes to succeed in getting through the Indian Civil Service examination, The sub-judge will, after a sojourn of four months in England, with a view to "polish" his English, return to his duties in India. Besides the above there are two students who proceed to England in order to prepare themselves for the bar. A batch of six Mahomedans have already passed the barristers' examination, and it is expected they will come out in November next.—*Bombay Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "TENASSERIM."—The Indian Government troopship *Tenasserim*, with the I.G.S. *Czarewitch* in tow, arrived on April 20 from Karachi. The following passengers came in the *Tenasserim* :—Major and Mrs. Shortland, R.A., six children ; Surgeon Major O'Kearney ; Surgeon Major Dobson ; Capt. Sharp ; and a few native details.—*Times of India.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "DALHOUSIE."—The Indian Government steamship *Dalhousie* arrived on April 20 from Karachi with the following passengers :—Col. Des Vœux, 5th N.I. ; Col. Chapman, 35th N.I. ; Lieut. Chapman, 10th N.I.—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP "JUMNA."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Jumna*, 4,173 tons, Commander George Parsons, sailed on April 18 for England with 45 officers, 19 ladies, 31 children, 750 men, 84 women, and 209 children. The following are the names of officers and their families :—Col. and Mrs. D. J. M'Gregor, R.A. ; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. Cosby, 2-14th Foot ; Major and Mrs. J. F. Meiklejohn, R.A., and two children ; Major and Mrs. A. Dixon, R.A. ; Capt. C. M. Calderon, 4-60th Foot ; Capt. A. S. Carter, 51st Foot ; Capt. R. H. Hewett, 1-21st Foot ; Capt. A. Ross, 29th Foot ; Capt. J. H. Cornelean, 67th Foot ; Capt. R. H. Brooke-Hunt, 72nd Foot ; Capt. E. Tutnell, 1-18th Foot ; Capt. and Mrs. M. Wynard, 44th Foot ; Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Jerrad, R.A. ; Lieut. E. J. Fosken, Staff Corps ; Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Marrett and child, Staff Corps ; Lieut. E. A. Sandford, 2-60th Foot ; Lieut. E. P. Rose, 10th Hussars ; Lieut. and Mrs. A. L. Sinclair, Staff Corps ; Lieut. E. Gilpin Brown, 92nd Foot ; Lieut. R. G. Davies and five children, P.W.D. ; Lieut. E. C. Bethune, 92nd Foot ; Lieut. H. H. Barne, R.E. ; Lieut. G. H. Whieldon, 48th Foot ; Lieut. R. H. Parkinson, 33rd Foot ; Lieut. H. King, 2-6th Foot ; Lieut. S. B. Jameson, 78th Foot ; Lieut. H. A. Forster, 2-15th Foot ; Lieut. W. Fry, 2-14th Foot ; Second Lieut. H. P. Allsopp, 10th Hussars ; Second Lieut. C. E. Ornan, 44th Foot ; Quartermaster A. Reeves, 2-9th Foot. Army Medical Department.—Deputy Surgeon General and Mrs. H. Kendall and four children ; Deputy Surgeon General and Mrs. W. Thompson ; Surgeon Major and Mrs. T. G. Faught and two children ; Surgeon Major and Mrs. J. Warren ; Surgeon Major and Mrs. W. Tanner ; Surgeon Major J. D'Altern ; Surgeon Major T. Ramsay ; Surgeon Major J. J. M'Carthy ; Surgeon Major and Mrs. W. Kerans and five children ; Surgeon Major and Mrs. F. Ferguson and two children ; Surgeon Major and Mrs. W. Taylor and five children ; Surgeon Major and Mrs. G. B. Mowat and child ; Surgeon Major R. Anderson ; Surgeon W. B. Miller.—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'S TROOPSHIP "EUPHRATES."—Her Majesty's troopship *Euphrates*, 4,173 tons, Commander C. J. Brownrigg, sailed on April 24 for England with 52 officers, 12 ladies, 17 children, 712 men, 104 women, and 237 children. The following are the names of officers and their families :—Major and Mrs. D. V. Shortland and five children, R.A. ; Veterinary Surgeon H. Dawson, R.A. ; Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Meyrick, Veterinary Department ; Lieut. D. Macdougall, 13th Hussars ; Quartermaster and Mrs. F. Lewis and child, 13th Hussars ; Lieut. Col. W. N. Watts, 2-1st Foot ; Surgeon and Mrs. A. E. Hayes, A.M.D. ; Surgeon Major W. C. Boyd, A.M.D. ; Surgeon Major C. A. Harvey, I.M.D. ; Lieut. J. B. Sharpe, R.E. ; Lieut. W. F. Perceval, 1-12th Foot ; Lieut. Col. F. E. Lewes, R.A. ; Lieut. A. Willy, 73rd Foot ; Surgeon Major and Mrs. T. W. Ormin and child, A.M.D. ; Capt. G. K. M'Callum, 92nd Foot ; Lieut. P. Farrer, 39th Foot ; Major J. H. Laye, 90th Foot ; Lieut. P. K. Doyne, 13th Hussars ; Capt. and Mrs. W. N. Lockyer and child, R.A. ; Capt. W. K. Westropp, 68th L.I. ; Capt. D. F. Gordon, 92nd Foot ; Capt. P. V. W. Phillips, R.A. ; Capt. C. G. Donald, 2-7th Fusiliers ; Col. A. Stewart, R.H.A. ; Lieut. H. A. Terry, 43rd Foot ; Surg. Major N. F. Folliott, A.M.D. ; Surg. Major and Mrs. W. Alexander, A.M.D. ; Surg. Major W. Jobson, A.M.D. ; Lieut. G. W. Mitchell, 54th Regiment ; Lieut. G. Bowring, 54th Regiment ; Lieut. I. J. Slater, 1-18th Regiment ; Major F. G. Chambers, 39th Regiment ; Capt. C. P. Egerton, 39th Regiment ; Lieut. C. H. Alexander, 99th Regiment ; Surgeon Major and Mrs. E. F. O'Leary, A.M.D. ; Surgeon Major and Mrs. H. Harrison, A.M.D. ; Surgeon Major and Mrs. A. H. Anthoniez, A.M.D. ; Capt. and Mrs. M. T. M'Laughton and child, 2-13th Foot ; Quartermaster H. Jones, 66th Foot ; Surgeon Major W. Joy, A.M.D. ; Surgeon Major J. H. Hunter, A.M.D. ; Capt. H. R. Gall, 1-5th Foot ; Lieut. K. M. Foss, Staff Corps ; Surgeon Major W. H. Muschamp, A.M.D. ; Lieut. N. Maunsell, 1-6th Foot ; Surgeon Major A. C. M'Tavish, A.M.D. ; Capt. J. D. S. Isaacson, 21st Foot ; Surgeon W. H. Briggs, A.M.D. ; Capt. C. G. Leggett, 2-4th Foot ; Major W. Faircloth, 81st Foot ; Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe and four children, inspector, Educational Department. —*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM YACHT "QUEEN MARY."—On April 20 the steam yacht *Queen Mary*, belonging to Mr. J. G. Mackie, arrived in harbour. She left Portsmouth on Dec. 1, calling at Gibralter, Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, which place she left on the 10th and Socatra on the 15th. She will stay a short time in Bombay and go on cruising to Colombo and Singapore. The following four gentlemen are the passengers :—Messrs. J. W. G. Mackie, J. S. Pigot, Rev. T. C. Bushe, and the Hon. C. H Erskine.—*Ibid.*

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Col. Austin, the American sharpshooter, belonging to Mr. Dave Carson's company, cut his throat with a razor at Bombay. When the mail left he was in a precarious state.—*Idid.*

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.—The municipal corporation of Bombay have decided, by a majority of one, that Mr. Walton, executive engineer, was guilty of gross carelessness and neglected the interests of his employers in regard to the Malabar Hill Reservoir contracts, and deserves severe censure.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF Dr. DOOLITTLE.—Dr. Doolittle, a well-known practitioner of Western India, died rather suddenly on April 18. —*Ibid.*

RETIREMENT.—After a long, honourable, and useful career in this Province, Col. Lionel Dunsterville, collector and magistrate of the district of Hyderabad, has left for England on a year's furlough for the benefit of his health.—*Karachi Gazette.*

NAVAL NEWS.—Admiral Jones's flagship, which was obliged to go to Malta for repairs, returned to Bombay on April 19, and reported that she passed H.M.S. *Seagull* bound for Jeddah. On April 21 the naval Commander in Chief embarked on board the *Euryalus* under a salute of thirteen guns. The *Euryalus* sailed the next day. The gunboat *Ready*, Captain H. H. Edwards, arrived in Bombay harbour from Muscat on April 19. On the previous night one of her engines broke down and she was obliged to come in under sail. After a short stay here she returns to the Persian Gulf. The *Beacon*, from Bombay, reached Muscat on the 11th.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

WE take the following items from the *Ceylon Times* of April 20 :—

THE WEATHER.—The weather is now fine and evidently settled for some time ; should this prove to be the case we may reasonably look for a good if not a large blossom making its appearance in a few days.

THE EXPORTS OF COFFEE.—To date the exports of coffee amount to 437,049 as against 603,821 cwts. at the corresponding period of last year.

THE "GAZETTE."—The Governor having received her Majesty's warrant under the Royal sign manual, directing him to cause letters patent to be passed, under the public seal of the Island of Ceylon, constituting and appointing B. L. Burnside, Esq., to be Queen's Advocate of the island, has caused letters patent to be passed accordingly. His Excellency the Governor has appointed R. O. S. Morgan, Esq., to be acting deputy Queen's advocate for the Midland Circuit. His Excellency the Governor has appointed John Milne, Esq., to be a justice of the peace for the North Central Province. C. T. D. Vigors, Esq., is appointed acting assistant at Puttalam to the Government agent for the North-Western Province, and superintendent of the prison at Puttalam, and visitor of the prison at Chilaw from 17th inst. during the absence from Puttalam of Mr. Templer. Leave of absence from the 17th inst. to the 1st prox. has been granted to Mr. F. R. Ellis. Mr. C. Byrde has been appointed to act during that period as assistant at Matale to the Government agent of the Central Province. Leave of absence from the 15th to the 30th inst. has been granted to Mr. G. M. Fowler, and Mr. W. H. Jackson is appointed to act during the above period as extra office assistant at Anuradhapura to the Government agent for the North Central Province.

THE STAR LINE.—The s.s. *Vega* of this line, which left Liverpool on March 20, arrived here on Sunday morning with the following passengers for Ceylon :—Mr. and Mrs. H. Mitchell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser, child and native servant, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Moysey, three children, Mr. F. C. Byrde, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cave, Miss May, Mr. A. Landsdown, Mr. A. Bremner, Mr. H. W. Layard, Mr. C. Strachan, Mr. C. M'Crea. After landing her Colombo passengers the *Vega* proceeded on her way to Calcutta.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY announce that telegraphic communication has been extended to Manila by means of a submarine cable starting from Hong Kong. Messages for Manila are accepted by the company for transmission at the rate of 10s. per word.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1880.

THE FINANCIAL BLUNDER.

IT cannot be said that, in commenting on the astounding news which the telegraph made public last week, we are dealing with a matter which is, so to speak, *sub judice*. The Government of India took the unusual step, or at least one which, a year or two ago, would have seemed most unusual, of communicating to the Indian public the substance of a despatch to the Secretary of State admitting the existence of an error in the war accounts to the amount of four millions. It is worth while to recall the figures, both of arithmetic and speech, which the recent Budget statements contained on this subject. If our readers will refer to the tables of the Indian revenue and expenditure published in our issue of March 19 they will see that the army figured in the accounts for 1878-79 for £17,092,426. The Budget estimates calculated in March last the expenditure at £18,255,000, which the regular estimates subsequently raised to £21,067,000, showing an increase of £2,812,000. But in the Budget estimates for the current year this item of expenditure is put down at £20,293,000, calculating on a decrease. The actual expenditure is now stated to have been four millions in excess of the amount which had been estimated, and which had been taken as approximately accurate by all the members of the Viceregal Council. The Hon. E. C. Morgan, commenting, though not in an obstructive, certainly not in an approving, spirit on Sir John Strachey's statement, accepted the general truth of the calculation. He pointed out that it appeared from the figures before the Council that the amount expended during 1879-80 upon the war, directly and indirectly, had amounted to about £4,900,000. The amount which it was estimated would have to be spent, directly and indirectly, during the now current, then ensuing, year would be about £4,000,000. This included the expenditure on the frontier railways, which was rightly or wrongly charged to the account of the Afghan war, and treated on all hands as being a portion of the additional burden thrown upon the finances of India by that war. There were diverse opinions as to the throwing that burden either wholly or immediately upon the revenues of India, but there was no doubt expressed as to the sufficient accuracy of the estimates, whatever difference of opinion there existed in the Viceregal Council as to the financial measures proposed by Sir John Strachey. The Commander in Chief, who, we have just been informed, objects strongly to the disconnection of that high office from a place in the Viceregal Council, confined himself to criticism on the War Commission and a warning against unfounded expectations of economical reductions in the army expenditure. The only notice of a doubt, the single allusion to possible excess, was in the speech of the Viceroy, who replied to Mr. Gladstone's assertion that there was a widespread belief that the real cost of the Afghan war had not been made known to the country. Lord Lytton indignantly repudiated what he considered to be an allegation that his Government had falsified the military accounts in order to conceal the real cost of the Afghan war. His Excellency said that it was not then in the power of the Government of India to show on its accounts the actual and yet unascertained cost of the military operations. To quote his words, which are worth placing on future record in face of the insinuations still repeated:—"Our estimates, so far as it has hitherto been possible to verify them, have proved to be remarkably accurate, and for this we are greatly indebted to our able Accountant General in the Military Department, Major Newmarch. One fact, however, these estimates already place beyond question. So far from seeking to conceal the real cost of the Afghan War, we have not only included in our military accounts all stores and material, the amount and value of which it had been possible to ascertain, but we have also, under orders from the Secretary of State, actually charged as war expenditure the cost of the frontier railroads, lines of telegraph, postal communications, and other similar items of expenditure." In these words, spoken just two months ago, there is abundant response to any charge of holding back or minimising expenditure. There is no defence in them, whatever may be the palliatives found for the errors in estimate of expenditure, which have thrown the financial scheme into utter confusion and brought final discredit on the administration of Sir John Strachey. The fact, which is incontrovertible, that the Military Department, the Indian War-office, is really solely responsible, will not avail, as we see from the Calcutta opinions expressed in Sunday's telegrams, to divert from the Financial Minister the consequences of the inability of the War Department to take into account the probable, or rather certain, results of the rise in prices of fodder, the increased cost of transport, and the military operations between which this huge excess of expenditure over estimate is to be parcelled out. Sir John Strachey is unpopular because he has sought to bring into the class of contributories to the Imperial treasury large classes who before escaped untaxed. That his prosperous Budget, his hopeful outlook, has been completely marred by the bungling of a department, will afford matter of rejoicing to a large portion of the Indian public, and there seems good ground for expecting that this feeling will find a corresponding sympathy at home, and that a strong section of the majority will insist not only on the necessary consequences of such a blunder falling on the actually responsible officials, but on the recall of the financial member of the Viceregal Council. There seems to be

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a note of warning in the telegraphed statement that other items of the Budget must be revised, but the fact that the whole falling off, which is somewhat unaccountably attributable to opium and salt, assessed taxes and stamps, is only £81,000, shows the animus which inspired the statement. There are, of course, numerous prophets after the fact, who now parade their anticipations that the war would, in the long run, exceed the estimated cost, but it is going too far to require that the Finance Minister should have profited by the accounts of the first Afghan War to mistrust the estimates following on the actual accounts of expenditure which were presented to him. We are told by a contemporary, whose information is usually correct, that the finances of India are likely to form the subject of inquiry by a small commission, of which Sir Richard Temple will be a member. We wonder how far the opponents of Sir John Strachey, who is, they tell us, the worst Finance Minister India has known, will relish this appointment. That it will be to the credit of the Government, and especially as showing that Indian questions will be considered superior to party feelings, is to us as certain as that it will be to the advantage of India. As regards the immediate question of the derangement of the financial calculations by the error that has been committed, it is so far satisfactory to note that the Government of India is clear from hasty imputations of concealment, and that the same mastery of his subject, and lucid exposition of the facts which characterised the late Under Secretary's official statements, will be available when the occasion comes to place before the House of Commons and the public all that can be brought forward to elucidate, if not to extenuate, the miscalculation that has for the time being brought confusion not only on the financial authorities, but also on the general financial system of India.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, April 17.)

GILBERT, Mr. C. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern Section.

ELLIOT—BICKERTON—The transfers of Mr. E. C. Elliott and Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Rathia Pindi Section of the P.N.S. Railway, to the Kandahar Railway, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, and P.N.S. Railway, Pindi Junction, to Peshawur Section respectively are cancelled, and Mr. Elliot is transferred to the P.N.S. Railway, Pindi Junction, to Peshawur Section.

LARGE, Mr. P. T., executive engineer, 4th grade, P.N.S. Railway, is transferred from the office of the engineer in chief to the Peshawur Division.

COPPIN, Mr. R. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Division, Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

LYALL, Mr. C. J., under secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, having returned from the furlough granted him, resumed charge of his office on the 5th inst.

RIDSDALE, Mr. S. O. B., secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to officiate as judge of the Assam Valley Districts.

LYALL, Mr. C. J., under secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, to officiate as secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam during the absence of Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale.

TUPPER, Mr. C. L., to officiate as under secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department during the absence of Mr. C. J. Lyall.

JACKSON, Mr. W. G., C.S., the services of whom were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut.-Col. J, political agent Manipur, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Assam, from October 22, 1879, vice Mr. Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., deceased.

MICHELL, Major T. B., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be substantive pro tempore deputy commissioner of the 4th grade in the Naga Hills, from January 27, the date on which he made over charge of the office of deputy commissioner, Nowgong.

SHEPHERD, Rev. T. C., M.A., junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment has placed his services at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

HYNDMAN—The retirement of Mr. P. K. Hyndman, late executive engineer, Punjab Provincial Establishment, has effect from Sept. 10.

KELLIE, Lieut. J, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from Punjab to the Military Works Branch, instead of Lieut. H. E. S. Abbott, R.E.

IZAT, Mr. A., superintending engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is confirmed in that grade from April 8.

VARDON, Mr. S. W., storekeeper, 2nd grade, is transferred from State railways under the chief commissioner, Central Provinces, to State railways under the chief commissioner, British Burma.

CROWDY, Major J. H., R E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Mooar Division Military Works.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. Guthrie, dockmaster, Kidderpore, Dockyard, out of India on medical certificate, for twenty months; Mr. G. H. Cooke, assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, survey of India, for one year; Mr. E. J. Jackson, assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, survey of India, for one year, seven months, and sixteen days; Mr. T. W. Rawlins, B.C.S., accountant general, Punjab, and deputy commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Lahore, privilege leave for three months; Mr. M. R. W. P. Adams, as assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for two years, from March 20; Mr. A. D. Hill, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for eighteen months, from March 17; Mr. J. W. B. Duthy, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for two years, from March 26; Mr. A. S. Knowles, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Sukkur Division, Indus Valley State Railway, privilege leave for three months, from May 1.

MEDICAL.

ROSE—Murree Depot—Surg. Major H. J. Rose, A.M.D., officiating in medical charge, to continue in permanent medical charge for the current year, vice Surg. Major Walsh.

COOKSON—Native Base Hospital Kuram Force—Surg. Major H. Cookson, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge of the hospital.

GILLIES—5th Bengal Cavalry—Surg. W. Gillies, M.D., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, during the absence of Surg. Major H. Cookson.

WRIGHT—5th N.I.—Surg. R. T. Wright, M.D., to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, but to continue till further orders in officiating medical charge of the 37th N.I.

NIXON, Surg. G. M., to continue to officiate in medical charge of the regiment, during the absence of Surg. Wright.

HAMILTON—23rd Pioneers—Surg. H. Hamilton, M.D., to the permanent medical charge of the corps, vice Surg. Major E. Taylor, retired.

JAY, Surg. Major W., A.M.D., who has completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the present trooping season.

MILITARY.

HEWET, Lieut. W. S., 1st Batt., 14th Foot, officiating wing officer, 19th Punjab N.I., is admitted to the B.S.C. from June 25.

SMITH, Lieut. S. G. D., R.A., to be a temporary commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, from the date on which he joined the Ordnance Park, Kuram Field Force.

Promotions made in the S.C. :—

To be Lieut. Cols.—Major C. E. Stewart, April 14; Major T. Cadell, V.C., April 17; to be Capt.—Lieut. R. H. Forrest, April 11; to be Brevet Cols.—Lieut.Col. J. Swiney, Madras S.C., April 12; and Lieut. Col. E. B. Sladen, Madras S.C., April 14.

Permitted to retire from the service :—

BRACKEN—EMERSON—Lieut. Col. and Brevet. Col. R. D. O. C. Bracken, S.C., March 11; and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. Emerson, S.C., March 24.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. G. W. Hargreave, 2-5th Fusiliers, to England for six months on urgent private affairs; Major R. W. M. Wetherell, 2-16th Foot, to England for six months on private affairs; Lieut-Col. J. B. Saunders, Bl. Cavalry (doing duty at Allahabad) to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, from March 28 to Sept. 28 on medical certificate; Capt G. W. B. Collis, 1-6th Foot, to England for three months pending retirement; Capt. (Brevet Major) H. J. Faircloth, 81st Foot, to England for four months on private affairs; Surg. Major J. Wilson, M.B. B.M.S., to Canada for six months, on urgent private affairs; Surg. C. J. M'Cartie, M.D., I.M.S. (officiating medical officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry), to Murree and Kashmir, from March 27 to Sept. 26, on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. L. Campbell, S.C., commandant, 9th Bengal Cavalry, medical certificate, for two years; Major D. G. Pitcher, S.C., judge Small Cause Court, Lucknow, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, private affairs, for one year and four days; Capt. J. A. Armstrong, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, temporary superintending engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, P.W.D, private affairs, for one year 165 days; Capt. A. G. Yaldwyn, S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, medical certificate, for one year; Capt. A. Hill, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, P.W.D., medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, medical certificate, for one year 182 days; Lieut. E. D. H. Daly, S.C., squadron

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officer, Central Indian Horse, medical certificate, for two years; Surg. Major J. M. Fleming, M.D., medical certificate, for two years; Surg. Major E. C. Bensley, medical certificate, for 213 days.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, April 5.)

SMITHETT, Lieut. Col. H., R.A., to proceed from Morar to Meerut, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

BAKER, Capt. R. H. S., R.A., to proceed from Cabul to Thayetmyo and join No. 4 Battery 8th Brigade.

CLAUGHTON, Lieut. F. A. C., 25th Foot, to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

Orders confirmed:—

CHALMER—Southern Afghanistan Field Force O., March 3, appointing Capt. R. Chalmer, 2-60th Rifles, to be brigade major 1st Infantry Brigade, vice Capt. C. M. Stockley, 2-9th Foot, proceeded to rejoin his regiment.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, April 8.)

RODICK—2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers—Lieut. Robert P. B. Rodick to be instructor of musketry, vice Pochin, promoted, dated Jan. 1.

BEATSON—62nd Regt.—Lieut. F. C. Beatson to be interpreter, vice Denniss, promoted, dated March 22.

PRINGLE, Veterinary Surgeon R., to proceed from Fyzabad to Allahabad for duty with B Battery 4th Brigade.

Orders confirmed:—

MONTANARO—Ali Musjid Station O., March 16, appointing Lieut. A. Montanaro, 16th N.I., to be station staff officer, vice Capt. R. A. Price, 9th N.I.

MEIKLEJOHN—Kuram Station O., March 17, appointing Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn, 20th Punjab N.I., to be station staff officer from the 18th idem, vice Lieut. O'D. C. Grattan, 2-8th Foot.

M'CARTHY—18th N.I.—R.O., March 12, appointing 2nd Lieut. G. A. M'Carthy, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. E. H. Molesworth, officiating as adjutant.

BEDDY—CHANNER—REID—29th N.I.—R.O., March 16, making the following appointments, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Col. J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., appointed to the command of a brigade in the field:—Major E. Beddy, wing commander, to officiate as commandant; Lieut. Col. G. N. Channer, V.C., to officiate as second in command; and Capt. A. J. F. Reid, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

BUCKLAND—38th N.I.—R.O., March 29, appointing Lieut. P. A. Buckland, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, April 13.)

Transfers of S.C. probationers:—

WILLES—SPENCE—17th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. C. F. Willes, from the 16th Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation; 27th N.I—Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, from the 1st N.I., to be officiating wing officer on probation

Orders confirmed:—

JONES—Presidency District O., April 3, appointing Lieut. Col. G. T. Jones, garrison quartermaster, Fort William, to officiate as station staff officer, from the 5th idem, during the absence of the deputy assistant adjutant general with the brigadier general commanding on inspection duty.

WILLIAMSON—Rohilkund District O., April 1, appointing Brevet Major F. H. Williamson, 30th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer at Ranikhet, as a temporary measure, from March 27, vice Brevet Major A. Hill, 34th Foot, resigned.

PRETYMAN—Kabul Field Force, March 25, reappointing Brevet Major G. T. Pretyman R.A. as aide de camp to Lieut. Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., from the 24th idem.

JONES—Brigade order issued by Brigadier General Doran, commanding 2nd Section, Khyber Line Force, March 29, appointing Lieut. J. H. Jones, 1st M.N.I., to be station staff officer, Jellalabad, from the 30th idem.

RUDYERD—R.O., 39th Foot, March 24, appointing Lieut. R. B. Rudyerd, assistant instructor in musketry, from Sept. 28, 1879.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, April 14.)

DAWSON—9th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. H. L. Dawson, 2-2nd Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating squadron officer on probation.

NEWELL—8th N.I.—2nd Lieut. W. J. Newell, 2-6th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

OSTREHAN—9th N.I.—Lieut. F. G. R. Ostrehan, 1-6th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

MONTGOMERY—34th N.I.—2nd Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery, 2-22nd Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

STEWART, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. the Hon. A., R.H.A., to proceed from Umballa to England, and join the riding establishment R.A.

Officers permitted to exchange to the battalions specified:—

HOWARD—PERCY—Rifle Brigade—Capt. F. C. Howard, 2nd, and R. J. Heber Percy, 4th Battalion.

Orders confirmed:—

SHAW—Jubbulpore Station O., April 1, directing Capt. W. D. Shaw, 2-1st Foot, to officiate as deputy judge advocate at a general court-martial to be convened at Saugor.

ACHESON—2-1st Foot—Battalion O., March 16, appointing Second Lieut. P. H. Acheson to officiate as interpreter, vice Capt. R. F. K. Money.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Appointed to act in the 1st grade of district and sessions judges:—

DICKENS—KELLY—Mr. P. L. J. Dickens, judge, Nuddea, vice Mr. J. M. Lowis; Mr. C. A. Kelly, judge, Furreedpore, vice Mr. J. B. Worgan.

RYLAND, Mr. W. H., judge of the Small Cause Court, Sealdah, to act as superintendent of stamps and stationery during the absence of Mr. J. B. Roberts.

PORTER, Mr. G. E., officiating district and sessions judge of Gya, is confirmed in that appointment.

KIRKWOOD, Mr. T. M., officiating district and sessions judge of Mymensing, is confirmed in that appointment.

GRIFFITHS, Mr. W., M.A., officiating principal of the Hooghly College, is confirmed in that appointment.

MURRAY, Mr. J. O. D., to act as an assistant sub-deputy opium agen in the Benares agency.

BERESFORD, Mr. W. J. C., to act as deputy shipping master of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. W. W. Ellis.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. J. R. Hallett, officiating district and session judge, Rungpore, furlough for one year; Mr. H. W. W. Ellis, deputy shipping master, Calcutta, leave for three months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

EGERTON, Lieut. F. W., assistant commissioner, from Ferozepore to Bannu District, which he joined on April 3.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, from Hissar to Umballa District. Mr. Anderson is appointed to the charge of the Rapur Sub Division, vice Mr. E. B. Francis, transferred.

MASSY, Capt. C. F., assistant commissioner, Simla, to officiate as judicial assistant of Simla, from April 15.

POWELL, Mr. B. H. B., conservator of forests, Punjab, on special duty, to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Umballa Division, vice Mr. J. W. Macnabb, proceeding on furlough.

LAWRENCE, Capt. H. J., assistant commissioner, is transferred to Kangra, and to officiate as judicial assistant of that district, vice Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, transferred.

BRODIE, Mr. W. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer of the 1st Division, Bari Doab Canal.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. A. M. Ludlam, assistant secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, to Europe for eighteen months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

DRYSDALE, Mr. T., officiating deputy commissioner of Wardha, to be deputy superintendent of census operations in the Central Provinces. Mr. Drysdale, while holding this appointment, is attached to the secretariat at Nagpur.

ANDERSON, Mr. F. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Wardha.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, April 17.)

NIXON, Mr. J. F. St. A., assistant engineer, second grade, was relieved of his duties in the Public Works Department, Assam, on Feb. 29.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. H. Muspratt, C.S., judge of Sylhet and Cachar, three months' privilege leave, with effect from April 15; Mr. A. Anley, district superintendent of police, Goalpara, for one year, with effect from May 1.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette.*)

DUKE, Mr. C. J. A., town magistrate, 2nd grade, is posted to the Arakan Hill Tracts, and is appointed to act as the deputy commissioner of that district.

HUGHES, Major W. G., deputy commissioner, 3rd, officiating 2nd grade, is transferred from the charge of the Arakan Hill Tracts to that of the Tavoy District.

SANDEMAN, Capt. J. E., deputy superintendent of the cadastral survey in the Hanthawaddy district, to be a demarcation officer, within the limits of the Syriam, Pegu, Angyee, and Hmawbee townships of the Hanthawaddy District.

PARROTT, Lieut. B. A. N., settlement officer, Syriam township, to be a boundary officer, within the limits of the Syriam, Pegu, Angyee, and Hmawbee townships of the Hanthawaddy District.

GILBERT, Mr. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Prome Division, to officiate as assistant to the chief engineer, British Burma, and assistant secretary to the chief commissioner in the P.W.D. during the absence of Major W. G. Cumming, R.E., on furlough.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 20.)

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., acting district and sessions judge of North Tanjore, delivered over charge of the court to the Sarishtadar on April 9.

FORBES, Mr. G. S., to act as deputy commissioner Salt Revenue, Northern Division, during the absence of Mr. W. A. Willock on leave.

LAFFAN, Mr. E. S., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Nellore during the employment of Mr. G. S. Forbes on other duty.

REES, Mr. J. D., to be assistant and to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Madura during the employment of Mr. C. Kough on other duty.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—The Hon. L. C. Innes, judge of the High Court of Judicature, to Europe on medical certificate for one year.

MEDICAL.

CLEVELAND, Surgeon Major E. S., M.D., in medical charge N.I.

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depot and European Artillery Veteran Company, Palaveram, to doing duty Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and Hyderabad Contingent.

REAN, Surgeon Major W. H., M.D., from attached 39th Regiment, M.N.I., in medical charge N.I. depot and European Artillery Veteran Company, Palaveram.

FRENCHMAN, Surgeon E. P., from doing duty General Hospital, Madras, to doing duty Ceded Districts.

FAWCETT, Surgeon W. J., M.B., A.M.D., from on arrival from England to doing duty 14th Hussars, Bangalore.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani, Capt. W. A. Yule, H.M.'s 1-21st Foot.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. W. N. Lockyer, R.A., assistant superintendent of factories, medical certificate, out of India for six months; Capt. the Hon. H. G. Gough, 14th Hussars, from March 17 to July 17, on private affairs.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, April 8.)

Lieut. Col. F. G. Rideout, 2nd in command 27th Regt. N.I., to officiating commandant 21st Regt. N.I.; Lieut. Col. H. S. Robinson, 2nd in command 15th Regt. N.I., to officiating 2nd in command, 27th Regt. N.I.,; Lieut. Col. A. T. Cox, wing commander 15th Regt. N.I., to officiating commandant 15th Regt. N.I.; Major L. B. Bance, attached 15th Regiment N.I., to officiating command 15th Regt. N.I.; and Major E. Shaw, attached 15th Regt. N.I., to officiating wing commander 15th Regt. N.I.

M'CAUSLAND, Capt. W. H., squadron officer, 3rd Regiment, L.C., is attached for duty to the 2nd Regiment L.C.

Orders confirmed :—

WARNER—March 19—By the officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Capt. W. B. Warner, 2nd Regiment L.C., to act as deputy assistant adjutant general of the force.

ROBINSON—COX—BANCE—March 23—By the Commandant 15th Regiment N.I., making the following appointments, vice Col. Hearn, on sick leave :—Lieut. Col. H. S. Robinson, to officiate as commandant; Lieut. Col. A. T. Cox, to officiate as second in command; and Major L. A. Bance, attached as doing duty, to officiate as wing commander.

MAITLAND—March 26, by the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Surgeon J. Maitland, 28th Regt. N.I., will assume medical charge of the Lock Hospital, Secunderabad, as a temporary measure, vice Surgeon S. C. Sarkies.

EYRE—March 30, by the officer commanding the Ceded Districts, directing Major E. H. Eyre, deputy assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, Ceded Districts.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, April 10.)

ANSLEY, Lieut. J. H. H., from wing officer, 36th Regt. N.I., to wing officer, 33rd Regt. N.I.

Orders confirmed :—

MARTIN—Dec. 11—By the officer commanding Presidency District, Calcutta, Surgeon P. R. Martin, 14th Regt. M.N.I., is directed to assume medical charge of the 19th Regt. M.N.I. as a special arrangement until Surgeon Johnson is reported fit for duty.

HUTCHINS—Jan. 20—By the commandant 25th Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. H. L. Hutchins, wing officer and acting adjutant, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. M. E. H. O. Welch, relieved.

CHERRY—PARSONS—HORNSBY—March 20—By the commandant 1st Light Cavalry, making the following appointments vice Lieut. Col. W. G. Morris, Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) E. M. Cherry to officiate as commandant, Capt. (Brevet Lieut. Col.) A. D. Parsons, to officiate as 2nd in command and squadron commander, and Capt. A. W. H. Hornsby, squadron officer officiating 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.

POWER—March 29—By the officer commanding 48th Regt., appointing Lieut. F. E. Power, acting interpreter to the regiment from March 27.

SWIFTE—ROBINSON—April 1—By the commandant 27th Regiment N.I., appointing Major J. W. Swifte to officiate as second in command and wing commander, and Major W. M'D. Robinson, to officiate as wing commander, vice Lieut. Colonel F. G. Rideout, transferred to 21st Regiment N.I.

BABER—April 1—By the commandant, 3rd Regiment L.I., appointing Captain H. T. H. Baber, wing officer, 3rd Regiment L.I., to act as quartermaster.

ANDERSON—April 3—By the officer commanding Palaveram, appointing Captain E. B. Anderson, 24th Regiment N.I., station staff officer, Palaveram, vice Major P. A. Van Homirigh.

WESTLAKE—CHICK—April 3, by the commandant 1st Light Cavalry, appointing Lieut. A. P. Westlake, officiating squadron officer and adjutant, to officiate as third squadron commander, and Capt. A. V. Chick to officiate as squadron officer with the effect from March 20.

HOPE—HORNSBY—April 3—By the commandant 1st Light Cavalry, appointing H. R. Hope, squadron officer, to officiate as second squadron commander, and Capt. A. W. H. Hornsby to officiate as third squadron commander.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 22.)

HARRISON, Mr. S. J., to be substantive pro tem. cantonment magistrate at Deesa.

FARRAN, Mr. C. F., barrister at law, to be clerk of the Crown, in succession to Mr. J. Macpherson, who has resigned the appointment.

TAGORE, Mr. S. N., to act as judge and sessions judge at Surat during the absence of Mr. H. M. Birdwood.

BIRDWOOD, Mr. H. M., to act as judge and sessions judge at Thana during the absence of Mr. W. M. P. Coghland.

PRESCOT, Mr. W. B., to act as district superintendent of police, Broach.

BRITTEN—PLUNKETT—Lieut. Col. T. E. Britten and Mr. A. H. Plunkett delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Puna and Kirkee, on April 15.

ASTON, Mr. H. F., received charge of the office of assistant judge at Nasik, in the Thana District, on April 12.

GOTHARD—The services of the Rev. G. Gothard, B.A., chaplain of Upper Sind, are temporarily transferred to the Province of the Punjab.

GILES, Mr. E., B.A., educational inspector N.E. Division, to act in the second grade as educational inspector, C.D., during the absence of Col. T. Waddington, vice Mr. T. B. Kirkham, proceeding on leave.

EBDEN—MACPHERSON—Messrs. E. J. Ebden and C. G. W. Macpherson have been appointed substantive pro tem. first and second assistant collectors respectively from June 14.

WRIGHT—PAYNE—YOUNG—Appointments during the absence of Mr. Trevor on leave :—Mr. H. L. Wright to act as collector of customs, Bombay; Mr. W. H. Payne, to act for Mr. Wright; Mr. W. E. Young, to act as 4th class assistant collector of customs.

BOSANQUET, Mr. T., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from May 15, and is allowed to make over charge of his office as acting collector of Surat on the 5th idem.

HUGHES, Mr. W. C., received charge of the office of under secretary to Government in the Public Works Department on April 16.

HAROLD, Mr. D., temporary examiner, 2nd class, 3rd grade, was relieved of his duties in the office of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, on April 10.

REYNOLDS—GODBOLE—Messrs. P. Reynolds, C.E., K. R. Godbole, B.A., L.C.E., delivered over and received charge of the office of the executive engineer for irrigation, Khandesh, on March 31.

BRAND—HAROLD—Messrs. W. H. Brand, deputy examiner of accounts, and C. C. Harold, examiner of accounts, delivered over and received charge of the audit office of the Dhond and Manmad and Berar State Railways on April 12.

WOODWARD, Mr. W., delivered over and Mr. W. A. received charge of the offices of the collector of Panch Mahals and the political agent, Rewa Kanha, and Narukot, on April 10.

GRANT—BOSANQUET—Mr. G. F. M. Grant delivered over and Mr. T. Bosanquet received charge of the office of the collector and magistrate and agent to the Governor, Surat, on April 12.

CUMINE—THAKUR—Messrs. A. Cumine and S. B. Thakur delivered over and received charge of the office of first assistant collector, Kaladgi, on March 31.

MUIR—WILTSHIRE—Messrs. J. F. Muir and C. Wiltshire delivered over and received charge of the office of second assistant collector, Dharwar, on April 8.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. G. E. Moore, executive engineer, 4th grade, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate; Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, judge and sessions judge of Thana, to Europe for five months from May 20; Mr. T. B. Kirkham, acting educational inspector, Central Division, for fifteen months on medical certificate; Mr. R. G. Westbrook, port officer, Kirwar, on privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

DESOUZA, Assistant Surgeon A., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Gokak Extramural Gang.

DADINA, Assistant Surgeon R. R., has been transferred to Bombay on general duty.

HUGHES, Surgeon Major D. E., M.D., to act as civil surgeon at Satara during the absence of Surgeon Major Bainbridge.

TUCHY—CAMPBELL—Surgeon J. F. Tuchy, M.D., and A. R. Campbell, M.D., are brought on the strength of the B.M.E. from April 11.

Medical officers appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* :—Surgeons Major E. F. O'Leary, H. Harrison, W. Alexander, W. Jay, and Surgeon A. H. Anthomiz.

HUGHES—The services of Surg. Major D. E. Hughes, M.D., 14th N.I., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

TURNER—DEMPSEY—Surg. Major R. Turner and Surg. P. J. Dempsey, A.M.D., are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces from April 12.

BOYD, Surg. H. W., to act as superintendent of the district gaol at Satara from March 30.

MILITARY.

Appointed to the Bombay S.C. from the date specified :—

GAVIN, Lieut. G. Fitz A., of the 15th Hussars, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Sind Horse, Oct. 10, 1878.

Extract from station orders by Col. J. Blair, V.C., commanding at Neemuch, 9th inst., confirmed :—

MIDDLEMASS, Capt., 2-17th Regt., will proceed at once to Bombay to take up the appointment of deputy assistant adjutant general.

JENKINS, Major, 1st Lancers, will officiate as executive commissariat officer, taking over the duties from Capt. Middlemass.

DAVENEY, Mr. P. B., is appointed a second lieutenant in the G.I.P.R. Vol. Corps, vice Lieut. M'Mahon, deceased.

Orders confirmed :—

LYSTER—Sind Dist O., April 9, directing Capt. W. H. Lyster, 24th Regt. N.I., to officiate as Supt. of Bazaars at Hyderabad, vice Capt. W. J. Morse, 24th Regt. N.I., relieved of that duty.

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BRAINE—To be major by brevet from the date specified :—Capt. O. W. Braine, April 7.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Hon. Lieut. R. G. Davies, Barrack Department, Bengal, to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. H. R. Marrett, Bengal S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. C. P. Egerton, 39th Regt., aide de camp to the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, to Europe on medical certificate; Conductor J. Allen, Ordnance Department, to Europe for fifteen months on medical certificate; Surg. Major J. Fairweather, Bengal M.E., to Europe on medical certificate; Surg. F. C. Barker, M.D., civil surgeon, Kaladgi, to Europe for two years on private affairs from May 1; Surg. Major W. Johnson, A.M.D., six months to England; Lieut. H. H. Barnet, R.E. (Imperial List), assistant engineer, Sukkur-Quetta Railway, to Europe for one year on medical certificate; Lieut. K. Foss, M.S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. C. B. F. Penny, R.E., special leave for two years.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, April 23.)

HUNT—POOLE—5th N.L.I.—Lieut. Col. K. A. C. Hunt, wing commander, to be second in command, and Major A. Poole, wing officer, to be wing commander, in succession to Col. Des Vœux, retired.

TRENCH—MELVILLE—19th N.I.—Major R. J. Le P. Trench, wing officer, to be wing commander, and Lieut. H. Melville, S.C., to be wing officer, in succession to Major Waudby, killed in action.

YATE—27th N.L.I.—Lieut. A. C., officiating wing officer, quartermaster, to be quartermaster.

Orders confirmed :—

HAYLAND—Dessa Brigade O., April 3, directing Major A. R. Hayland, brigade major, to take over charge of the Depot 3 L.C. from Lieut. H. E. Passey, 26th N.I.

BAYLEY—Quetta Station O., April 3, appointing Lieut. A. W. L. Bayley, 4th N.I., to be station staff officer, vice Capt. Carruthers, 16th N.I., leaving the station.

ANDERSON—Ahmednuggur Station O., April 13, appointing Lieut. H. A. Anderson, 2 7th Foot, to be station staff officer, vice Lieut. Dive proceeded to join his regiment on service.

FRENCH—Mehidpore Station O., March 29, appointing Major H. French, 11th N.I., to be station staff officer, vice Major Fulton proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

RUSSEL—17th Lancers R.O., April 15, appointing Lieut. J. M. Russel to officiate as interpreter.

BURNETT—17th Foot 2nd Battalion R.O., April 17, appointing Lieut. J. G. L. Burnett to act as interpreter during the absence of Lieut. Scott.

FINLAY—1st L.C.—R.O., dated April 8, directing Lieut. G. F. M. Finlay, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, vice Captain Elliott, appointed officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general.

GAVIN—2nd Sind Horse—R.O., dated March 31, directing Lieut. G. F. A. Gavin, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron officer, vice Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan.

FELLOWS—BROWN—BECKHAM—8th N.I.—R.O., dated April 15, directing Colonel S. Fellows, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Major L. G. Brown, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Lieut. L. G. Beckham, officiating quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander, during the absence of Colonel Wahab on leave on medical certificate.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the examination in Hindustani :—Higher standard—Lieut. J. A. Bell, 44th Foot, Adjutant Mhairwarra Batt. Lower standard—Lieuts. C. V. B. Kuper, 2nd Brigade R.A., and G. R. C. Westropp, 83rd Foot.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

BOMBAY TROOPS ON SERVICE.—The following list of the Bombay troops on service and in reserve has been corrected up to latest mail date.—*Kandahar Force.*—E-B R.H.A., Kandahar. C-2 R.A., Kandahar, 4 guns; Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 2 guns. 14-9 R.A., Quetta. 5-11 R.A., Kandahar. Puna Horse, Quetta H Q 1 S; Kandahar 52 Sabres; Kushdil-Khan-Ka-Killa, 1 S. 3rd Regt. L.C., between Amadoon and Sibi, 1½ T; Saugan, 1½ T. 2nd Sind Horse, Quetta H Q and 1 T; Thull, 3 T; Between Amadoon and Sibi, 1 S; 3rd Sind Horse, Kandahar H Q Chaman, 30 Sabres; Mandi Hissar, 31 Sabres; Melkarez, 40 Sabres; Abdool Rahmon, 31 Sabres; Dubrai, 36 Sabres. No. 2 Mountain Battery, Chaman, 2 G; Thull, 2 G Sappers and Miners, Kandahar, No. 2 Co.; Detachments in Bolan, 3 Cos. 2-7th Foot, Gatai, H Q 7 Cos.; Kandahar, 1 Co. 66th Foot, Kandahar H Q 6 Cos.; Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 2 Cos. 1st Regt. N.I., Kandahar. 4th Regt. N.I. (*a*), Quetta, H Q and 4 Cos.; Detachment in Bolan, 190 B; Khelat, 157 B. 5th Regt. N.I. (*b*), Between Amadoon and Sibi, 4 Cos. 10th Regt. N.I. (*c*), Quetta, H Q and 4 Cos.; between Amadoon and Sibi, 4 Cos. 16th Regt. N.I. (*a*), Gwal, H Q and 4 Cos.; Amadoon, 4 Cos. 19th Regt. N.I., Kandahar, H Q and 6 Cos.; Mandi Hissar, 1 Co.; Abdool Rahmon, 1 Co. 23rd Regt. N.L.I., between Amadoon and Sibi, 4 Cos. 27th Regt. N.I., Sibi, 3 Cos.; between Amadoon and Sibi, 3 Cos.; Saugan, 2 Cos. 28th Regt. N.I. (*e*), Kushdil-Khan-Ka-Killa, 3 Cos.; Killa Abdulla, 2 Cos.; Gulistan, 1 Co.; Chaman, H Q and 3 Cos. 29th Regt. N.I., Khelat-i-Ghilzai. 30th Regt. N.I., Amadoon, H Q and 4 Cos.; Dubrai, 3½ Cos.; Gatai, ½ Co. (*a*) with 1 Company 26th N.I. attached; (*b*) with 1 Company 3rd N.I. attached; (*c*) with 1 Co. 7th N.I. attached; (*d*) with 1 Company 13th N.I. attached; (*e*) with 1 Company 20th N.I. attached.

BOMBAY RESERVE.—D-B R.H.A., Karachi; F-2 R.A., Hyderabad; 5-8 R.A. (Mountain Battery), Puna; 1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad; 2nd Light Cavalry, *en route* to Jacobabad; 3rd Light Cavalry, Jacobabad, 1 squadron on service; 2-11th Foot, Bombay, Hyderabad; 2-15th Foot, Karachi; 3rd Regiment N.I., Karachi; 9th Regiment N.I., Karachi, 1 Co. Sibi, 1 Co. Jacobabad; 23rd Regiment N.I.; H Q and Wing, Jacobabad, Wing on service; 24th Regt. N.I., Hyderabad.

COURT-MARTIAL ON MAJOR RANKIN.—The following general order has been made by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Headquarters, Simla, April 12, 1880 :—"At a general court-martial, assembled at Sherpur, Cabul, on Friday, the 12th day of March, 1880, Major Henry Herbert Rankin, General List, Infantry, attached to the 28th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge :—*Charge.*—Having at Sherpur, Cabul, on the 2nd March, 1880, been drunk when on duty, when field officer of the day, in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cabul Field Force. *Finding.*—The court find that the prisoner, Major Henry Herbert Rankin, General List, Infantry, attached to 28th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, is guilty of the charge. *Sentence.*—The court sentence the prisoner, Major Henry Herbert Rankin, General List, Infantry, attached to the 28th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, to dismissal from her Majesty's service.—T. D. BAKER, Brigadier General, President.—Approved and confirmed, FRED. P. HAINES, General, Commander in Chief in India." The name of Major Rankin will be struck off the list from the date on which this order may be communicated to him. A report of the said date is to be made to the Adjutant General.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—MAY 4.

Staff—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Sir C. K. Pearson, K.C.M.G., C.B., half pay, late 3rd Foot, to be governor and commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, vice Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. C. Stewart, half pay, late 2nd Foot, who has been appointed to command a brigade in Madras; Capt. E. Barton, 27th Foot, to be aide de camp to Major General E. W. Donovan, commanding the troops in China and Hong Kong, vice Lieut. A. S. Drummond, Scots Guards, who has vacated that appointment.

BREVET.

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. Watson, V.C., C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to have the local and temporary rank of major general whilst commanding a division in the North West frontier of India.

MAY 7.

7th Hussars—Second Lieut. R. L. Walter, from the 18th Hussars, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. W. H. Johnstone, promoted into the 5th Dragoon Guards.

12th Lancers—Captain J. E. Hayes retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

17th Lancers—Captain J. F. Alexander retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

1st Foot—The undermentioned lieutenants have been appointed probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, dated April 9, 1880 :—D. Fitz-Ameline R. Ancketill, W. W. V. Pakenham.

2nd Foot—Lieut. W. Montgomery to be captain, vice C. A. Mott, seconded for service on the Staff; second Lieut. T. J. Atkinson to be lieutenant, vice W. Montgomery.

3rd Foot—Sub-Lieutenants H. Blackburn and C. L. Connellan to be lieutenants.

5th Foot—R. Williamson to be adjutant, vice Lieut. H. A. Cherry, promoted.

6th Foot—Lieut. A. M. O'Beirne to be captain, vice G. W. B. Collis, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. G. E. G. W. Bird to be lieutenant, vice A. M. O'Beirne.

8th Foot—Captain and Brevet Major C. B. Brown retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Lieut. H. A. Fletcher has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

9th Foot—Capt. J. A. Ind retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

12th Foot—Lieut. A. J. Watson to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. R. T. E. Dowse, promoted.

13th Foot—Lieut. Col. W. E. Brown retires on half pay.

14th Foot—Lieut. C. G. Adye has been seconded for service on the staff; Second Lieut. A. F. Hogge has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

17th Foot—The removal to half pay on appointment to the staff of Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. H. Cobbe, and the promotions in his succession of Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. D. Thompson, C.B., Capt. and Brevet Major J. O. Travers, and Lieut. E. A. H. Webb, dated June 14, 1879, have been postdated to July 15, 1879; Second Lieut. R. A. Cole, to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. C. Swann, 45th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

18th Foot—Lieut. J. W. Graves to be captain, vice Brevet Major T. Burke, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. W. Julliffe to be lieutenant, vice J. W. Graves.

22nd Foot—Lieut. L. O. White to be captain, vice C. D'O. Bowers, retired on a pension.

26th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. L. F. Knollys, C.M.G., to be captain, vice W. B. Burton, seconded for service as a captain instructor at the School of Musketry; Second Lieut. C. C. Douglas, to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. E. Goold-Adams, 74th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

28th Foot—Lieut. N. Irving-Noble has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. W. R. P. Wallace, from the 94th Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. Moyers, promoted.

43rd Foot—Capt. O. W. De Stagé-de-Thoren, from half pay, late 38th Foot, to be captain, vice W. H. Sawyer, transferred to the 4th Foot; Lieut. A. R. Duncan resigns his commission.

44th Foot—Second Lieut. C. E. Orman to be lieutenant, vice W. G. Carter, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

46th Foot—Lieut. G. R. M'Mullen has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

48th Foot—Capt. F. Sedley retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

57th Foot—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. M. Clarke, C.B., is

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placed on half pay for service as commandant general of the Colonial Forces at the Cape of Good Hope; Second Lieut. H. James has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot—Second Lieut. H. J. Nevill to be lieutenant, vice C. R. B. Thorne, retired; Second Lieut. A. P. Crawley to be lieutenant, vice F. S. Marsham, retired on temporary half pay; Second Lieut. D. G. R. Ryder to be lieutenant, vice G. T. Campbell, seconded for service on the staff; Gentleman Cadet H. A. Kinloch, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice D. C. W. Lysons, promoted; Gentleman Cadet S. O. Eaton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice E. J. S. Wortley, promoted.

63rd Foot—Major W. L. Auchinleck to be lieutenant colonel, vice W. F. Gordon, deceased; Capt. N. X. Gwynne to be major, vice W. L. Auchinleck.

72nd Foot—Lieut. M. N. G. Kane to be captain, vice T. S. Gildea, seconded for service on the Staff.

77th Foot—Supernumerary Captain W. F. Gatacre to be captain, vice W. S. Henderson, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. G. B. Lempriere to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. S. E. Bellingham, 57th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. G. W. W. Savile to be lieutenant, vice W. Scott-Moncrieff, transferred to the 57th Foot.

78th Foot—The restoration to the establishment of Lieut. J. H. Ewart, as notified in the *Gazette* of April 16, 1880, is cancelled.

83rd Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel E. Meurant, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Colonel T. S. Brown, placed on half pay on appointment to the staff.

86th Foot—Lieut. A. T. Swaine to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. W. H. H. Jackson, promoted.

92nd Foot—Second Lieut. R. D. Sinclair-Wemyss, from the 96th Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. the Hon. J. S. Napier, promoted captain on half pay.

93rd Foot—Second Lieut. H. Wright has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

102nd Foot—Captain J. J. Osmer, from half pay, late 35th Foot, to be captain, vice L. R. Dowdall, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

106th Foot—Second Lieut. R. B. Barker to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. Goad, 68th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Rifle Brigade—Brevet Major A. H. T. H. Somerset, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice J. A. Fergusson, seconded for service on the staff; Brevet Lieut. Col. C. W. Robinson, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice A. H. Drummond, retired.

BREVET.

Capt. J. J. Osmer, 102nd Foot, to be major.

Lieut. General J. Barrett, Bengal Infantry, is removed to the Retired List from April 14, 1880, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 31, 1877.

Apothecaries P. Anderson and P. Kinsley, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary and local rank of surgeon.

Honorary Surgeon H. Godbier, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary and local rank of surgeon major on retirement.

The Christian names of Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Simpson, Royal Artillery, whose retirement on a pension with the honorary rank of major general, was notified in the *Gazette* of April 30, 1880, are "William Henry Randolph," and not as therein stated.

The following promotion to take place consequent on the death, on April 12, 1880, of Lieut. General James Wells Armstrong, C.B., inspector general of Auxiliary Forces:—Major General R. O. Bright, C.B., serving on the staff in India, to be lieutenant general.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General Sir E. C. Hodge, K.C.B., colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards, placed upon the Retired List on April 19, 1880:—Lieut. General A. Maxwell, C.B., colonel of the 34th Foot, to be general; Major General W. Sankey, C.B., to be lieutenant general; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. K. M'Leod, from half pay, late 74th Foot, to be major general.

The following officers to be Honorary Captains:—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieut. J. Miller, V.C., Bengal Establishment; Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieut. T. Heathcoate, Bengal Establishment. To be Honorary Lieuts.:—Deputy Assistant Commissary E. W. Allum, Bengal Establishment; Deputy Assistant Commissary G. Leonard, Bengal Establishment.

MAY 11.

85th Foot—General Sir H. P. De Bathe, Bart., from the 89th Foot, to be colonel, vice Lieut. General P. Hill, C.B., deceased.

89th Foot—General J. A. Lambert to be colonel, vice General Sir H. P. De Bathe, Bart., transferred to the 85th Foot.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Major F. De Winton, on the Seconded List, to be lieutenant colonel upon the Seconded List; Major B. F. Schreiber to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. C. H. Owen, placed upon the Seconded List; Major M. Tweedie, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant colonel, vice E. Maitland, placed upon the Seconded List; Capt. T. J. Jones to be major, vice B. F. Schreiber, promoted; Capt. F. H. W. Milner, from the Supernumerary List, to be captain, vice W. A. Riall, placed upon the Seconded List as an adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery; Lieut. H. T. H. Repton to be captain, vice T. J. Jones, promoted; Lieut. W. A. Maynard to be captain, vice G. M. Lloyd, who retires, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. J. W. T. Spencer to be captain, vice F. B. Knox, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment to the staff; Lieut. G. D. Faunshawe to be captain, vice Brevet Major G. T. Prelyman, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment to the staff. The date of retirement of Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. De Vic. F. Carey (late Bengal) upon full pay and special annuity with the honorary rank of major general, is antedated to Jan. 17, 1880. In consequence of the foregoing the dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers are altered as stated against their names:—Lieut. Col. F. E. Lewes to Jan. 17, 1880; Major J. F. Meiklejohn to Jan. 17, 1880. Lieut. H. A. Campbell, resigns his commission. The second Christian name of Brevet Col. P. J. Campbell, promoted in the *London Gazette* of April 30, 1880, is "John," and not as therein stated.

STAFF.—Major and Brevet Col. Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., half pay, late 2nd Foot, has been placed upon the staff of the army at the Cape of Good Hope as a brigadier general, and not as a colonel on the staff, as notified in the *Gazette* of April 23, 1880, with a view to his commanding the troops in Natal and the Transvaal.

BREVET.

Col. J. Fulton, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, from the Seconded List, to be major general, in succession to Major General E. W. E. Walker, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, who died on March 24, 1880.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. H. H. Stansfeld, Inf., Major E. C. Corbyn, S.C., Col. J. W. F. Bean, S.C., Col. E. Tierney, R.A., Surg. Major J. M. Fleming, M.D., Col. T. F. Forster, S.C., Capt. A. G. Yaldwyn, S.C., Major A. G. Owen, S.C., Col. H. K. Burne, S.C., Major A. T. Davis, Inf., Major C. H. Luard, R.E., Capt. Arthur Hill, R.E., Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., S.C., Major G. R. Grylls, S.C., Col. H. L. Campbell, S.C., Col. T. W. R. Boisragon, S.C., Col. H. F. M. Boisragon, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. G. Morris, Cav., Major A. T. Fraser, R.E., Surg. Major A. Sanderson, M.D., Col. H. T. Rogers, R.E., Major A. F. Laughton, S.C., Lieut. Col. H. C. Menzies, S.C., Lieut. Col. A. A. Davidson, S.C., Major C. E. Bates, S.C., Lieut. Col. G. S. B. Hewetson, S.C., Lieut. S. W. Jervis, S.C., Col. W. J. Vizard, S.C., Surg. Major G. S. W. Ogg.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. Major H. V. Carter, M.D., Capt. A. B. Stopford, R.A., Surg. Major C. G. H. Ross, Surg. Major H. O. Thorold, Lieut. Col. W. H. Ross, S.C., Capt. R. A. Prideaux, Inf., Col. C. L. R. Glasfurd, S.C., Major E. W. West, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. B. Peacock (Cov.), J. W. Smyth (Cov.), H. E. Perkins (Cov.), R. H. Wilson (Cov.), H. G. Pearse (Cov.), J. White (Cov.), F. C. Chenning (Cov.), R. F. Saunders (Cov.), W. P. Thomas (Uncov.), C. Heard (Uncov.), T. Wittkugel (Uncov.), A. B. Wynne (Uncov.), J. H. Gordon (Uncov.), W. de W. Peel (Uncov.), W. Jones (Uncov.), F. Hensley (Uncov.), W. C. N. Jones (Uncov.), J. Tait (Uncov.), C. J. Noble (Uncov.), C. F. Knyvett (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—H. S. Thomas (Cov.), W. H. Davies (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. R. Fitzgerald (Cov.), F. J. E. Spring (Uncov.), R. Stuart (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. H. H. Montresor, S.C., Capt. J. H. Western, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Major H. R. Shelley, Inf., Surg. J. North, Lieut. Col. J. Beatty, R.E., Col. W. Kincaid, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. H. B. Mathew, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. C. Stevens (Cov.), A. M. Nash (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. G. S. A. Ranking, six months; Capt. B. G. Vyvyan, Inf., three months.

Madras Estab.—Major R. Bullock, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. H. Mayhew, S.C., three months; Col. J. J. Elder, S.C., two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. H. Ackland (Uncov.), forty-five days; C. T. Evans (Uncov.), six months' furlough; Major A. L. Playfair, B.S.C., one month's furlough, private affairs; H. W. Warden (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.; J. B. Leventhorpe (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.; R. C. A. Hamilton (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.; R. H. Graves (Cov.), four months, med. cert.; W. Righy (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.; W. H. Grimley (Cov.), two months nineteen days' furlough.

Madras Estab.—Miss E. J. Pogson (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.

Bombay Estab.—W. Foxton (Uncov.), three months' furlough; T. Murrell (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.; E. K. Reinold (Uncov.), two months' furlough.

MAY 7.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. O. Wilkinson, C.B., Bengal Army; G. A. Williams, Bengal S.C.; J. M. Grant, Madras S.C.; H. F. Disbrowe, Bombay S.C.; W. Creagh, Bombay S.C.; J. Thacker, Bombay S.C.; Lieut. Col. A. C. Forth, Madras S.C.; Major R. H. Hudleston, Bengal S.C.; Surg. Gen. J. F. Beatson, M.D., C.I.E., Bengal Army; Deputy Surg. Gen. F. F. Allen, C.B., Bengal Army; Surg. Major E. Taylor, Bengal Army.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Army is permitted to resign the service:—Surg. Major M. Heffernan.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be major generals—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. O. Wilkinson, C.B., Bengal Army; G. A. Williams, Bengal S.C.; J. M. Grant,

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Madras S.C.: H. F. Disbrowe, Bengal S.C.; W. Creagh, Bengal S.C.; J. Thacker, Bengal S.C.

To be colonel—Lieut. Col. A. C. Forth, Madras S.C.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major R. H. Hudleston, Bengal S.C.

HOME NEWS.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY AND HERAT.—Professor Vambery writes to a correspondent at Newcastle:—"You cannot give up Herat to the Persians, who, whilst seeking assistance from the English with the right hand, will stretch out their left for similar purposes to Russia, and who are certainly less reliable than the Afghans. Should it be necessary I will go over to England and lecture throughout the country against so detrimental a step."

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE REWARD.—The distinguished service reward, vacant by the death of Lieut. Gen. W. Armstrong, C.B., has been conferred on Lieut. Gen. John M'Neil Walter, C.B., late in command of a brigade of the Bengal Army. Lieut. Gen. Walter entered the service on July 31, 1835, and was promoted to his present rank on Dec. 21, 1878. He served throughout the Kaffir campaign of 1846-47, as adjutant of the 90th Light Infantry and field adjutant of the 1st division (medal). Served with the 53rd Regiment in the Punjab campaign in 1849, and was present at the battle of Guzerat (medal with clasp). Also in campaign of 1850-52, against the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier. Served with the 35th Regiment in the Indian campaign of 1857-59. Commanded the Arrah Field Force in the actions of Sirthooa, &c., subsequently a column in the operations in Shahabad, including the actions before Nonoodhe (twice mentioned in despatches, C.B., and medal).

NEW STEAMERS FOR THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—This enterprising concern have contracted with Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, for the construction of two new steamers for the Eastern mail services, of very great size and power. Each will be of about 5,000 tons gross register, with engines of 850 horse-power nominal (5,250 effective), and will be capable of maintaining a speed of fifteen knots an hour. The company's new steam ship *Ravenna* arrived in the Thames on Sunday, having made the passage from the Clyde in 49½ hours, giving a speed of 14.6 knots per hour. This is by far the quickest passage on record, being about three hours less than that made by the *Rotomahana* last year. Both vessels are built and engined by the same firm, Messrs. Denny, of Dumbarton. The dimensions of the *Ravenna* are—length, 380ft.; breadth, 40ft.; and depth, 29ft. Tonnage, 3,340 gross; nominal horse-power, 700.

GOVERNMENT BILLS ON INDIA AND THE SILVER MARKET.—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday, May 5, for Rs.35,00,000 in Council bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.24,23,000; and to Bombay Rs.10,77,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8d. received about 17 per cent., and above in full.—Yesterday tenders were received for Rs.3,50,000, which were allotted as follows:—To Calcutta Rs.2,49,400, to Bombay Rs.99,8,000, and to Madras Rs.8,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8 1-16d. will receive about 27 per cent. Compared with last week this price shows a rise of 1-16d. The same amount will be tendered for next Wednesday. The nearest quotation for bar silver, in the comparative absence of supplies, is 52 3-16d. per ounce, at which figure business has been done. A small parcel has been sold for forward delivery at 52¼d. under exceptional circumstances, and cannot, therefore, be taken as a fair index of value. Firmness in some measure has been imparted to the market by the improved rate at which the Indian bills were allotted.

INDIAN EXCHANGES.—The Indian four months' sight exchanges have again shown a hardening tendency, and are now quoted at from 1s. 8¼d. to 1s. 8 5-16d. The value of the tael in Shanghai has also improved to 5s. 3⅜d., while the Hong Kong dollar rate is steady at 3s. 10½d. The downward tendency of the value of rupee paper seems to have been arrested, but the market cannot yet be said to be by any means in a settled condition. This (Wednesday) evening, however, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. were quoted at 84½ 84¾, and the Four per Cents. at 78¼ 78¾.—*Times*.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—Lloyd's agent at Algiers reported by telegraph last week that the British steamer *Spearman*, belonging to Mr. Jobling, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, bound from Bombay to London, with a cargo of general goods, and the French Government despatch steamer *Forbin* had been in collision. Both vessels, having received damage, put into Algiers, where temporary repairs can be effected. The *Spearman* has two plates above the water line stove in. The *Spearman* is an iron screw steamer, classed 100 A 1, 1,317 tons. The *Forbin* also is a screw vessel.—Intelligence has been received of the wreck of the Liverpool ship *Gwalia* in the China Seas. The vessel was built two years ago, and was 1,425 tons register. She sailed from Newcastle with a cargo of over 2,000 tons of coal for the Straits of Malacca, arriving off Karimala, in the China Sea, on March 2, where she was carried on to some coral reefs. In a quarter of an hour afterwards there was 17ft. of water in her hold. The vessel being kept from sinking beneath the surface of the water, the crew were enabled to remain on board for three days, when three of their boats were launched with a week's provisions on board, and they abandoned the wreck. There were thirty men, and for about forty hours they kept beating about endeavouring to make the nearest island. The weather fortunately remained calm, and the men were at last fallen in with by a Malay barque, which took them all to Sarawak. They went to several other places, and some of them were finally taken to London by the steamer *Glengyle*. The *Gwalia* belonged to the Arvon Shipping Company.

CONTINENTAL PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—On Saturday the *Adelaide*, a steel paddle steamer, intended for the Great Eastern Railway Company's Harwich route to the Continent, was successfully launched from the yard of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company. The christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Simpson, the wife of Mr. Lightly Simpson, one of the directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company. The dimensions of the *Adelaide* are:—Length 260ft., beam 32ft., with a gross tonnage of 960 tons, and accommodation for nearly 200 passengers. She is fitted with compound oscillation surface condensing engines of 1,600 indicated horse power. She is expected to be running between Harwich and the Continent next month. The *Lady Tyler*, another addition to the company's fleet, built on the Tyne, is expected to commence running at the same time.—One of the new boats ordered by the South Eastern Railway Company was launched from Mr. Samuda's ship yard at Poplar on Monday, and was christened the *Albert Victor* by the Princess Mary. The new steamer is intended to run from Folkestone to Boulogne in an hour and a-quarter, a speed of twenty-one miles an hour.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Tuesday, May 4—Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., president, in the chair—at the monthly ballot, Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, G.C.S.I., was elected an honorary member, in succession to General Morin, deceased, on account of the services rendered to engineering science and practice by the successful prosecution of the Suez Canal. Mr. Patrick Kennedy Hyndman, ex-engineer, P.W.D., India, was elected a member; and Messrs. William Palliser Costobadie, Stud. Inst. C.E., Vizianagram, India; Herbert Dent Johnston, Stud. Inst. C.E., resident engineer, Madras Railway; John Lyons, Bombay; Theophilus Michell, Stud. Inst. C.E., assistant engineer, P.W.D., India; Marmaduke John Monckton, Stud. Inst. C.E., assistant engineer, P.W.D., India; Gervaise Purcell, B.A., late Government Railways, Japan; and Frederick Sharp, Stud. Inst. C.E., assistant engineer, P.W.D., associate members.

MANCHESTER GOODS IN INDIA.—On this subject, as an important illustration of the way in which our Manchester friends injure themselves and the trade of this country with India, Mr. W. P. Andrew calls attention to the following extract from the last report of the traffic manager of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company:—"At a meeting I recently had with the leading merchants of Umritsur, which is the commercial capital of the Punjab, and the chief depot for supplying piece-goods to Afghanistan and Central Asia, they assured me that the demand for English piece-goods was falling off month by month, and that the local demand for the Punjab itself, as well as beyond our frontier, was principally for Indian manufactured cotton cloths. They graphically described the effects of a shower of rain on the English-made turbans and kummerbunds (waist cloths) as if their heads and loins were enveloped by layers of starch." The following statement shows the movements in these goods:—

Cotton—Europe piece goods imported into the Punjab.	*Via* East Indian Railway. Maunds.	*Via* Karachi. Maunds.
From May, 1877, to August, 1878	1,15,906	20,525
From September, 1878, to December, 1879 ...	81,091	7,344
Decrease since December, 1878 ...	34,815	13,181

Cotton—Native piece goods imported into the Punjab.	*Via* East Indian Railway. Maunds.	*Via* Karachi. Maunds.
From May, 1877, to August, 1878	6,017	88
From September, 1878, to December, 1879 ...	62,713	3,561
Increase from September, 1878, to December, 1879	56,696	3,473

THE GOLD COMPANY OF SOUTHERN INDIA invite subscriptions for the second issue of 60,000 shares of £1 each, at a premium of 5s. per share. The registered capital of the company is £100,000, of which the present issue forms a part. Since the first allotment two estates have been secured in the Wynaad district for £40,000.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The following notice has been issued from the War-office, May 8:—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the undermentioned officer, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his gallant conduct at Konoma, on the eastern frontier of India, as recorded against his name, viz.:—Capt. Richard Kirby Ridgeway, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for conspicuous gallantry throughout the attack on Konoma, on November 2, 1879, more especially in the final assault, when, under a heavy fire from the enemy, he rushed up to a barricade and attempted to tear down the planking surrounding it to enable him to effect an entrance, in which act he received a very severe rifle-shot wound in the left shoulder.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the case of Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty and

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another *v.* Kallas Chunder Roy and another has been decided. This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Calcutta of June 12, 1876, affirming a decree of the local tribunal at Mymensing, in the Bengal Presidency. Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. J. Graham were counsel for the appellants. This was a family dispute as to the right to succeed to certain property in India, and it possessed no interest except to the immediate parties. Their lordships affirmed the decision of the Indian Courts and dismissed the appeal. As the respondents were not represented no order as to costs was made.—The case of L. D. Naik *v.* R. Naik was an appeal from the Presidency of Bombay. The case was commenced on Thursday and was concluded on Tuesday. Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne were for the appellant; Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Mayne for the resrondent. The present suit was commeneed in 1872 to set aside a will made by the father of the litigants as illegal, as he had disinherited the respondent, his eldest son. Two courts in India decided that the will was invalid, and decreed the respondent one-half of the family property, which was considerable. In 1861 a bill was filed for a partition of the property, and there had been "great enmity" and criminal proceedings. Sir James Colville gave a lengthened judgment, and in the result the appeal was dismissed with costs. Their lordships suggested a settlement of further differences to save the ancestral property from destruction.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The annual general meeting was held on Tuesday, May 4, at the offices, Finsbury-circus; Mr. S. J. Wylde, the chairman, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, said they had complained of the small output of coal for 1879 (13,401 tons) and of the large amount used (2,873 tons) apparently for colliery purposes; but in a letter they had received that morning the manager had explained the causes. The old story of the fire had troubled them, but he believed they had at length got at the origin of it—namely, an outbreak from the old original fire, which arose from their having left a large quantity of small coal or dust in the mine. The fire was supposed to be cut off, but all their coal seams were in a very distorted shape, and it took years to know how they worked. He thought they might now safely say that they would not hear much more about the fire. The output for the present year showed a very substantial increase. With regard to the Georgina pit, the shaft was down 68ft. according to the letter they had just received, and the manager estimated that he would complete it in a year and a-half from the time he commenced the work, which was last October. The call they had made had been very well met. The Bihrman copper mine they had quite closed now. At one time they thought something good would come out of it. The ore was very rich, but it seemed to be a pocket of ore. They had only lost £630 by it. Messrs. Waddell, the auditors, stated in their report:—"We have again to call attention to the want of detailed lists and valuations of the block and plant, buildings, tents, furniture, live stock, timber, and stock certified by the managers in India." Well, they had asked for it, and they ought to have received it. Then the auditors also stated:—"We are of opinion that a certain sum, to be ascertained, should be written off the above against revenue for depreciation." As to that, he had always urged that they should charge everything they possibly could to capital. He held, however, that it was not fair to charge depreciation to revenue, but from the formation of company they had expended £28,890 out of revenue which might fairly have been charged to capital. The motion having been seconded, the chairman, in reply to questions, said the call would be expended at the Georgina pit and consequently at the new winning. They had proved the coal at the new winning. Their relations with the great Indian Peninsula Railway Company were perfectly friendly. The report was adopted and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ARMY COMMISSIONS.—The following is a list in the order of merit of the lieutenants of militia recommended commissions in the regular army, who are reported as having passed the qualifying examination before the Civil Service Commissioners:—Charles William Daubeny, 4,574; Sudlow Harrison, 4,467; Alexander Bowers King, 3,466; Philip W. Le Gallais, 3,460; Reginald Pepys Whately, 3,357; Ernest Campbell Eicke, 3,326; Henry Edmund Every, 3,302; Charles E. Percy Lousada, 3,273; Frederic William Carter, 3,141; Alex. G. Buchanan Bax, 3,122; W. G. Harcourt-Vernon, 3,114; William F. Radcliffe Henry, 3,078; William Vernon Eccles, 3,059; Lucius FitzGerald, 3,045; Guy Lushington Holland, 2,971; Richard G. Atkinson Sharp, 2,879; Archibald D. Smith-Sligo, 2,874; Francis Patrick Fletcher Vane, 2,866; William Pery Standish, 2,744; George Felix Standish Sinclair, 2,677; Edward Silver Strickland, 2,549; Lionel Wilkinson, 2,473; Francis Slater Picot, 2,449; John Thorold Evath, 2,439; Melville Cardew Sandys, 2,421; Barklie Cairns M'Calmont, 2,342; Joseph Smyth Eggington, 2,342; William Reginald Currie, 2,331; Charles Henry Clements, 2,319; William George Hay Stirling, 2,209; Cecil Stewart Miller, 2,200; William Joseph Todd, 2,194; Henry Browse Scaife, 2,190; Hon. E. A. Horatio Nelson, 2,184; William C. Hawker, 2,151; Philip C. Barnard-Hervey, 2,135; Ernest Leslie Bainbridge, 2,126; William H. Greenwood, 2,086; Harry Campbell Chads, 2,047; Thomas S. P. Sparrow, 2,015; Arthur John Pressey, 1,940; Arthur Francis H. Cowley, 1,890; Charles H. M. Arrowsmith, 1,872; Charles Hutton Dawson, 1,865; Walter Ernest Wimble, 1,862; Edward de Sausmarez Smart, 1,849; Ronald Bruce Coke, 1,843; Hugh Robert Wallace, 1,842; Charles Forbes Drummond, 1,837; Henry Graham, 1,787; James Alexander Whitla, 1,752; Arthur Hayes Coward, 1,748; Basil St. John Le Marchant, 1,693; James Lombard Cotter, 1,649; John Crawford Swete, 1,639; Henry Louis Lee, 1,636; William A. E. Redmond, 1,631; Herbert Bunce Greenfield, 1,583; Edward Davison, 1,519; William D. Robertson, 1,485; Robert Henry Adams, 1,423; Maurice Fitzgerald Brownlow, 1,393; Henry S. St. Leger Wood, 1,371; Frederick Joseph Rose, 1,326; T. H. Kemmis, 1,288; C. W. B. Farrant, 1,275; Charles Newman Evelegh, 1,255.

THE CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR SOCIETY.—The twenty-second anniversary meeting of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India was held on Monday at Steinway-hall; the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., presiding. The secretary (Mr. Lockhart Gordon) read the report, which stated that teachers and books were still the great wants of India. The society had trained 650 teachers and had printed 7,773,611 copies of publications in sixteen languages. It was also giving Christian instruction to 7,000 children. The total receipts last year amounted to £9,803, and the expenditure to £10,604. The Bishop of Rangoon, in moving the adoption of the report, said the state of education in British Burma contrasted most favourably with that of all other parts of British India, the difference arising from the fact that the country was devoted to Buddhism, which was a religion totally distinct from Hindooism in all social manners and customs. The difference between Buddhism and Brahminism was that the latter was sacerdotal, and was a system which almost reduced its followers to a state of imbecility of mind and body. It also depended a great deal upon the influence of caste; and, society being thus broken up, the Brahmins themselves could govern the whole. Their subordinates had no independence of thought or action. It was also devoid of all those sympathetic tendencies found in Buddhism. It was a religion that separated the teachers from the people by a gulf almost impassable. Brahmins taught Brahmins, but a Brahmin was never found taking all castes into his consideration. Contrasting that with Buddhism, which was originated in the sixth century before Christ by Gautama, who sacrificed all his time and interest to teach the law of absolute freedom of conscience, it would be found that that was as much a breach on the part of Gautama with Brahminism as Luther's with the Roman Catholic Church. In fact, Gautama had often been called the Luther of the East. His religion so far resembled Christianity in that it enjoined social equality all the world over between man and man. Lord Balfour of Burleigh seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried. General Robert Maclagan, the Rev. R. C. Macdonald, M.A. (from Madras), the Rev. R. Stothert, M.A. (Bombay), and Mr. J. S. Haig (principal of the society's training institution at Ahmednuggur) also addressed the meeting.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.—On Friday, May 7, a deputation from the General Council on Education in India waited on the Marquis of Ripon, the Viceroy elect, in view of his proceeding to India. The object of the deputation was the presentation of a memorial, signed by twenty-five chairmen or secretaries of fourteen religious societies, and the deputation, which was a large one, was introduced by Lord Halifax, author of the Education Despatch of 1854. Among others present were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Bishop of Rangoon, Mr. Alexander Matheson, M.P., Mr. H. M. Matheson, Sir George Malcolm, Sir William Hill, Mr. Donald Matheson, Mr. S. R. Scott, &c. Lord Halifax called attention to the unsatisfactory state of education prior to 1854, and the despatch drawn up by himself and Lord North, who was his private secretary, and adopted by the board of directors, and which has been accepted as the charter of education in India. It was a fundamental principle that Government abstain altogether from anything which could be construed into an attempt to proselytise or interfere with religious beliefs, much the same as was done in education in this country. It was intended that elementary schools should be maintained by the State for the masses of the population, in which the teaching was to be purely secular. That all schools maintained by voluntary societies, Christian, Mahomedan, or Hindoo, should be assisted by grants in aid, and that the education of a higher description for the richer classes should be maintained principally by themselves. His lordship referred to a saying of Lord Lawrence, to the effect that Christian truth taught in a Christian spirit would never give offence to a Hindoo. But he agreed with this same great authority that this teaching should be left entirely to missionaries and voluntary effort, and he was glad to see that the deputation agreed with him in this. In conclusion, he spoke of the great services rendered to education and civilisation by the efforts of missionary societies. The honorary secretary read the memorial, which expressed approval of the principles of the despatches on education in India of 1854 and 1859, and called attention to particulars in which their provisions had not been carried out, especially as regarded the want of primary education, the withdrawal or transference of the higher colleges, and the grant in aid system. The memorial concluded by pressing the importance of carrying out fully the principles and provisions of the education despatch of 1854, especially in the following particulars:—"The encouragement and control of the higher education by Government through the Universities, and by the system of grants in aid to affiliated colleges, as provided for in paragraphs 24, 25, 28, and 40 of the despatch. The gradual withdrawal by Government

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from direct teaching in colleges and high schools, wherever the desire for the higher education is so far developed as to give a reasonable guarantee that it will be maintained, with the assistance of grants in aid, including payment by results, and the independent efforts of the natives and others interested in their welfare, as laid down in paragraphs 52, 61, 62, and 86. The much greater extension of elementary education among the poorer classes, which was the grand design of the despatch, as expressed in a 'return' laid before Parliament in 1870:—'The main object of the despatch of 1854 is to divert the efforts of the Government from the education of the higher classes, upon whom up to that date they had been too exclusively directed, and to turn them to the wider diffusion of education among all classes of the people, and especially to the provision of primary instruction among the masses.' Also paragraphs 6, 10, and 39 of the despatch." The Marquis of Ripon, after eliciting information by questions, and expressing his great satisfaction at meeting with the deputation, said:—But we must bear in mind the peculiar circumstances of our rule in India. It is, if I may use the expression, one of the fundamental principles of the constitution of India that the British Government will in no way, direct or indirect, interfere with the religion of the native races, or do anything calculated to arouse the slightest suspicion of such interference in their minds. To this our faith is pledged, and by this pledge honour and wisdom alike require us to abide. There is scarcely any question with respect to which it is of more importance to keep this principle steadily in view than that of education, and I rejoice, therefore, to observe that you recognise this fact in the memorial which you have presented to me. I am also of opinion that it is the duty of the Government of India to observe entire impartiality in dealing with this subject between the various Christian bodies which exist in India, and by these two rules my conduct as Governor-General will be guided. I am very glad to find myself in entire concurrence with you in the approval which you have expressed of the great despatch of 1854 on education in India, with which the name of Lord Halifax will ever be connected. That despatch lays down clearly and forcibly the broad lines of the true educational policy for India, and upon those lines it will be my desire to work. It would be improper for me, and you will not, I am sure, expect me, to express now any opinions upon matters of detail. It will be my duty when I get out to India to examine all such matters carefully in the light of the information which will then be at my disposal; but I do not think that I shall be guilty of any indiscretion if I tell you even now how much I sympathise with your desire to promote the extension of elementary education among the poorer classes. That has been an especial object of interest to me for many years in England; it will not be less so in India. In conclusion, I have only to thank you very sincerely, gentlemen, for having thus made known your views to me. It is a great advantage to me to have this opportunity of learning the opinions of those who have laboured so long and so zealously in this noble field of work, and I am very grateful to you for having afforded it to me.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—On Monday afternoon the Royal Asiatic Society held a special meeting at its rooms, 22, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly—Sir Edward Colebrooke, M.P., in the chair—for the purpose of receiving a paper from the eminent French Sinologue, M. Terrien de Lacouperie. Advantage was taken of this extra meeting for the election of the Chinese Ambassador, the Marquis Tsêng, as an honorary member of the society. M. Terrien de Lacouperie's paper was entitled "Sur l'histoire de la langue Chinoise et de quelques noms géographiques de l'Empire du Milieu." Its general nature and drift may be gathered from the remarks made upon it by Professor Douglas. The theory, he said, brought forward in M. Terrien de Lacouperie's paper was startling to those who had been accustomed to accept the assertions of the Chinese historians as to the extreme antiquity of their race in China and its total isolation from the rest of the world. But the evidence the author had been able to adduce was no less startling than his theory. The lecturer's discoveries with regard to the Yih King were those which would strike the imagination most. Here was a book the original text of which was attempted to be explained by Wan Wang and Chow Kung about B.C. 1200, again by Confucius, six or seven centuries afterwards, and subsequently by a host of commentators, and not one of them had been able to give a full and satisfactory explanation of its contents. Confucius had said, "If my life were prolonged I would give fifty years to the study of the Yih." At the time of the burning of the books under the Ts'in dynasty the Yih was saved from destruction, because it was held to be a work of divination. By the followers of Choo He, under the Sung dynasty, it was believed to contain the elements of all metaphysical knowledge, and to be the clue to all the secrets of nature and of being. To foreign students of Chinese it had been a perfect playground of theories, and it had, he felt fully convinced, been reserved for M. Terrien de Lacouperie to explain what thirty centuries of native scholarship had been unable to understand. It was earnestly to be hoped that he might be enabled to finish his translation of the Yih, and to collect such evidence as would lift his views out of the domain of theory into that of fact. After some remarks from Colonel Yule hearty thanks were voted to the reader for his valuable paper.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FISHER—May 3, at Great Ness, near Shrewsbury, the wife of Major C. E. Fisher, Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.

WALKER—April 28, at South Kensington, the wife of Arthur George Walker, late Bengal C.S., a daughter.

WATSON—May 2, at Exeter, the wife of Major J. W. Watson, Bombay S.C., a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRAWCOUR—MILLER—May 11, at 43, Redcliffe-gardens, South Kensington, Lottie, daughter of Mr. Lewin Crawcour, to E. J. Miller, of Colombo, Ceylon.

DEATHS.

DALY—April 23, at Brockley, S.E., Clara Kathleen Maud, daughter of Richard Mason Daly, of H.M. Bengal Pilot Service, aged 16.

FYNES-CLINTON—May 8, at Billingshurst, Sussex, the Rev. Dormer Fynes-Clinton, M.A., chaplain (retired) of H.M. Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, aged 50.

HALLETT—May 4, at Bayswater, Agnes, daughter of the late James Hallet, Bombay Civil Service.

MACPHERSON—May 7, at Ealing, Clarence Macpherson, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, son of the late Major A. J. Macpherson, 2nd Somerset Militia.

MARSHALL—May 3, at Dalkeith, General Hubert Marshall, of the Madras Army (Retired List), aged 76.

RABAN—May 1, at Clifton, Henrietta Cockburn, daughter of the late H. C. B. C. Raban, Bengal Civil Service, aged 9.

RAPER—May 3, at Hawkshurst, Kent, Captain Matthew Raper, late of the E.I.C.S., son of the late Major Gen. F. V. Raper, of the Indian Army, aged 56.

RITHERDON—May 7, at Redhill, Francis Harry Ritherdon, son of the late Robert Ritherdon, H.E.I.C. Home Service, aged 47.

TAYLOR—May 6, at 20, The Boltons, South Kensington, Jane, the wife of Major General H. D. Taylor, formerly of the 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALLSOP—April 14, at Muzaffargarh, the wife of J. G. Allsop, district superintendent, Punjab police, a daughter.

ANDERSON—April 17, at Kohat, the wife of First-class Veterinary Surgeon John Anderson, R.H.A., a son.

BARTHOLOMEW—April 17, at Jhang, Punjab, the wife of Captain Bartholomew, deputy commissioner, a daughter.

BIRD—May 7, at Simla, the wife of W. J. B. Bird, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

BRODIE—April 14, at Belgaum, the wife of Surgeon Major J. Fitzgerald Brodie, a son.

BURTON—May 7, at Murree, in the Punjab, Mrs. John Burton, a son.

CHARLES—March 22, at Cheltenham, the wife of F. L. Charles, Bombay C.S., a son.

COLVIN—April 15, at Allahabad, the wife of W. M. Colvin, barrister at law, a daughter.

DE CRUZ—April 17, at Calcutta, the wife of C. M. De Cruz, clerk, office of Director General of Telegraphs, a son.

EASTON—April 13, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain E. Easton, a daughter.

FRASER—April 17, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Hugh Fraser, agent, Bank of Bombay, a son.

GLOVER—April 3, at Backergunge, the wife of Ralph Stephen Glover, Esq., district engineer, a son.

HECQUET—April 14, at Somastipore, the wife of M. S. N. Hecquet, Tirhoot State Railway, a son.

HORDERN—March 30, at Rangoon, the wife of P. Hordern, Esq., a son.

LARPENT—March 28, at Peshawur, the wife of Lieut. Col. De Hochepied Larpent, 1st Regiment Bengal Infantry, a daughter.

M'RAE—April 3, at Oodeypore, the wife of Captain A. R. T. M'Rae, a son.

MACKERTICH—April 17, at Darbhanga, the wife of A. C. Mackertich, a son.

MONTGOMERY—On Ascension Day, at Umballa, Punjab, the wife of the Rev. F. J. Montgomery, chaplain, a son.

PROCTOR-SIMS—April 19, at Gogo, Kathiawar, the wife of R. Proctor-Sims, executive engineer, Bhaonagar, a daughter.

RUTLAND—At Allahabad, the wife of James Charles Rutland, manager, Messrs. James Proudie and Co. a son.

STEWART—April 10, at Ootacamund, the wife of Col. Shaw Stewart, R.E., a daughter.

SUART—May 1, at Mhow, the wife of Lieut. W. H. Suart, R.H.A., a daughter.

WELMAN—April 12, at Nagpore, the wife of Lieut. G. A. Welman, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

MARRIAGES.

JAMES—STUART—April 14, at Calcutta, Charles A. James, to Agnes Matilda, daughter of Thomas Stuart.

MAIDMENT—COOPER—April 15, at the Free Church, Puna, by the Rev. J. S. Beaumont, William Remington Maidment, to Emily Annabel, daughter of the late C. Cooper, Esq., Puna.

M'MULLEN—FERN—Feb. 24, at Karachi, at the M.E. Church, by the Rev. Mr. Janney, M.A., B. M'Mullen, P.G.T.D., to Fanny, daughter of the late E. W. Fern, judge of Ahmedabad.

RICKETTS—RING—March 24, at Meerut, William Ravenshawe Ricketts, to Geraldine Isabella, widow of the late Harry Robert Ring, assistant conservator of Forests, Jalpigori.

VINCENT—COLLINS—April 14, at Buldana, Berars, by the Rev. H. Haden, Robert Peel Vincent, to Miss Alice Mary Ann, eldest

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surviving daughter of Mr. George Augustus Collins, of the Berar Police.

DEATHS.

ANDREW—April 14, at Midnapore, E. S. Andrew, Esq., deputy magistrate of Contai.

ANGELO—March 26, killed in a night attack on Fort Battye, Afghanistan, Frederick C. C. Angelo, lieutenant 31st P.N.I., late 40th Regiment, aged 23.

CHADWICK—April 19, at Vizagapatam, Mrs. Sarah Chadwick, mother of Apothecary J. Chadwick, Madras Medical Department, aged 62.

DOOLITTLE—April 18, at Bombay, Frank W. Doolittle, M.D., aged 45, of pyæmia.

DE CROYER—April 10, at 35, Freeschool-street, Calcutta, Madame L. A. De Croyer, aged 61 years and 9 months.

FRENCH—April 14, at Chandernagore, Miss Mary C. French.

GODFREY—April 12, at Ootacamund, William Hayley Godfrey, colonel H.M.'s 17th Bombay N.I., R.L.

HAND—April 14, at Monghyr, Robert Hand, Esq., late of the Educational Department, Bengal, aged 55.

HAWLEY—April 22, at Colaba, of heat apoplexy, after a short illness, William Hawley, of Treacher and Company (Limited).

HAY—April 11, at Jaffna, Ceylon, Amy, the youngest child of C. S. Hay, D.Q.A., of typhoid fever, aged 2 years and 23 days.

NOYES—April 10, after a protracted illness, at her residence, at Neutral Saddle, near Kodikanal, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Noyes, wife of the Rev. J. T. Noyes, of the American Madura Mission, aged 58.

PRIESTLEY—April 21, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. Linn-Pereira, Bellasis Junction-road, Byculla, of abscess on the liver, Emma, the dearly loved wife of Mr. Joseph Priestley, aged 37 years, 4 months, and 9 days. Deeply and sincerely regretted by a large circle of relatives and acquaintances.

SMITH—April 17, at Naini Tal, Kathleen Mary Clifford, daughter of V. A. Smith and M. E. Smith.

THORNTON—April 19, at Nusseerabad, Arthur Leslie, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. A. P. Thornton, aged 17 days.

THORNHILL—April 10, at Badulla, Ceylon, the wife of Hayman Thornhill, district surgeon, a son.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA.—April 12. Scindia (s), Bombay; Columbian (s), Jeddah.—13. Pemba (s), Singapore; Commilla (s), Rangoon; Hindostan, Bombay; Arundel Castle, Cape Town.—14. Mahratta (s), Rangoon.—15. City of Agra (s), Liverpool; Chanda (s), Bombay; Henriette, Muscat.—16. Umvoti, Natal.—17. Lornty, port not mentioned; Rohilla, Madras.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 7.—Bokhara (s), Liverpool.—8. Counsellor (s), Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—April 16. Tenedos (s), Liverpool.—17. Calcutta (s), Bussorah; H.M.S. Euryalus, Malta; Fathe Sultan, Aleppo.—18. China (s) Hong Kong; Calder (s), Bussorah; Tebe (s), Trieste.—19. Oorun (s), Mandevie; Sumatra (s), Genoa; H.M.S. Ready, Muscat.—20. Queen Mary, Aden; Verona (s), Southampton; I.G. Dalhousie (s), I.G. Tenasserim (s), I.G. Czarewitch (s), and Umballa (s), Karachi; Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool.—21. Chilena, Mauritius.—22. Zephyr, Cochin.—23. Colaba (s), Bussorah; Sir John Smith, Liverpool; Clan Gordon (s), Glasgow; County of Haddington, Newport.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 8.—Alexandria (s), Liverpool and Glasgow.—11. Sumatra (s), Venice.

MADRAS.—April 15. Africa (s), Bombay; Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 7.—Eldorado (s), London for Calcutta.

HOME.—May 3. Olympia (s), Karachi; Horden (s), Akyab; Littlebeck (s), Bassein; Howick (s), Albula (s), and Lizzie (s), Akyab; Bessie H. and Birdston, Bangkok; Durban (s), Capetown, &c.; Auguste and Triton, Java; Carnatic, Madras; Lucayas, Mauritius.—5. Wistow Hall (s), Bombay; Gelderland (s), Batavia; Pekin (s), Calcutta; Edinburgh (s), Singapore.—6. Ganos (s), Akyab; Princess Amalia (s), Batavia for Amsterdam.—7. Cicero, Bangkok; John Harvey, Samarang; Colina (s), Rangoon; Pekin (s), Calcutta.—8. Autocrat (s), Calcutta; Collina (s), Bassein; Manora (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Majestic, Calcutta.—10. Advar, Rangoon; Olympia (s), Karachi.—11. Lady Lycett (s), Rangoon.—12. Inchcluthen, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

CALCUTTA.—April 12. County of Dumfries and a brig (showed P.B.F.H).—14. Ooryia (s), Cathay (s), Reliance (s), and Jeanie Landles.—15. Satara (s), Duncow, St. Kilda, and a brig (showed L.B.W.K.)—16. Chyebassa (s).—18. Euphrates (s), Mahratta (s), and Oriental (s).

BOMBAY.—April 17. Java (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Roumelia (s), Liverpool; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Southampton, &c.; Sicily (s), Liverpool; Arrow (s), Kutch and Coast.—18. H.M.S. Jumna, England.—19. Prince Frederick Carl (s), Amsterdam; Amoor (s), Hull; Italia (s), Karachi; Swaledale (s), Liverpool.—20. Calcutta (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Hooghly, Calcutta; Polluce (s), Trieste, &c.—21. Merak (s dredger), Colombo; Timor (s), Marseilles and Genoa.—22. Charles Dering, Akyab; India (s), Liverpool; Hebe, Calcutta; Sirdhana (s), Coast and Calcutta; H.M. Euryalus (s), Coast and Trincomalee.—23. King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf; H.M. Euphrates (s), England; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi; Colaba (s), Galle; Caradoc (s), Calais; Tanjore (s), Australia; Peshawur (s), China, &c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, May 7. Dorunda (s), Colombo and London.

HOME.—May 3. Ailsa, Calcutta; Sir Lancelot, Algoa Bay; Luna, Natal; Stonewall Jackson and Omba, Java; Janet Court, Bombay.—5. Ancona (s), Bombay; Duncan Coupland, Calcutta; Atlantic, Java; Menzaleh (s), Karachi; Wiltshire, Galle.—6. The Douglas (s), Singapore; Argonaut, Padang; Chillingham (s), Aden; Cape Wrath, Singapore; Governor Wilmot, Bombay; Glaucus (s), Penang.—7. John R. Worcester, Shanghai; Gleniffer (s), Singapore.—8. City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Lady Octavio, Colombo.—10. Nunzelo, Natal; Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; Peri, Singapore.—11. Malta, Bombay; Ann Millicent, Calcutta.—12. Elwell, Rangoon; Loch Ness, Bombay; Wega, Hong Kong; Slieve Bawn, Calcutta; Bio Bio, Singapore; Celebes (s), Batavia; Khedive (s), Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Verona*, April 20.—From Southampton: Major A. Currie, Mrs. Reid, infant, and three children, Mrs. Bryant and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, infant, and child, Capt. Wartham, Mr. C. H. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Hillier, Mr. J. M. Robertson, Surgeons F. Burness, G. W. P. Denny, H. O. Stuart, A. C. Thompson, G. J. Ward, J. L. Poynder, F. C. Reeves, J. Hay, and A. G. Collington, Capt. F. L. Archer, Lieuts. G. M. Porter, C. L. Casey, and A. H. Hay, Surg. J. C. Marsden, and Mr. A. H. Wellman. From Venice: Mr. J. Blackhall, Mr. and Mrs. B. Davis, Mr. O. Beale, and Mr. Knox Wright. From Brindisi: Major Brooks, Mr. J. A. French, Capt. Davidson, and Mr. Robertson. From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Brandt and child, Mons. and Madame Bengere and Master and Miss Bengere. From Aden: Rev. A. O. and Mrs. Walsh, Capt. Kennedy, K. Herjee and two friends, Mr. Chawan, Mr. Follott, Veerjee Jaitha Mahomed, and friend, Adam Adjee and three friends, Ayur Alle and three friends, and Luck Muchand.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Nepaul*, April 28.—For Yokohama: Mr. Bonar and Mr. J. W. Playfair. For Shanghai: Mr. Fraser, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Falford, Mr. Fittock, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Mortimore. For Penang: Mr. Wharrier. For Calcutta: Mr. Eborall. For Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Heming and Lieut. Holloway. For Ceylon: Mr. White and Mr. W. Vanderspar. For Bombay: Mrs. H. Wood, Miss Shewell, Lieuts. R. J. Roberts, H. W. Priestley, Catton O'Brien, C. Montgomery, Wood, Henry, Fraser, G. F. Hamilton, Surg. Major Gillespie, Mr. Gordon, Surg. Slaughter, and Capt. Hutchinson. For Aden: Capt. Hon. W. Coke. For Suez: Misses Gordon. For Malta: Mr. Whiffin, Mr. Backhouse, and Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth. For Gibraltar: Lieut. Kelly, Mr. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Swaine, Major Maxwell, Col. Hon. Le Poer Trench, Messrs. Gordon, Longmore, and Humbert.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, May 7.—For Yokohama: Rev. R. F. and Mrs. Welsh. For Ceylon: Bishop of Colombo. For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Babington, Miss de Vetre, and two Misses Barrow. From Brindisi: Mr. Magrath, and Mr. G. A. Briethaupt.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Surat*, April 24.—For Brindisi: Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. and Mrs. C. Macdonald and infant, Major J. J. Westmorland, Surg. Major T. M'Gann, Mr. J. Crawford, Dr. D. D. Cunningham, Major C. T. Smith, R.E., Dr. Barry, Mr. Inayat Ali Khan, Mr. Herbert R. Finlay, Mr. M. N. Macdonald, Mr. Woods, Mrs. Beynon and three daughters, Mr. G. Druitt, Mr. W. B. Farnham, Hon. E. C. Morgan, Major Cook, Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S., Col. Des Vœux, Mr. H. H. Gahan, Mr. P. Johnston, Mr. C. D. Steel, and Col. W. B. Shawe. For Venice: Mrs. and Miss Wake, Col. H. C. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Duthie, Moulvie Sumcallah Khan, Moulvie Hamedullah, Moulvie Rafik, Mamid Ali Khan, Col. Creagh, Col. and Mrs. Cook, Dr. P. F. Bellew, Mr, and Mrs. J. W. Macnabb, Hon. L. C. Junes, C.S., Col. and Mrs. C. W. Wahab, and Dr. Wyllie. For Malta: Mr. H. R. and Miss Cooke. For Southampton: Mrs. J. T. Ready, Mrs. Creagh and infant, Mrs. Prinsep and infant, Mrs. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ness, Mr. T. Carriott, Dr. Heffernan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stephenson and child, Mrs. W. Roberts, Mrs. Hill, and Capt. J. C. Almond. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on April 17:—For Venice: G. I. Moore.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *Cathay*, April 13.—For Madras: Mr. W. Nosworthy and Lieut. H. E. Porter. For Galle: Mr. J. F. Harrison and Messrs. Tillie and Sinclair. For Bombay: Mr. John M'Norran and Mr. Thomas Forrest. For Melbourne: Mr. D. M. Robertson. For Suez: Comte Bela Szechenyi and Mr. H. Behrens. For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. W. Connell, Mr. S. Moran, and Mr. D. A. Smith. For Venice: Mr. H. K. Glazebrook, Hon. T. C. and Mrs. Hope, and Mrs. M. Gray. For Southampton: Mr. G. W. Barton, Col. W. S. Young, Mrs. J. W. O'Keefe and four children, Dr. C. and Mrs. Kernot and three children, Mrs. P. Dickens and child, Col. E. and Mrs. Norton and child, Mrs. E. Johnson and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tapp, Mr. L. Sham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lucas and child, Mrs. W. Dewar and two children, Major and Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Evanson and three children, Messrs. T. Bradley, F. Davies, B. Canhan, Dr. and Mrs. Clarke and three children, Mrs. Dobbie and child, Master Monro, Mr. Walter Strickland, Mrs. A. M. Downs, and Mr. A. G. Watson.

CASUALTIES.

The Kaisar-i-Hind (s) arrived at Gibraltar with loss of two blades of her propeller.

The Hamburg (German barque) is reported from Hong Kong to have hone ashore on Patras, but got off leaky, and put back to Hong Kong.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Selene, from Bangkok, March 19, 21 S., 21 E.; Bristow, from Java, March 17, 33 S., 31 E.; Bengal, from Calcutta, March 27; Ben Macdhui, from Calcutta, April 1.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 95⅜
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102⅜
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	693¾
Bank of Bengal	500	740
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	126
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¼	400
National of India	12½	107
Oriental	25	300

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	2,925	970
Frere	150	36 P.T.B
Mazagon	2,000	350
Port Canning	1,400	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	850
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1035
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	280 x.P.T
Bellary	1,000	440
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	440
New Indian	350	105
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	30
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	430
Dhollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	990
Fort	8,500	1,000
French	500	430
Sind	750	425
Mofussil	400	215
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1125
Sassoon	500	230
Volkart	1,000	580

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	990
Anglo-Indian	100	56
Alfred Manufacturing	500	435 xd.
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,570
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	300
Bombay United	1,000	765 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	525
Central India S. W. and M	500	600
Coorla Mills	1,000	480
D. Spinning	2,000	235
Hindustan	1,000	900
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	570
Khandeish	1,000	890
Madras	1,250	390
Madras United	1,000	1,265
Manchester Spinning	50	3 nom.
Mazagon Spinning	500	85
National Spinning	1,000	775
New Great Eastern	1,000	815
Oriental	625	615
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	87
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	875
Sholapore Mills	1,000	800
Victoria Mills	1,000	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	112 xd.
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,860
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	360
Treacher and Co.	500	725
Thacker and Co.	100	122

CALCUTTA.—April 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes Rs	95 3 to 95 5
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 8 to —
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	102 6 to 102 8
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	102 6 to 102 8
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	of 1864 (1884) Rs.	105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6	of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 0
5	of 1878 (1 08)	102 4 to 102 8

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	102 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	742½ to 745
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	200	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	106 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	60 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1625 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1210 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	295 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	49 to 50
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	77 to 78
Burrakur Coal	100	75 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	120 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	117 to 118
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	30 to 32
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	101 to 102
Darjiling Steam Tramway	32	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	67 to 63
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	267½ to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	25 to 27
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to 220
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	180 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	66 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1170 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm.
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	390 to 400
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	114 to 115
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	12 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	94 to —
Riverside Press	90	77 to 80
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	265 to 270
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	£20	270 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	35 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	101 to 102
Watson's Patent Press	100	107 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to 68
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47 to 48
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	300 to 310
Do. contributory	100	150 to 155
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	105 to 108
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	73 to 74
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	70 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	200	225 to 230
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	45 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	51 to 52
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	40 to 42
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	200	66 to 67
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	110 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	55 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	7 to 10
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to 130
Majagram Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to —
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singel (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	90 to —
Teendarea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	70 to 75
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—April 21.

Four per cent.	4½ to 4¾ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	2½ to 2½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	2 to 2¼ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1 to 2 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	par to ½ do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ do.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to 26 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks. demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8 15-16d
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	—	1s. 8½d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 7-32d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅝d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5-32d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 17-32d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8¾d.	—

LONDON.—May 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
4	Do. October 10, 1888	103¼ to 103¾
4	India Enfaced Paper	78 to 79
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	84 to 85
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	38 to 43pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice.)	38 to 43pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101¾ to 102¾
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	103 to 107
4½	Do.	107 to 110
6	Mauritius, 1882	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96	114 to 116
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government	99½ to 100½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	112 to 114
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	113 to 115

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 126
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	137 to 139
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	21¾ to 22
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	22¾ to 23
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	122 to 123
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	127½ to 128¼
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	122 to 123
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	113 to 115
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	123 to 124
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 123
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	123 to 124
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	107 to 109

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8¾ to 9
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	101 to 104
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	101 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12¾ to 13⅛
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	9 to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	102 to 104
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	102 to 105
Indo-European	25	24 to 25

BANKS.

Agra	10	10½ to 11
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22¼ to 23⅛
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21½ to 22½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28⅛	35¼ to 36⅛
Land Mortgage of India	2¾	1⅛ to 1¼ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	20 to 21

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius	1	1 to 1¼ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	all	— to —
Do.	11¼	— to —
Do.	8	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	2¼ to 3½ pm
Glenrock Gold Mining	1	1¾ to 2
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	1¾ to 2¼ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	3 to 4
Moyar Coffee	5	21⅝ to 12⅝
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	2	2 to 1¾ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	11 to 12
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	54 to 56
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1 to 2 pm
South Indian Gold Mining	1	2¼ to 2⅜

TEA.

Assam	20	57 to 62
British Indian	20	4⅜ to 5⅝
Borelli	—	25 to 26
Darjiling	20	24 to 25
Dejoo	—	10 to 10½
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	44 to 49
Liebong	10	11 to 12
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	£39,375 0 0
Thus leaving a Net Profit per annum of	45,000 0 0

[Equal to a Dividend of over 40 per cent on the entir capital of the Company.]

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BY
CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,
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Says page 18:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five
COCKLE'S PILLS
will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, bent that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, May 1; Madras and Allahabad, April 29; Calcutta, April 28.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 20th April state that general rain fell in the eastern portion of Bengal, in Assam, Burma, Madras, and Mysor; there was also slight rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, but none has fallen elsewhere. The threshing and winnowing of rabi crops is proceeding, the outturn is satisfactory; prices are falling. From Peshawur only is want of rain reported. Agricultural prospects and public health remain good on the whole.

THE following is the health report for the same week:—Bombay: Fever prevalent in Hyderabad, and some cholera; fever and small-pox in Karachi. Bengal: Cholera in Jangipur sub-division of Moorshedabad; fever in Rungpore; small-pox in Bhagalpur; public health of the whole good. North West Provinces and Oudh: Sporadic cholera continues in Benares, Allahabad, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh, and increasing in Gorakhpur; a few cases in Lucknow; small-pox prevalent in Gorakhpur, and slight fever in Agra and Jhansi; otherwise health generally good. Punjab: Health good. British Burma: Small-pox continues in Pegu; general health otherwise good. Assam: Public health good; but some cases of cholera. Mysore: Fever continues. Hyderabad: Fever continues in some places. Central India: Fever in Lushkur and Morar; fever and small-pox prevalent in Manipur; otherwise health good. Rajputana: Health good. Nepal: Cholera in Katmandu.

THE attack on Chappri post, in which Lieut. Wood was killed, is thus described in the Calcutta telegram:—

"The news from the Kuram Valley is again unsatisfactory. On the night of the 2nd inst. a band of Waziris attacked the Chappri post. They took the small garrison by surprise and scaled the low wall which surrounded the camp unobserved. Lieutenant Wood, one of the Bengal police officers, who was lately appointed to the Transport Department, was sleeping outside his tent, and was at once cut to pieces. Ten of our people were killed and sixteen wounded before the enemy were driven off, leaving two dead behind. Though similar outrages are now becoming matters of almost daily occurrence in Kuram, and although we have a large force lying idle in the valley, no serious attempt is being made to punish the refractory tribesmen. General Watson is not the man to lie voluntarily still in the cantonments while the enemy is murdering and robbing around him. His passive attitude is evidently due to orders from Simla, where the authorities display an apathy as to the affairs in Kuram which is quite inexplicable."

CAPTAIN GARNETT, of the transport train, was shot at and wounded severely in the arm on the 9th inst. by a band of robbers, or, more likely, fugitives from the Ghuzni fight. He is now doing well. All the villages in the vicinity have been heavily fined by the Wali.

THE telegrams from Kandahar state that his Highness the Wali returned from Arghastan on the 9th, after completely pacifying the disturbed districts. On the 11th inst. the formal presentation of the Viceroy's letter was made. It has hitherto been delayed by the non-arrival of the accompanying gifts. After the letter had been read aloud and presented, Colonel St. John stated that the Wali would have the right of having the Khutbeh read and the money coined in his own name. He also made a brief speech, in which he laid particular stress on the severance of Kandahar being no novelty, but merely a return to the original settlement of the country under the supremacy of the Barakzais. The Viceroy's presents consisted of a superb sword and belt, a diamond-studded watch and chain, a clock, some handsome silver-plate, and a variety of silks and velvets. General Primrose buckled the sword round the Wali's waist, and the battery fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The ceremony concluded with a speech from the Wali, expressing his gratitude to the British Government, and declaring his intention to abolish two unpopular imposts—namely, the poll-tax on all males not being Duranis, and the arbitrary calling in every two or three months of all the copper money at one-fourth of its nominal value and reissuing it the next day at the original rate.

IT is announced that the Rajas of Bulrampore and Rampore have each offered the Government a gift of a lakh of rupees for the benefit of the sick and wounded, and the offers will probably be accepted.

THE formation of the new Guide Corps, mentioned in our last issue, has been abandoned for the present from financial considerations.

NEWS has been received at Safet Sang from Tezin that the assembled Maliks had decided that, unless subsidised as during the Ameer's reign, they would give as much annoyance as possible. The tribes have been directed to place their families in safety. Sir Donald Stewart will have to assist at another conference, as the natives intend to appeal to the authorities at Cabul.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram, a letter received at Teheran from Herat, dated the 18th April, states that the Cabulese regiments have joined Ayoub Khan, and that the latter, with 14,000 other troops, has left that place apparently with the intention of marching against Kandahar. The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Cabul telegraphs that deserters from Herat report that the city is in a state of anarchy, and that Eyoub Khan is virtually a prisoner. The troops are oppressing the people, and are mutinous. The Ghilzai chiefs at Tezin have offered an alliance with Abdurrhaman.

THE *Kandahar News* of April 14 contains the following announcement:—"Gentlemen interested in the noble game of cricket are requested to meet on Thursday next, at 5.30 p.m., in front of the R.A. Mess, and discuss the ways and means for instituting a cricket club. The paper-chase proposed for Thursday is given up on account of the crops."

A NOTIFICATION has been made that the Governor General of India in Council has, "in consequence of the increased cost of the war in Afghanistan, as now estimated," determined to borrow Rs.313,00,000, or somewhat more than £3,000,000, "for the construction of productive public works in 1880-81." Tenders for the whole or any part of the new issue will be received by the comptroller general until noon of Monday, June 14 next. If the tenderer is not resident in India letters of allotment will be issued to his agent there in case his tender be accepted, the rate at which each tender is made being specified in rupees, or rupees and annas. The loan will bear 4½ per cent. interest.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the news of the mistake in the budget caused a fall in Government securities. In the middle of last week there was a recovery but the announcement of the new loan has again had a depressing effect. The petition which the British Indian Association intend to present to Parliament has been published in Calcutta. The principal prayer of the verbose and lengthy petition is that a parliamentary inquiry should be held as to the feasibility of, first, introducing a representative non-official element into the Legislative Councils; secondly, of granting the power of the purse to these councils; thirdly, of extending the Bengal permanent settlement to the rest of India; fourthly, of establishing more efficient courts of intermediate appeal; fifthly, of removing the difficulties in the way of natives entering the Civil Service; and, sixthly, of repealing the Arms and Vernacular Press Acts.

A FURTHER return of patients treated at the Cabul Dispensary from March 11 to 17 shows a total number of

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former number were 656 males, 248 females, and 126 children; in the latter 190 males, 125 females, and seven children. The daily average number of outdoor patients treated during the above period was 142·28, and that of indoor patients 46·00.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has, we learn, sanctioned the establishment of savings banks in connection with guaranteed railways upon the same principles as those for State railways; the amount subscribed by the companies in cases of lines not paying the guaranteed interest is to be ½ per cent., and an additional ½ per cent. if the concern has surplus profits after liquidation of the guaranteed interest. The maximum deposit within a year is to be Rs.5,000, and the rules are to apply to servants of railway companies up to a certain grade—not those of a higher standing.

THE *Times of India* announces the death of the youngest officer in the army who wore the Indian medal—Captain A. V. Chick, M.S.C., 1st Madras Light Cavalry. He was a student at the Martineau College when the mutiny broke out, and joined in the defence of Lucknow. His first commission was dated Sept. 9, 1864. Captain Chick was formerly in the 76th Regiment.

ACCORDING to the official order published in the *Gazette of India*, the grant of the Indian Medal of 1854, with clasp, inscribed "Perak, 1875-76," in the case of the troops which proceeded from India, is to be limited to the period between Nov. 27, 1875, and March 20, 1876. The Commander in Chief has been requested to adopt early measures for the submission of rolls of the officers and soldiers of corps who are entitled to these decorations.

THE Chinese Minister has caused it to be announced that he has no information whatever as to the telegram stating the readiness of the Chinese Government to admit Europeans to the naval and military services.

THE Vythery correspondent of the *Madras Times* says:—"The great gold question is causing much sensation in South Wynaad. There can be no doubt that gold exists in considerable quantities in the district, and I hear rumours of a company being formed to work some of the most likely reefs. I fancy that very likely the new dynamite explosive, which was exhibited at Beypore a short time ago, will be largely employed for boring the reefs and blasting the larger boulders. South East Wynaad seems to be in high feather over its future gold prospects, but it is quite lately that we in the south have taken seriously to the idea."

IN connection with the National Indian Association, a subscription list has been opened in Bombay for defraying the cost of forming an organisation for the purpose of supplying information and assistance to native gentlemen desirous of educating their sons in England and of exercising a general control over native students in England whose supervision the association might undertake.

A CURIOUS fact is noticed by the Rev. Mr. Ayerst in a paper in the last *Indian Antiquary* on the Garo Hill tribes, which is that they have included Queen Victoria "the mother of the Feringhis," amongst their goddesses, and worship her as they do Mahadeva.

IN the month of February 1,745 emigrants left the port of Calcutta for the West India Islands.

DURING the week ending April 17 there were 182 deaths in Calcutta, being a death rate of 22·1 per 1,000 per annum. In the same week in Madras there were 279 deaths, being a death rate of 37·1 per 1,000 per annum. During the week ending April 20 the deaths in Bombay numbered 449, being a death rate of 34·69 per 1,000 per annum.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary calls attention to the fact that, although the Zaimusht expedition took place in December last no despatches describing the operations have as yet been published. Considering with what skill the expedition was conducted, it seems strange that the Indian Government should not have published the despatches of the late General Tytler, whose ability as a general was so much admired, and whose death has been so universally regretted.

THE *Bombay Gazette* of May 1 prophetically remarks:—"Not the least perplexing of the difficulties connected with the Afghan question is the cost of the war. There seems every prospect of the somewhat moderate estimates set forth in the House of Commons being largely exceeded, and there is every prospect of the Liberal successor to the India-office portfolio having his eyes opened by the magnitude of the bill for Afghan expenses which the country will be called upon to pay. It may not be generally known that since November or December last the expenditure under the heading of transport and supply has been quite £1,000,000 sterling per month. Add to this the other general expenses of the army and the total sum will be something enormous."

MAJOR WAUDBY'S gallant defence of the Dubrai post excited universal admiration of all villagers around. The enemy confess to a loss of twelve killed and eighteen wounded.

THE net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue for the last financial year, exclusive of the salt revenue, was Rs.2,19,42,675, as compared with Rs.2,23,01,521 in the previous year.

THE Horse Guards have protested against the local rank of lieutenant generals being conferred on General Roberts without sanction from home in contravention of orders to the effect that such local rank is only given after royal sanction and approval.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Major R. G. T. Stevenson, Bombay; Capt. A. V. Chick, Madras; W. Murray; H. F. Owen; and A. M. Kernot.

THE assembling of a new Parliament has caused several new legislative guides and handbooks to spring into existence. A humorous travesty of the well-known companion is the "Popular Dod." Though sometimes justly described as impudent, its verbal caricatures are clever and amusing. There are two sketches of members for India that are very good.

THE purchase of the Lackadie and the Madutella coffee estates in South Wynaad has secured for the Gold Company of Southern India a valuable coffee property as well as a most promising section of the auriferous country, the development of which seems likely to bring back the golden age of Southern India. The Indian papers tell us every mail of the increasing competition for such properties. Well situated both for working and carriage, this area of nine hundred acres will afford a fine field for the gold mining operations, which, according to the reports of Mr. Brough Smyth, require only the judicious application of sufficient capital to yield a good return.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

THE expectations which had been entertained that her Majesty the Queen-Empress would inaugurate the opening of the new India Museum, or that in her absence the Prince of Wales would preside at the ceremony, have been disappointed. The Queen, however, has shown her warm interest in the newly-constituted Indian section by a prolonged private visit, and subsequently their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, and accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, inspected the new dispositions of the Indian Art Treasures. On Monday the Indian Section of the South Kensington Museum was thrown open to the public. The whole of the Indian fabrics possessed by the museum have not even had found space for exhibition, but there is enough to make the museum valuable from a far more important standpoint than that of the mere sightseer or curiosity hunter. Art has its commercial as well as its æsthetic importance, and Indian fictile and textile art, as well as Indian antiquities, will now practically for the first time be systematically exhibited in such a way as to instruct our own producers and manufacturers.

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A thoroughly complete arrangement, by which the nomenclature, classification, and dates of each group of objects shall at once be shown, without the labour of searching a catalogue, will be according to South Kensington usage. The handbooks are valuable, and to a student indispensable, but the public need to be attracted by easy methods of understanding what they see.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE CHAPPAR MOUNTAIN.

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Harnai, says that with one party of the expedition which was sent to punish the Kahars for the murder of Captain Showell consisted of a detachment of 5th Native Light Infantry under Captain Hennell. With this party went Sir R. Sandeman, who, as he was in white, with a huge mushroom *topi* and a red *kamarband*, was, amongst the *khaki*-clad 5th, a pretty conspicuous mark. This party getting engaged with the enemy got drawn away further and further from the main rift, till they came to the one which ends in the Kujlak ravine, and then could get no farther, the Pathans firing from one side and we from the other. Here Sandeman was shot through the hat, and his *chaprassi* in the shoulder, no other man of ours being wounded. This party fired about 400 rounds, and, it is believed, killed four of the enemy. On the following day, Dr. Duke, with Captain Hennell and a party, visited the scene of Showers's murder. They found some of his papers lying about, and say that in that place he had no chance of escape. Strange to say, his little dog, though badly wounded with a sword-cut, made its way back to Harnai, and is now doing well. Also saw Showers's camel running loose, but too wild to be caught, and picked up the saddle of his *sowar*, who was killed with him. Showers's body was dreadfully mutilated, only his head and arms being taken to Quetta, and the face so disfigured that nobody could have known it. The Gwal column passed the place where Lieutenant Fuller, R.E., was attacked, and found the wreck of his camp—broken instruments, torn plans, and letters all over the place. Major Wace picked up the parchment certificates of Sergeant Grant, R.E., who was with Fuller.

THE FIELD TELEGRAPH.

THE work done by the field telegraph during the present campaign has been far more noticeable than on any other occasion in trans-Indus campaigns; and it is worth while noticing the number of interruptions which occurred in the Afghan campaign of 1878-79 and that of 1879-80, as from the figures one is able to judge how far we have succeeded in pacifying the country passed through. In the last campaign the wire was constantly cut by the tribesmen between Jumrood and Dakka, and so unruly were the tribes on our frontier line, hat even between Peshawur and Jumrood the line was broken down four times. Now all is changed: between Peshawur and Dakka there has not been an inch of wire interfered with during the present campaign—a fact which reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Merk and the other political officers in charge of that section. From a table of interruptions compiled by Mr. Luke, C.S.I., in principal charge of the Peshawur Cabul line, it appears the interruptions have been reduced 75 per cent., while the length of wire stolen is only one-fifth of what it was in the last campaign. The following interruptions which have occurred between Peshawur and Cabul from 1st November to 31st March, 1880:—

	Times cut.	Length.
Jumrood to Ali Musjid	... 1	Nil.
Dakka to Basaule ...	... 4	880 yards.
Basaule to Barikab ...	... 21	9 miles 1,020 yards.
Barikab to Jellalabad	... 6	1 mile 690 yards.
Pezwan to Cabul ...	... 1	50 miles.

In the month of February the line was not cut at all, and in March no interruption occurred west of Jellalabad.—*Correspondent Pioneer.*

THE TRADE OF BRITISH BURMA.

THE opening of the Suez Canal has done a good deal for Burma. Rice now goes home in large quantities by steamer instead of the old sailing tub, and is about one quarter the time on the voyage. Shipments, it is said, will shortly be made of clean, white rice instead of the mixture of unhusked and husked grain known as "cargo rice" in the trade. Under the old conditions clean rice would not keep, but with the length of voyage so considerably shortened it is hoped that there will be no danger of its becoming steamed or heated in the five or six weeks necessary to take a shipment from any of our ports to London or Liverpool. To residents here, looking forward to a few months' holiday in their native country, passages by the rice steamers are often available at from £20 to £30, showing that if they wish to encourage a large passenger trade the regular steam lines, although their fares are considerably reduced of late, might come down still further with advantage to themselves and the public. Then, again, competition between the B.I.S.N. Company and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company has reduced rates both for freight and passage very considerably between this and Calcutta. We used to be charged Rs.20 per ton for goods shipped on this three days' trip. Now we get our cargo down at Rs.5 per ton, and they seem very glad to get it too. Life in this province for the European is not now the utter isolation it was considered ten or fifteen years ago.—*Englishman.*

THE SOUTH TRAVANCORE MEDICAL MISSION.

FROM the report of this mission which has reached our hands, we learn that as many as 21,049 new cases were treated during the past year. This seems an enormous amount of work for one European doctor and some half dozen dressers to accomplish. And in addition to these cases, 3,000 patients were treated by itinerant dressers among the coffee estates of the Ashambu hills. The surgical and medical cases embrace almost all the ills that flesh is heir to. Fifty-one serious cases of midwifery requiring the use of instruments are reported. "There were 4,464 cases of malarious fever, in which we found the hypodermic injection of quinine in severe cases, and the Government cinchona febrifuge, seldom fail to effect cure; and of the 1,300 cases of splenic enlargement much additional benefit was obtained by the cold douche to the part." Several cases of suffocation from swallowing, or attempting to swallow, fish-bones are recorded. That the work of Dr. Thomson and his assistants is highly appreciated, is shown by the deep interest taken in it by the Maha Raja and his Dewan. The Raja has presented the misssion with a hospital building at Neyoor and another at Littuvilli, and gives a large annual subscription besides. A total of Rs.2,625 by subscriptions in India, and other sources of income did not, however, meet the expenditure during 1879, and yet we are not a little astonished to find that these twenty-one thousand and odd cases were treated at a total cost of not more than Rs.4,648-11-0, or, say roughly, three and a half annas per head! We doubt if any Government hospital or dispensary throughout the Empire can show such a result. We cannot find from the report, or from the statistics appended thereto, how the patients fared as to recovery or otherwise. Too many figures bewilder the reader, but we think it would have been an improvement to add a column stating the numbers that were cured. The number of patients in 1879 was greater than in any previous year. Attached to the mission is a training class for dressers. During 1879, the five students "have been studying anatomy and physiology, and have twice gone through Huxley's physiology and Gray's Anatomy as far as muscles." A midwifery class also exists. Fifteen attended the class, "ten of whom were women, chiefly Bible-women. . . . Such information I trust, (says Dr. Thomson) will be useful to them in their work: for the only armamenta of a native midwife in a case of difficulty is a rusty nail." It is abundantly manifest that much good is being done by this mission, both to the present generation and to others yet to come.—*Madras Times.*

THE RUMPA REBELLION

A CORRESPONDENT writes that, while efforts were made to deal the final blow to this rebellion, intimation was received of a disturbance at Hill Madugula and Hill Pauchipenta. A body of rebels attacked the police station of Padern and took possession of it, and two policemen were made prisoners. On this being known, Captain Scott, of the Jeypore Police, marched towards Padern with some policemen, and on the road at Dukgaon met a villager, who reported to him the movements of the rebels, and led him up to them. The police fired a volley, which wounded three rebels, and they also made one man prisoner. On the following day about thirteen armed men, on their way to join the rebels, mistaking Captain Scott's camp for that of the rebels, entered it, and were made prisoners. Captain Scott and his party, after this, continued the march forward and re-occupied Padern. Having many prisoners and very few policemen, he went down the ghat for military aid, after leaving a small party in charge of Padern, and on his way met Mr. Clogstoun and Major Harris with a company of the 29th N.I. The whole of them then went up to Padern. They visited the village of Gutterpudien, and on arriving there the head-man, the ringleader of the disturbance, effected his escape, but his property was found concealed in a cave, and amongst the things were some gunpowder, lead, and percussion caps. These things were taken possession of and the villlage destroyed. About the same time intimation was received that the police station of Draku was attacked by thirty armed men; the police, assisted by the villagers, having beaten off the rebels, killing four of them. These rebels, when retreating, were met by Mr. Tremenheere, accompanied by Inspector Letang and some policemen; four of the rebels were here secured. The Government agent reports all in the neighbourhood are quiet, coolies, supplies, and information readily furnished. There are thirty-seven prisoners in the lock-up at Draken. None of the principals implicated in the murder of the constable has yet been caught, but a man who is supposed to be the murderer of one Dandasi has been captured. Tegulu Pentadu, a proclaimed offender, has been at lest caught and sent to Koosumroy. The other leaders are said to be hiding in Rumpa, and Major de Lousada has been out to Nedlur and the surrounding villages to get at Nedlur Ram Reddi.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

INDIA, PAST AND PRESENT.*

A BOOK on India, written by a native gentleman in excellent English, and replete with much interesting information and original thought, is a volume to be welcomed. The Dutt family is one of the most ancient and respected in Calcutta, and the author of the present work well deserved the title of Rái Báhádúr which his abilities and enlightenment helped to gain for him. He has written several essays and some poems of more than ordinary merit, and a paper on Taxation in India, which he contributed some years ago to *Fraser's Magazine*, dealt with that difficult subject in an exhaustive and masterly manner. The earlier chapters in the work before us are devoted to the discussion of the origin and development of the Bráhman race, Vedism, Buddhism, Pouránism, and Vedantism, showing the results of these various religious struggles and the changes they introduced. A sketch of the principal features of the Mahomedan rule is given with as impartial a touch as could be expected from a Hindu who lives to mourn the decay of Hindu nationality, learning, and energy under even English rule, but the most interesting portion of Shoshee Chunder Dutt's literary labour will perhaps be considered to be that portion of it which he gives to the description of home life in Bengal, and to the condition, character, and education of Hindu women. No people in the world are more attached to home and more constant in the practice of the domestic virtues than the Bengalis, and it is satisfactory to learn that in the author's opinion the grafting of Western social ideas upon the Hindu notions of Young Bengal has not yet brought discord or defilement within the family circle. Anglo-Indians regard with something harsher than cynicism that new product of civilisation known as young Bengal. They are apt to look upon him as the living embodiment of the truth of Pope's adage that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." According to their experience the veneer of education which the generosity of the English Government has put upon it has given a sort of sham smartness to his intellect without hiding any of the defects of it. A smattering of learning has enabled him to pass certain educational tests; he laughs at the gods of his childhood's idolatry, but remains superstitious without being religious; he accepts as few of the virtues and as many of the vices of civilisation as he finds convenient, and becomes a conceited prig or a hopeless debauchee. This is of course an extreme view, but the fact remains that between the Englishman in Calcutta and the representative of Young Bengal there is to-day a great social gulf which all efforts have failed to bridge. Shoshee Chunder Dutt, however, sees only light and sweetness in the character which the Englishman despises. He is of opinion that Young Bengal has become a power in the State by his own exertions, and that he will elevate his country in a short time to a much higher position than she has ever held. He attributes the dislike of Englishmen to him to jealousy. "Why is it," he asks, "that Young Bengal is disliked by that very people to whom he owes all his virtues? Why do the rulers of India receive him with coldness and reserve? Would it be wrong if we said that the Englishman now feels that he is everywhere jostled by that very body whom he was before so anxious to patronise; that he calls the native vain, empty-headed, and half educated only because he feels his close pressure to be exceedingly inconvenient?" This assurance will produce a smile when read by Englishmen in India, but they will perhaps be ready to endorse the statement which immediately follows, that "the Englishman has no business in India if he finds the Hindu to be in his way." Shoshee Chunder Dutt would have Young Bengal jostling the Englishman, "not at the desk only, but at the factory, the anvil, and the mill." But, unfortunately for the elevation of India, which Young Bengal is supposed to have at heart, work in the factory, at the anvil, or in the mill is just the very work that he thinks beneath him and declines to put his hands to. The chapters on the condition and character of Hindu women will amply repay perusal. They are written in a liberal spirit, and with an evident desire to see his countrywomen raised to a higher social and intellectual position. He owns that the condition of women in India is not an enviable one. "The excellence of woman, unmarried, married, or widowed, throughout the country—among great and small—is rated only by the scale of servile fear and capacity for endurance and toil." Yet, the author would not have the women of India educated upon a European model. "The education of European females is as a rule too flimsy to be of any real value, and, though harmless in its results in the cold climates of the north, would make woman a wild animal beneath the burning sun of the tropics; and Young India is too wide awake not to understand this."

This at least is candid, although experience may happily prove that there is no foundation for the fear. Shoshee Chunder Dutt professes to be neither a sceptic nor a Christian, but only an earnest seeker after truth. His work, even with all its crudities, will not be without good effect upon others of his countrymen who, like himself, are striving to solve the complex problems of past and present social life in India.

* "India, Past and Present." With Minor Essays on Cognate Subjects. By SHOSHEE CHUNDER DUTT, Rái Báhádúr. London: Chatto and Windus.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE NAGA HILLS.

WE have received from a correspondent with the force the following brief but interesting account of the march of the column commanded by Captain Abbott, operating in the Kutcha Naga Hills, from February 7 to March 9, the dates of departure from Kohima and arrival at Paplongmai:—

"After the assault on the Konoma position on November 22, 1879, which was beaten off with severe loss to the troops engaged, the Nagas evacuated the position and took up another very strong one higher up the ridge; here it was not desirable to follow them, and a sort of blockade was instituted on the Zubza side. Ten troops occupied the lower position of Konoma, with supports at Suchema; but the enemy had free access to Nozema, and the valley of the Zupva immediately in rear of their position. Kutcha Naga villages are situated down this valley, and these have hitherto been looked upon by both the Konoma men and ourselves as ryots, and of course have had a bad time of it, having to serve two masters, the Konoma men being on the spot, and being, of course, all powerful. From these villages and Munipur the Konoma men were drawing provisions and ammunition, which enabled them to hold out and treat with contempt the imaginary blockade. It was hoped that the Konoma men were starving and dying by hundreds, instead of which they were enjoying the sport immensely, organising raiding parties, which molested in different directions. They finally sent a party of forty men down the Barak River into Cachar and destroyed the Baladhan tea estate, plundered the building and then returned in triumph with trophies in the shape of heads of the unfortunate manager and several coolies, sola topies, guns, ammunition, &c., without suffering themselves in the least. At length, the fine weather having been allowed to pass without any active measures being taken against the enemy, the latter, becoming impatient of the continued occupation of their village and land (as it was high time to think of cultivating), amused themselves by sending insolent messages, which at last woke up the local authorities, civil and military, to the unpleasant fact that, far from the Konoma men surrendering, there was every prospect of this policy of inactivity going on for months. An expedition composed of 150 bayonets 42nd and 43rd N.I., and fifty Kohima Nagas, arrived with spears and muskets, all under the command of Capt. Abbott, 42nd N.I., started on Feb. 7 for the Kutcha Naga Hills *via* Piphima, Zama stockade, Tehema, Chama, Lakema, &c. The objects of the expedition were to visit the Kutcha Naga villages, reassure the inhabitants, drive the Konoma men from them, raise a Kuki levy at Jampi, where the Kuki Raja resides, then turning northwards work up the Zupvo Valley, driving the Konoma men ahead, and finally seize and occupy Paplongmai, a village of the greatest importance to the Konoma Nagas, as in it they had located their families, and by its position it commands the valleys of the Zulla and Zupvo. All this was effected except raising the Kuki levy. . . The troops had run short of provisions, and found themselves in an awkward position, being entirely isolated and cut off from the only sources of supply, viz., Konoma to the north-east and Zumha to the north. The enemy took full advantage of this, occupied the roads leading to Konoma and Tehema, through which the road passes Zumha, and thus fairly cut off the party at Paplongmai. A futile effort was made on March 10, by Lieut. Henderson, with 75 bayonets, to bring supplies from Konoma. The Nagas attacked the party most obstinately when above half way and compelled them to retire. The garrison at Paplongmai were told that no further efforts could be made to send provisions to Konoma and they must do the best for themselves, but that it was of the utmost importance that Paplongmai should not be evacuated. A remedy was soon at hand; by the judicious laying out of a few rupees a hundred villagers started off for the Zumha, going by paths known only to themselves and wild beasts. In a little over forty-eight hours they returned with ten days' rations, having evaded the vigilance of the Konoma picquets. Thus the Konoma men, seeing that it was useless to attempt forcing the position, and that the jungles were daily scouted by sepoys and their supplies were completely stopped, sent in to treat and have surrendered. This expedition traversed close on 300 miles of the wildest and most difficult country conceivable, had to force their way through virgin paths, constantly repairing paths, cutting steps on the steep and slippery hill sides, ever on the look out for ambuscades and sudden attacks, and after attacking and destroying four refractory villages, Inkao, Dupima, Ridima, and Nakama, and reducing all to abject submission, finally occupied and now holds the strong position of Paplongmai. The losses were only one sepoy,

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died of exhaustion, and one wounded. Skirmishes in the jungle were frequent.

"Camp Paplongmai, April 6.—P.S.—We hope to march into Konoma in a few days as soon as all the terms demanded have been complied with, and expect to have to remain at Konoma during the rains."

HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS AND STATIONS IN THE NAGA HILLS.

Samaguting 2,477ft.; Kadiuba, 5,763ft.; peak above Suchema, 7,379ft.; Japvo, 9,890ft.; Tarhazo, near Viswena, 7,971ft.; peak above Ridima, 5,887ft.; above Nakama, 8,170ft.; Paplongmai, 6,400ft.; peak near Songlu, 6,773ft.; peak near Kidima, 5,928ft.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE RAMPA REBELLION.

Now that the Rampa rebellion has been stamped out the Government might, with profit, take stock of the cost, the worry, the trouble of the very inglorious conflict it has been carrying on for the past year, and more with petty hill tribes irritated into defiance by want of tact and consideration on the part of its officials in administrating the disturbed district. In March last, when news was received that Chendriah had begun to beard the authorities, it was thought that he would be speedily brought to justice, and the district restored to order and peace in a short time. But it soon turned out that the police of the district were unable to put down what was considered to be a very petty disturbance, and then came the sending of a regiment of sepoys, and what gave a somewhat comical aspect to an awkward business, the despatch to the scene of war of the Governor's Body Guard—horsemen pitched against hillmen. There was, of course, very little chance or hope of winning reputation at the cannon's mouth, and the indecision shown by Government, the somewhat spasmodic energy of the police and military at times, the seeming bewilderment of the civil authorities in the district, the difficult nature of the country, its unhealthy climate, the prevalence of a malignant type of fever, the connivance of whole villages at the acts of the rebels, either through timidity or malice prepense, dragged this Rampa revolt to a dreary, wearisome length, and all those who took part in putting it down must heartily rejoice that it is over. But what has been the actual cost to Government, in money and lives, of this Rampa business? That is a question to which the public would like to get an answer. And again, can the Government conscientiously say that this cost and these lives might have been saved if from the first the action of the Government towards the naked, ill-equipped followers of Chendriah were marked by greater vigour, energy, and determination? This Rampa rebellion, and the tardy way in which it has been suppressed, will shed anything but a ray of glory on the present Administration. The actual causes that led to this pettiest of wars—if we may call it a war—must also be thoroughly searched into. It must be ascertained whether or not these hill tribes, who stand in awe of the Sirkar, have not been goaded and maddened into so dangerous a game as rebellion by the operation of unwise laws, of taxes that fell on them as burdens too grievous to bear, and of tyrannous, high-handed irritating acts of petty officials, who are apt to be led away by the temptation of playing—with the authority, but without the knowledge of the Sirkar—the *rôle* of the oppressor of the weak, the ignorant and the credulous. The disturbed district should at once be placed under the control of some energetic officials of the stamp of those who, under the East India Company, "entamed the spirits" of the wildest tribes, and taught them to live loyal and peaceful lives. In the case of the people of the Rampa district, no mild-mannered, soft-headed official, stimulated by the best and kindliest intentions, would do; what is wanted is a man who will combine tact with firmness. The men who have succeeded in civilising and bringing under the curb of law and discipline wild and intractable tribes in the hill districts in the Mofussil have combined in admirable proportions the *suaviter in modo* and the *fortiter in re*. And it is worth mentioning that most of such men have been found not among civil but military officers. A short rule of the Rampa district by such a man will prove of the utmost advantage to that part of the Presidency.—*Madras Times.*

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

THE official returns of the foreign trade of India for the eleven months of the financial year show that the country is recovering from the effects of the famine. The imports of merchandise amount to Rs.36,00,44,000 against Rs.33,95,81,000 for the corresponding eleven months of 1878-79. The exports amount to Rs.59,38,50,000 against Rs.54,05,16,000 for the preceding year, while the net customs revenue, irrespective of salt, amounted to Rs.1,91,30,911 against Rs.1,97,03,084, showing a loss of only Rs.5,72,173 in spite of the abolition of the duty on cotton goods. The Budget of 1879-80 anticipated a loss of customs revenue for the year of Rs.19,20,000; the loss for eleven months shows only 5¾ lakhs, so there will be about 13 lakhs to the good on this item of revenue; this is a saving of which there is no mention in the revised estimates of 1879-80 given in the Budget of 1880-81. We are quite aware that there are some people who deny that increased foreign trade is an undoubted sign of increased prosperity of a country; but when this is accompanied, as it has lately been in India, by a large extension of industrial enterprises and the export of fresh products, the growth of its foreign trade must, we think, be admitted to signify the growth of what constitutes real prosperity. It is satisfactory to notice that Bombay is sharing in the marked improvement in business which is showing itself not only in this country, but apparently throughout the world. For the first three months of this year, January to March, we exported 258,000 bales of cotton against 160,000 in the same months of 1879; of wool 124,400 bales against 50,500; of linseed 210,700cwts. against 115,900; of gingelly seed 339,200cwts. against 292,500; of rape and mustard seed 32,988cwts. against 15,975; of coffee 54,130 against 41,230; of wheat 73,232cwts. against nothing in the first three months of last year. In our imports we have received, in the three months of this year, of grey shirtings and longcloths 1,366,900 pieces against 797,870 pieces for the first three months of 1879; of grey jacconets 360,000 pieces against 209,060; of white jacconets, 315,000 pieces against 292,800; of grey madapollams 297,000 against 209,300; of iron we have received 13,027 tons against 10,651. The only important article which has fallen off is coal, of which only 80,000 tons have come in the three months of this year, while 148,000 tons came in the same months of 1879. With regard to the large increase in imports of piece goods, it must be remembered further that last year we had a dozen of our mills closed, and many of the others were working on short time, while this year all are at work and on full time. It is true that increased trade at times arises from an abnormally speculative spirit, but this does not appear to be the case at present, as every symptom is that of legitimate business, the naturally heavy growth of the ground which has been lying fallow through famine causes. In this part of India our cotton crop has this year returned to something like its old proportions, and its quality is most excellent; while the crops of wheat and seed have probably never been equalled. Of course this must result in increased purchasing power on the part of the millions who till the soil, and who in large portions of the country during the past three or four years have hardly been able to get enough to maintain life. And we understand that mercantile business is not being conducted at a loss, but is fairly profitable to our merchants, whether in the home or foreign trade.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE QUESTION IN AFGHANISTAN.

THERE is only one way to secure order in Afghanistan; only one way to guarantee peace, and that is—to take up the work ourselves. The promotion of this chief and the other chief are but silly expedients for endeavouring to avoid the inevitable; but which practically amount to the sowing of new enemies. We raise hopes it will be impossible to gratify, and invent claims we cannot satisfy. We, in fact, go about and invent false princes and false principalities, for there can be no disguising the fact that English bayonets, in a country like Afghanistan, must always be the only guarantee against such another misfortune as that of Sept. 3, 1879. This being so, and as the necessities of our position require us to be prepared without delay for new political convulsions in Europe—convulsions which will be sure to extend to Asia—we ought to make a clear and decided avowal of the determination to substitute law and order for anarchy, and an English Governor for the Ameer, and to annex the country which has fallen to us, not so much by right of conquest as by the impossibility of any Afghan chief, or family, forming within it a stable government. And as a proof that it will not retire, and that it will see no interests involved but the interests of India, the Government should issue orders to fortify Kandahar and to select a position close to Cabul where a fortress may be constructed which would overawe the city, dominate the country, and prevent that distribution of force which now, at Sherpur, amounts to a standing blunder. The line, Kandahar to Cabul, is, however, only an interior strategical line. If that line be held in strength and properly fortified its possession will decide far larger questions than that of the maintenance of order in Afghanistan. Every fortress on the line would become a point from which trade and order would radiate, and from which the Government of India would issue orders that no Afghan would be found brave enough to disobey. The only danger would be in the temptation to enlist Afghans in our armies. But that temptation, if carefully and steadily avoided for a generation, would convert the whole of the tribes into wealthy agriculturists and enterprising and pushing traders. Still, beyond the frontier held in force for strategical purposes, we should have to seek the ethnological parting we spoke of in a previous article. That parting runs from the Seistan Lake past Herat, Maimanah, and Sheberghan to the Oxus. We might either hold it ourselves, or we might guarantee Herat and Turkestan to certain chiefs we might select. The simplest way and the best would be to hold it our-

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selves by an army recruited from all races except the Afghans. This, too, is necessary in order to enable us to dominate Badakhshan. Badakhshan is, in point of fact, a weaker point, and yet a harder nut to crack than even Cabul itself. Whether or no, it must be made clear that India regards Herat on the West, and the Oxus on the North, as defining lines she will defend against all comers, and if she is to do this effectually, and with a certainty of success, her first duty is to fortify that natural girdle, Kandahar to Cabul, which must make her mistress of Afghanistan.—*Indian Daily News.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At an extraordinary meeting of Watson's Patent Press Company, held April 15, the resolutions passed at the meeting of March 29 were confirmed.—At a general meeting of the Bengal Ironworks Company (in liquidation), held April 16, the liquidator's report was adopted.—At the general meeting of the Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, held April 19, the report and accounts for the half-year ending Feb. 29 were passed; the sum of Rs.7,561 unclaimed dividends was passed to credit of a reserve fund, and the amount standing at credit of profit and loss account—viz., Rs.87,644—was carried forward.—*Englishman.*

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.—The great Army Commission did not overlook the Andaman Islands. Regarding the penal settlement in the Bay of Bengal, with a desire to find an opening for a saving, the commission put it on record that only two companies of native infantry should be retained at Port Blair. If two companies would suffice for the native portion of the garrison a native garrison is not required at all, and consequently the order has been given that, after a few months, required to work a police force into proper trim, the native portion of the garrison of the Andamans will be withdrawn. The Andamans police will, however, receive a military stamp, and the superintendentship will be somewhat better paid than similar posts in Burma or Bengal. The Government should have withdrawn the European part of the garrison and kept the natives. The question, however, remains whether a partially military police is fitted to guard such a settlement as Port Blair better than the sepoys, who have the advantage of better training and a stricter discipline, not to speak of the other advantage of being drawn, as a rule, from better classes of men.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE STAMP REVENUE.—In the North West Provinces the Government of India should peruse the recently published report of the Board of Revenue of these provinces on the administration of the stamp revenue for the year ending March 31, 1879. Among other-tit bits it will be found that in the year 1878-79 there was a net increase of revenue, as compared with 1877-78, of Rs.3,59,149, and that "this large and satisfactory increase is practically confined to the receipts under the Court Fees Act," the cause being, according to the commissioner of stamps, "increased litigation, and especially to the number of objections preferred, under the License Tax Act."—*Indian Herald.*

STAMP FRAUDS.—In consequence of the recent increase of stamp frauds in the Mofussil the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, has deputed an experienced native officer on special duty of inspecting the judicial stamps used in several district courts, on a fixed travelling allowance of Rs.150 per mensem, in addition to the substantive pay of his office as a revenue officer.—*Indian Daily News.*

QUALIFICATIONS IN ENGLISH.—The Government of the North West Provinces have ruled that in future no person will be appointed deputy collector on the permanent establishment who is not qualified by sufficient knowledge of English to discharge all duties and correspondence connected with the charge of the treasury. Government reserves to itself the power of relaxing this rule in favour of tahsildars, who, by acquired experience and intimate acquaintance with the details of revenue administration, are, in other respects than a knowledge of English, qualified to discharge the duties ordinarily devolving on deputy collectors.—*Bombay Gazette.*

LUNACY.—The report on the lunatic asylums in the North West Provinces and Oudh for the last year shows that there was a large increase in the number of inmates, from 816 in the previous year to 894. This is stated to be due to the impoverished condition of the people having compelled them to send their afflicted relatives to some place of refuge in order that they might be kept alive. In consequence the Lieutenant Governor has issued instructions that special care should be taken that the asylums are not converted into refuges whereby the relations of harmless lunatics may divest themselves of the responsibility of their watch and maintenance.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE ATTOCK BRIDGE.—The military correspondent of the *Times of India* writes:—"All military men in India will be glad to learn that tenders have been accepted for the completion of the bridge over the Indus at Attock, but all work on that at Sukkur has been stopped. The Attock bridge will be similar, as far as its superstructure is concerned, to that over the Sutlej at Adamwahan, near Bhawulpore; but the piers, instead of being built of masonry, will consist of wrought iron box column. This innovation is accounted for owing to the frequency of earthquakes in the vicinity of Attock, which would render a bridge of masonry piers unsafe. The superstructure consists of steel lattice work girders, the railroad running at the top, the roadway below it; the latter will have a clear breadth of 15ft. and a height of 18ft., and the rails will have a gauge of 5ft. 6in. The bridge will consist of five spans, two of 300ft. and three of 250ft., resting on four iron piers, the base of the lattice work girder will be 110ft. above low water mark. This is even higher than the average height of Indian bridges, for floods on the Indus have been known to rise to a height of 102ft. above low water mark. The total weight of iron and steel in the body will amount to 3,300 tons, and the cost is expected to be under £160,000. The whole of the material has to be delivered at the dock in about six months, and it is confidently anticipated that the work will be finished by the close of 1881."

THE MURDERERS OF CAPTAIN MACDONALD.—The murderers of the late Captain Macdonald, at Michnee, have been for some months under arrest at Peshawur, and no orders have been passed with reference to them. It seems a pity that summary justice has not been administered in this case, and we may therefore draw the attention of Government to the fact.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held in Calcutta on Wednesday last under the auspices of another of the so-called native representative bodies, the Indian Association, which is chiefly composed of Bengali barristers, pleaders, and attorneys. Its object was to testify the rejoicings of the Indian community at the overthrow of the Conservative Ministry. There was, as always happens when Bengalis meet, an unending flow of what Americans would call "tall talk." One speaker said that India had long groaned under the Conservative yoke, but the time had now come when the Liberals would not give her cause to weep, but, on the other hand, the land would resound with rejoicings. The meeting resolved to petition Parliament to repeal the Arms Act; to proportion equally the cost of the Afghan war between England and India; to raise the maximum age for Civil Service candidates to twenty-five years; and to direct the holding of competitive examinations for the Civil Service in England and in India simultaneously. It may console the Conservative party at home to be told that the gentlemen who attended this meeting in no sense represent the people of India.—*Times Telegram.*

THE CROPS.—The North West Provinces have been blessed, in this year of grace, 1880, with a spring harvest, which, if not a bumper one, is almost everywhere equal to the full average standard. In some parts of the country the outturn has been considerably above the average, but the general average has been pulled down by short crops on unirrigated land. In districts where the fever of last autumn was so prevalent there was undoubtedly insufficient preparation of the ground for the cereals; sowings were late, and, instead of ten or twelve ploughings, the seed was put in in some places with no preparatory ploughing at all. The failure of the winter rains has resulted in a short crop, as we have said, in unirrigated land; and also in a short stalk generally. Lands that have been thoroughly cultivated have as usual given a magnificent outturn, and the specially favourable atmospheric influences on the ripened crops have secured the fulfilment of the promise held out to the cultivator. Prices have shown no very great fall, and, with good prices and an excellent crop, the long-suffering ryot should this year have a little spare cash in his pocket for a wedding or two. The excise revenue will probably show the result of an enhanced prosperity.—*Pioneer.*

AN APPEAL.—Mrs. Benyon, writing from the Residency, Jeypore, makes another appeal on behalf of the Soldiers' Families' Clothing Society. Last year the society was able to forward to the Deolalee depot 2,000 garments. The committee are now preparing for the next trooping season, and Mrs. Benyon says they need the same kind help they received last year. Mrs. Lawrence, of Agra, will gladly receive contributions.—*Times of India.*

"THE MOUNTAINEER."—Mr. F. Wilson, better known as "The Mountaineer," the well-known *shikari*, who has resided in the Himalaya for upwards of fifty years, is at last about to go with his two sons to England. The volunteers at Masuri gave him a farewell dinner on the 21st instant.—*Englishman.*

MUTTRA AND HATTRAS LIGHT RAILWAY.—The Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh, in a recent resolution, expresses its satisfaction with Mr. Henslow's management of the Muttra and Hattras Light Railway. The net profit for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last was at the rate of 4¼ per cent. per annum. When the Cawnpore Farukhabad Railway is opened, and the two lines are placed under one executive engineer, a saving is expected in the charges for maintenance and direction.—*Pioneer.*

LOSS OF THE I.G.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMER "PROGRESS" AND FLAT "JUMNA."—We learn that a telegram has been received by the agents of the India General Steam Navigation Company announcing the destruction by fire of the company's steamer *Progress*, together with one of her flats, the *Jumna*, at Gauhati. The steamer was proceeding up country, and it appears that some straw and hay on her upper decks caught fire, and the *Jumna*, having grounded shortly before, and it being found impossible to cut her adrift in time, unfortunately took fire also, and both steamer and flat with all their cargo were burnt to the water's edge. The *Gunga*, the other flat attached to the steamer, was got clear and saved. The cause of the fire is unknown. The crew are reported to have behaved disgracefully, decamping on the first alarm. Four lives are supposed to have been lost. At the time of the despatch

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of the telegram water was still being pumped on to the burning wreck.—*Englishman.*

MR. J. A. CRAVEN has been appointed lieutenant and adjutant of the Darjiling Volunteer Rifles.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.—The judgment recently delivered by Mr. Millett, first judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, in the suit brought by Mr. Mackillican against the Cie. Messageries Maritimes de France for the value of his luggage lost in the s.s. *Meikong*, is important to passengers. The court held that the company, under the Indian Contract Act, were liable to make good the loss sustained by the plaintiff through the negligence of their servants.—*Times of India.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 38,279 tons. London *via* Canal.—The market closed strong at £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. for wheat and linseed; £2 17s. 6d. to £3 for jute, cotton, hides; £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d. for rape; £3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. for poppyseed. For London *via* Cape.—Rates closed steady at £2 2s. 6d. for saltpetre; £2 7s. 6d. for wheat; £2 12s. 6d. for linseed; £2 17s. 6d. for rape; £2 12s. 6d. for jute; £2 15s. for cotton, hides, &c.; and £2 17s. 6d. to £3 for poppyseed. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal.—The *Vega* has booked saltpetre at 55s. and jute at £3 2s. 6d. There is not much offering. For Liverpool *via* Cape.—We quote rice or wheat £2 nominal; linseed, £2 7s. 6d. nominal; oil in cases, £2 10s.; cotton. £2 7s. 6d. nominal.—*Englishman.*

THE one-anna Inland Revenue stamp seems to be much favoured by the people of India as a kind of teeka or symbolic wafer to be stuck on every document of importance so as to avert the "evil eye" of the collector. It is cheap and conveniently adhesive, and to a great majority these qualities seem all-sufficing. Even sharp-witted Marwarees adhere to the one-anna faith, though their worship of this particular "ticket" (as the vulgar call it) is not above suspicion. A Nagpur sowcar recently produced in court a sarkhat bahi, in which, besides the usual Catherine-wheel daub of turmeric on the first and last sheet, there was a one-anna stamp at the top of each page, like a seal of indulgence covering a score of unstamped and "unannelled" acknowledgments below.—*Pioneer.*

THE HEALTH OF THE PUNJAB.—The following are the remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, on the general health of the province during the week ending March 27:—The total registered mortality from all causes in the province during the week under review was 6,972, against 7,736 in the previous week, giving an annual per mile death-rate of 20·7 and 23 on the census population of 1868. There were no deaths registered under the head of cholera during the week. But reports of isolated cases in the week ending 3rd April have been received. The civil surgeon, Lahore, also has reported death from cholera of a European child who had recently arrived from the Central Provinces. He also reports (April 20) that both measles and whooping-cough are somewhat prevalent; and that a case of choleraic diarrhœa is reported to have occurred at the railway station. From small-pox there were 214 deaths against 284. From fevers 4,607 against 5,138.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BENGAL DISTRICT POST SERVICE.—The Zemindari Dâk Establishment, which was formerly under the control of the district magistrates, and is supported by a cess, imposed on the Bengal zemindars by legislative enanctment, was transferred to the Postal Department a few years ago by Sir Richard Temple, the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. A charge of about Rs.1,800 a year was allowed to the postmaster general of Bengal for maintaining a small establishment for the management of the work connected with this dâk. Subsequent to this transfer, Behar and the Eastern Districts were made separate postal lines, and were detached and separated from the postmaster-generalship of Bengal. A deputy postmaster general was appointed to each of these lines. We now hear that the deputy postmaster general of Behar has submitted an application to Government for a separate establishment at a cost of about Rs.820 a year, for the management of the affairs of the zemindari dak in connection with the Behar postal line. The local Government, however, is said to have refused to sanction the application, on the ground that the Act does not authorise such an expenditure. A second application, strongly supported, we presume, by the officiating postmaster general, has just been submitted. If sanction is accorded to the proposed expenditure, a similar application is sure to come in shortly from the deputy postmaster general of the eastern districts. Why cannot the sum of Rs.150 per month, which is now allowed to the postmaster general of Bengal, be equally distributed between the three different postal lines—viz., Bengal, Behar, and the eastern districts—for the work of the zemindari dak? This would obviate the necessity for any additional expenditure.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE AFGHAN POLICY OF AURUNGZEBE.—The Afghan policy of the Moghul Emperor Aurungzebe is not without interest for the present generation. Cabul, in the days of Aurungzebe, belonged to the Moghul Empire only in name. The Viceroy of Cabul lived at Peshawur, and seldom trusted himself beyond the passes. About the year 1666 a Moghul army was collected on the north west frontier, in view of a threatened invasion by the Persian King, Shah Abbas; but the Viceroy of Peshawur, who was in command, remained stationary till Shah Abbas happened to die. The Viceroy then marched through the Khyber without meeting the enemy; and was only forced to retire by the scarcity of supplies. On the way back through the Khyber, however, his whole force was cut to pieces; and he himself was only able to escape to Peshawur in the disguise of an Afghan. Some six years later there was a strange outbreak at Cabul. A man came there and declared himself to be Aurungzebe's brother, who was supposed to have been killed in Arakan long before. The Afghans proclaimed him Padshah; and the revolt caused great alarm at Delhi. Aurungzebe took the field, and was fighting with the Afghans for the space of two years, but could do nothing. He returned to Delhi, and a new Viceroy was sent to Peshawur. The Afghan chiefs now found themselves treated with friendliness; and at last they came into Peshawur, at the Viceroy's invitation, to be present at a great feast. There were horse races, animal combats, wrestling matches, and, to wind up, a banquet in a great pavilion set up in the public square. While the feasting was at its height, the Viceroy left the pavillion; into which, by his orders, a murderous fire was straightway poured from the neighbouring houses. Every outlet was guarded by armed men, and the guests were all massacred. The story is shortly told in Mr. Wheeler's new "History of India."—*Pioneer.*

MADRAS.

WAR SERVICES.—The Secretary of State having called for statements of the staff and war services of officers of the Indian army, in view of the insertion of the same in a new official quarterly army list, which is being compiled at the War-office, the Commander in Chief notifies that every officer of the Madras Staff Corps and Indian army, combatant or non-combatant, is required to prepare and transmit to the Adjutant General, Fort St. George, as soon as possible, a statement of his staff service (*i.e.*, service in appointments equivalent to appointments on the general staff of the army), and the campaigns, &c., in which he may have been engaged, the decorations and rewards he may have received, and any mention that may have been made concerning him in published despatches.—*Madras Times.*

PREPARATIONS FOR A CYCLONE.—May, the month of cyclones on this coast, is approaching, and, somehow this year, the natives are almost certain that a storm of a most terrific nature will be experienced in Madras. The authorities, taught by past experience, feel that it is best to be prepared for the worst. There has been a practice with rockets on the beach.—*Madras Times.*

NEGAPATAM BACKWATER.—We learn that a scheme for reclaiming the backwater at Negapatam, submitted by one Monsieur Tassot through the collector of Tanjore to the local Government, is viewed favourably by the authorities.—*Madras Times.*

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—Our fellow-countrymen in Madras, we are glad to observe, are earnestly determined on casting off the stigma of "benightedness" which has prescriptively been clinging to their native city. The *Madras Times* gives Hindus only partial credit when it says that they are "pre-eminently charitable, as taught by their religion." In point of fact, their charity is almost intuitive, or has grown so much into a habit that it has become as it were their second nature. It is hardly necessary to point to the numerous instances, which are to be daily seen of the practical sympathy which Hindus show to their less fortunate fellow-men. But instead of those various forms of charity, often, we believe, entirely misdirected, we should be glad to see some permanent institution calculated to afford relief to such as are really in want either of food, from absolute destitution, or of medical aid in times of sickness. A Hindu gentleman of Madras has set our own wealthy fellow-citizens a good example by building and endowing a lying-in hospital in the native quarter of the town, which is to be under the supervision of European surgeons. Mr. Ramaswami Mudeliar, besides deserving the blessings of the poor women, for whose benefit he had established this institution, is entitled to credit for the great enlightenment of spirit, which enabled him to overcome native prejudices in his wish to make his hospital as efficacious as possible for the humane purpose to which he has with so much munificence applied a part of his wealth. While the cities of Bombay and Madras are gradually being filled up with almshouses and other charitable establishments, it is a reproach to the millionaires of the city of palaces—the metropolis of the British Empire of India—that it can not boast of a single institution which even faintly represents the true spirit of Hindu charity.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S REPORT.—The half-yearly schedules of estates in the hands of the administrator general appear in the *Fort St. George Gazette.* The balances in his hands on June 30, 1879, were Rs.5,09,900 in Government securities, and Rs.1,54,886 in cash. He received during the half-year ending Dec. 31 last securities for Rs.58,200, and in cash Rs.1,90,940, so that the total receipts up to Dec. 31 were in securities Rs.5,68,100, and cash Rs.33,319. The payments made during the six months were Rs.1,14,300 in securities, and Rs.2,05,457 in cash, and there were in his possession on Dec. 31 last Rs.4.53,800 in securities and Rs.132,799 in cash. None of the estates were very large; that of Mr. D. Mackie is represented by Rs.78,000 in securities and Rs.1,480 in cash. Payments to the extent of Rs.27,756 were made on account of the estate of Mr. T. S. Oakes, and a balance of Rs.20,316 still remains with the administrator general. A payment

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of Rs.14,998 was made on behalf of the estate of the late M. Kerakoose, and securities valued at Rs.78,800 were in hand. The late Surgeon Major Thomas Croudace's estate is set down at Rs.22,000, and Mrs. Currie's at Rs.13,300 in securities, and four Madras Bank shares. There are not many native names to be found in the list; T. Soobiah's estate is set down at Rs.15,000. The cash paid on account of the estate of the late Rev. Dr. Sayers was Rs.26,750 in cash, and Government securities worth Rs.9,700 are still with the administrator general. Securities valued at Rs.16,000 and cash for Rs.16,786 were paid away on behalf of the estate of Sub Conductor Richard Smith. Mrs. Louisa Wahab's estate was Rs.10,900 at credit in Government securities, and that of Miss C. Wilson Rs.13,200. There is also a schedule of administration whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances and the persons to whom paid.—*Madras Times.*

ROLLING-STOCK, MADRAS RAILWAY.—The meeting was held on Friday, April 16, at Royapuram at which the officers of the consulting engineer's department, the locomotive superintendent, the chief engineer, the traffic manager, and the agent were present, when it was decided that fifteen new cattle trucks, six second class, and four first and second class composites should be constructed, and nine second class and nine third class carriages be altered to the newest patterns, without the least possible delay, in order to enable the traffic manager to deal satisfactorily with the demand for vehicles, of which there is a great paucity, owing to the numbers wrecked and destroyed at the late Chinnamapet and other accidents. —*Madras Times.*

THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.—From *Fort St. George Gazette* we see that for the official year 1878-79 the number of accounts in the Government Savings Bank in this Presidency on March 31 was 11,472, and during the year 1,494 new accounts were opened. There were 1,226 accounts closed during the same period, so that the actual increase in numbers was 268. On March 31, 1878, the balances due to depositors amounted to Rs.22,96,546. There were received during the year deposits for Rs.806,687, while Rs.70,428 were credited to the various accounts as interest, besides Rs.4,309, the amount of interest credited to closed accounts. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs.10,49,544, and the interest paid thereon was Rs.4,309. On March 31, 1879, the balance due to depositors was Rs.21,24,114.—*Madras Times.*

MAJOR PICKANCE and Mr. Stevenson, two police officers here earned the special thanks of Government for the energy and devotion shown by them in ridding several districts of gangs of dacoits. A sum of Rs.385 has been sanctioned for rewards to several subordinates of the police who have rendered efficient aid.

MR. MALTBY.—Mr. Maltby, C.S., late assistant collector of Vizagapatam, was sent on board the steamer *Stelvio* in charge of Dr. Stanbrough, to England on April 22. Mr. Maltby will on arrival in England be made over to the authorities, who will deal with him as they think proper. It may be mentioned that there is a charge of culpable homicide against Mr. Maltby. Dr. Leapingwell, of the lunatic asylum, proceeded on board the steamer with the patient.—*Standard.*

THE LATE COL. GODFREY.—Another of the officers who obtained their commission, and served in the days of the Hon. E.I. Company, has passed away. Colonel W. H. Godfrey entered the army in 1828, has seen some service, and been wounded on two or three occasions. He was present at the capture of the town of Gotah; the engagement of the Panora Pass in 1835; and the capture of Runseehoor in 1837; also at the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad. In 1855 Colonel Godfrey, then Major Godfrey, received the thanks of Government for his gallant conduct in the field. Colonel Godfrey retired in 1861.—*South of India Observer.*

THE TRADE WITH AMERICA.—Of late a demand appears to have sprung up in the markets of New York for Madras skins and indigo, and as there is no direct steam communication between Southern India and the markets of the New World, shippers of goods enter into arrangements with the British India Steam Navigation Company to have their goods conveyed to London and thence to New York and Boston. In the month of February last goat and sheep skins to the value of Rs.1,10,481 were shipped from this port to New York and Boston; in the past month the value of skins sent to America was Rs.33,364, and indigo valued at Rs.47,633.—*Madras Standard.*

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.—The annual meeting of the Senate of the Madras University was held at the Senate House on April 24, when the new Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Turner, took the chair. Colonel Macdonald moved—"That the Senate of the University desire to record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the University by the retired Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Innes." The Hon. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., seconded the resolution. The meeting then proceeded to consider the report of the Syndicate. The Rev. Mr. Rae, in proposing the adoption of the report, called attention to the fact that the Madras University is at length able to support itself. The Hon. Meer Humayun Jah Bahadur seconded the resolution. The meeting proceeded to assign to the new fellows suitable faculties, and elected by ballot the presidents of the different faculties, the only important change being the election of Colonel Shaw-Stewart, R.E., in the Engineering Faculty, in room of Colonel Rogers, R.E., who has proceeded to Europe. The election of the syndics for the new academical year was then proceeded with. In the Faculty of Arts the following gentlemen were ballotted for:—Colonel Macdonald, Mr. E. Thomson, the Hon. Mr. Muthusawmi Iyer, the Rev. W. Miller, and Mr. H. B. Grigg. In Law, the Hon. Mr. Kernan; in Medicine, Surgeon-General Cornish; in Civil Engineering, Colonel Shaw-Stewart. Colonel Macdonald proposed the addition of the following gentlemen as members of the different faculties:—Mr. F. B. Haunah, Mr. H. B. Grigg, Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, Dr. W. Wilson, Mr. Bashiem Iyengar, and the omission from the list of the names of Dr. Smith, Dr. Van Someran, and the Rev. George Hall.—*Times of India.*

BURNING OF THE RUNGMOOK TEA FACTORY.—The Rungmook tea factory below Hope Town has been destroyed by fire. It is believed that, as a strong breeze was blowing at the time, a spark of fire was blown upwards from one of the drying chulnies, and set fire to a bamboo machan on which the tea leaf was withered. The whole place was soon in a blaze, and, in spite of all efforts to save it, the building was completely gutted, and only the walls were left standing. The building was insured for Rs. 6,000, which represents about a third of the value of the property destroyed, without counting the loss and inconvenience which must result from manufacture during the remainder of the season, having necessarily to be carried on in a makeshift building, and without the very important assistance of machinery.—*Darjiling News.*

BOMBAY.

TROOPSHIPS FROM KARACHI.—It has been finally settled, it is stated, that from next cold season all troopships will go to and from Karachi, and no longer, as at present, to and from Bombay.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE POOR OF KATTYWAR.—The *Guzerat Mitra* is distressed on account of the state of the poor in the province of Kattywar. The province has had three indifferent seasons, and the people are living on grass and leaves; if another bad season comes the province will be depopulated.—*Ibid.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF GOA.—The tour of inspection from which the Governor General of Goa has lately returned to Pangim has resulted in his ordering the construction of a public road to Quepem and a daily delivery of postal correspondence in the provinces.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" NEW PREMISES.—As our Bombay friends are aware, the offices of the *Bombay Gazette* have been removed from No. 42, Medows-street, to the new and spacious buildings just erected in Rampart-row, overlooking the Flora Fountain, and nearly opposite the Public Works, the Post, and the Telegraph offices—the most central position in the city, and one which our friends from the Mofussil will have no difficulty in finding. These offices, specially erected for the *Bombay Gazette* by Mr. J. P. Watson, from designs by Mr. D. Gostling, architect, are not perhaps altogether unworthy of comparison with the palatial buildings in which the London newspapers are now produced. And while following the example of the metropolitan journals in this respect we venture to set them an example in another. We have made arrangements with the Electric Light Company to light the whole of the premises with Joblochkoff's patent electric light, and the requisite machinery is now on the way from the company's head offices at Calcutta. The London *Times* last year lighted its machine room with the new invention, but so far as we are aware no journal has as yet lighted its composing rooms as well as its machine rooms with electricity. This innovation will be first tried by the *Bombay Gazette.*

LOCAL FUNDS DEPARTMENT, BERAR.—It is high time some restriction should have taken place anent the expenditure in the Local Funds Department in Berar. Hitherto the sanctioning authority for any sum was either the commissioner or his deputy. Happily a new state of affairs has been introduced into this department by Major Forbes, R.E., the superintending engineer and secretary to the resident in the Public Works Department. No expenditure can now be incurred unless proper estimates are sanctioned, and the work cannot be commenced although sanctioned until "a specific appropriation is provided for it." This will prevent the possibility of revised, and too often "supplementary," estimates being sent for sanction. The commissioner and superintending engineer, Public Works Department, can each sanction only Rs.500 for each work, while the deputy commissioner's assignment is Rs.200. All funds from current month are to be drawn from the executive engineers, Public Works Department, of their respective districts and all the accounts of the Local Funds Department are to be submitted to the examiner, Public Works Department, at Bolarum; who is also directed to examine the local fund office at least once a year. Owing to some shortcoming a few years ago on the part of certain local fund officials, "all payments over Rs.10 are to be made by cheques by civil officers"—*i.e.*, the deputy or assistant commissioner, and it is ruled that the practice of giving large "imprests to subordinates should be discountenanced." The Local Funds Department, as I have always stated, is a most expensive department in Berar. One deputy commissioner said he

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could do all the work in his district with an overseer on Rs.80 to Rs.100 per mensem! and which he is doing now; while in three districts there are local fund engineers highly paid. In justice to the Berar revenue, could not the executive engineer's, Public Works Department, carry out the local funds works, thereby showing a saving of at least Rs.10,000 annually. Executive engineers are directed to approve of plans, &c., where there is no qualified local fund engineer.—*Correspondent Bombay Gazette.*

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The new Governor of Bombay and its dependencies, whom we are all called upon by proclamation to obey, has arrived and been received with marked cordiality. It is worthy of remark that the news of the appointment of a new Viceroy was received in Bombay at the very same time that a salute was being fired in honour of the new Governor's arrival on these shores. The steamer which brought Sir James and his military secretary, Lieut. Col. Stracey, arrived early on the morning of April 28, so that comparatively few besides officials and military officers went down to the bunder to see him land. Two well-known Anglo-Indian officials returned to India by the same vessel—the Hon. James Gibbs, who comes out to join the Supreme Council, and Mr. Alexander Rogers, formerly a member of the Bombay Government, whose object in revisiting India is purely private, and will not, it is expected, keep him here long. Sir James Fergusson was sworn in at the Secretariat on the day of his arrival, and held a levée on April 30, which was most numerously attended. The Marquis of Ripon expects to reach Bombay about June 1, and the Earl of Lytton is preparing to leave as soon as possible. Sir James Fergusson will return to Bombay from Mahableshwar to receive the new Viceroy.—*Times of India.*

THE BOMBAY RESERVE.—In consequence of the unexpected change in Afghan affairs the Second (or reserve) Division of the Bombay troops are to be mobilised at once, and will be sent to the front as soon as transport is available. The Reserve Division is composed as follows:—D-B R.H.A., Karachi; F-2 R.A., Hyderabad; 1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad; 2nd Light Cavalry, *en route* to Jacobabad; 3rd Light Cavalry, Jacobabad, one squadron on service; 2-11th Foot, Bombay, Hyderabad; 2-15th Foot, Karachi; 3rd Regiment N.I., Karachi; 9th Regiment, N.I., Karachi, 1 company Sibi, 1 company Jacobabad; 23rd Regiment N.I., head quarters and wing Jacobabad, wing on service; 24th Regiment N.I., Hyderabad. We hear that there is a probability of the 8th N.I. being added to the force. It is believed that the staff will consist of the following officers:—Brigadier General Wood, commanding Deesa; Brigade Major A. Heyland; Captain Mellis, Quartermaster General's department. The appointment of the medical officer in charge is generally a sign that the other preparations are complete, and we now hear that Dr. Bruce of Puna has already been appointed principal medical officer to the division. Dr. Bruce will be succeeded at Puna by Dr. Jones of Surat.—*Times of India.*

THE TROOPS ON SERVICE.—The Bombay troops at present on service consist of one battery Royal Horse Artillery, one battery of Field Artillery, three batteries of Garrison Artillery, including the battery lately transformed into a mountain battery not yet despatched to the front, one battery of Native Artillery, four corps of Sappers and Miners, five regiments of Native Cavalry, two regiments of British Infantry, and eleven regiments of Native Infantry. These are exclusive of the troops forming the 2nd or Reserve Division.—*Times of India.*

GRASSCUTTERS AND LOOT.—We learn from a private source that on overhauling the baggage and equipment of troops prior to leaving Kelat, with the view of making reductions in the weights, it was found that the grasscutters' ponies had two pads on—one of which was stuffed with silks, jewellery, barrack and other cloths of the country—one pad contained 80lb. weight of odds and ends of this description.

KANDAHAR NEWS.—Dr. Barbour has been appointed medical inspector of seamen at Bombay in the place of the late Dr. Doolittle. Mr. James N. Graham, of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., was on Tuesday elected chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, in place of Mr. Charles Macdonald, resigned. Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S., is to be deputy superintendent of Census Operations in the Bombay Presidency. He will occupy the position of an under secretary to Government. Captain Alexander M'Hinch has been appointed major of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, Mr. R. Lambert being appointed captain, Mr. J. Howe lieutenant, and Mr. D. Morris second lieutenant.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The British India Company claimed from Government Rs.5,769-12-0 for charges incurred in connection with the damage done to the *Chanda* while entering the Prince's Dock on the occasion of the opening ceremony on New Year's day, and Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., agents for the ship *Lady Cairns*, made a claim for Rs.841-3-4. The matter came before the Port Trustees the other day, when it was decided to meet the claims "owing to the very exceptional circumstances under which the accidents occurred," but they are "not to be regarded as establishing a precedent."—*Times of India.*

GENERAL BALLARD, C.B.—We deeply regret to hear by the mail of the death at Livadia of General Ballard, late mint master. General Ballard, who was born in 1829, arrived in India when he was twenty years of age, and joined the Public Works Department. While on sick furlough he served in Omar Pasha's campaign on the Danube, at the siege of Silistria, and battle of Giurgevo. Afterwards he served in the Crimea, being at the siege of Sebastopol, the battle of Eupatoria, and occupation of Kertch. Subsequently he went through Omar Pasha's campaign in Mingrelia, 1855-56. He is frequently mentioned by Oliphant in his book on that campaign for daring and gallantry. On returning to India he was appointed to serve in the Quartermaster-General's Department during the Persian Expedition, and was present at Reshire, Bushire, and Kooshab. He next saw service with the Rajputana Field Force in 1858-59, being at the siege and assault of Khotab, and in the engagements with the Gwalior mutineers. In one of these actions (or at Khotab), we are not quite sure which, it is said that probably thinking the men were a little flurried, General Ballard calmly took out his cheroot-case, and, seating himself on a wall, smoked his cigar under a heavy fire. At the end of 1861, or the beginning of 1862, he was appointed to a post in the Railway Department, and almost immediately afterwards became mint master. He was appointed commissioner of paper currency in February of the same year, and held that appointment for four years. From March, 1876, to August, 1877, he was acting master of the Calcutta Mint, and head commissioner of issue of paper currency In June, 1873, he was appointed chairman of the Port Trustees, and in June, 1876, acting senior mint master, in which appointment he was confirmed in January, 1878. He resigned the service (as our readers will find on reference to our columns) in February, 1879, and the Government of India issued a complimentary order. On receipt of the melancholy news of his death Colonel White, the present mint master, issued the following order:—"It is with deep regret that the mint master has to inform all members of the mint establishment of the sudden death of General Ballard. Great as a soldier and administrator, he was greater still in the eyes of all who knew him as a noble, disinterested, unselfish man, and the mint master is sure that his memory will be cherished by all who worked with him during the many years he was in charge of this Mint." As a man General Ballard cannot be spoken too highly of. Indifferent himself to ease and comfort, he was ever thoughtful of, and considerate to, the wants and claims of others; in his kindness and charity he was princely; in his ordinary life most unselfish; he was loved by all who knew him well, and amongst his friends his death will cause a gap that will not readily be filled up. He was a gallant soldier and a true gentleman.—*Times of India.*

IRISH RELIEF FUND.—The secretaries at Bombay on April 27 sent Rs.12,075 to the Duchess of Marlborough, and a similar sum of Rs.12,075 to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.—*Times of India.*

CEYLON.

WE take the following items from the *Ceylon Times* of April 27:

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Accounts are coming in from several directions telling of blossom making its appearance and setting well during the last few days. From the Rakwane district we have it on the best authority that there was a good general blossom on several estates in this district on Saturday last, which had set very well, weather very fine and quite dry. From Dolosbagie and Kaduganawa there are also good accounts and in the Kallibokke Valley another blossom had made its appearance. In higher districts, such as Rambodde, Upper Lindula, Bogawantalawa &c., the trees were still hanging back and need a fortnight more of the present hot dry weather to bring out blossoms.

THE GAZETTE.—The last *Gazette* contained the following notifications:—His Excellency the Governor has made the following appointments:—W. J. S. Boake, Esq., to be acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, during the absence of H. Nevill, Esq., on leave, with effect from the 22nd inst.; J. P. Lewis, Esq., to be a justice of the peace and additional coroner for the district of Galle, with effect from the 16th inst. It is notified that Mr. C. P. Ranesinghe has been elected to be an unofficial member of the Local Board of Health and Improvement of Gampola.

EXPORTS OF COFFEE.—The total exports of coffee to date are 459,244 cwts. as compared with 615,056 cwts. at the corresponding period of last year.

SHIPPING SEASON.—There is little of local news to place on record. The shipping season is fast approaching a very diminished stage, the only crops remaining for export being the Ouvah spring gatherings, which are on a tolerably good scale, and will help up the year's shipments to a better total than was at any one time expected.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Chamber of Commerce has held a special general meeting, at which resolutions were adopted in reference to improved telegraphic communications with India, the local pilot service, the breakwater, and the Ceylon Commissioner for the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO.—We understand that the Bishop of Colombo, having completed his work at home to his complete satisfaction, has resolved to take a few weeks' rest, and will in all probability pass a portion of this time in the south of Europe, arriving in Ceylon at the latter end of June.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1880.

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

THERE is in the recent news from Cabul little to note except the growing impatience on the part of the force which lies, as it were, becalmed in that unpleasant roadstead of Cabul. Neither the excitement of the struggle with the elements, nor the progressing change of the voyage break a monotony from which are absent the comfort of a harbour and the welcome of the home-returning voyager. That our troops at Cabul, especially those of the native army, have had their endurance tried to the uttermost, there is little or no ground for doubting. Somehow or another the much-exercised commissariat, though, considering all things, they have done much, have not succeeded in keeping the forces at Sherpur duly supplied with clothing or supplies. It adds to the exasperation aroused in the minds of all who think of it that the expenditure, which has exceeded the calculating powers of Sir Edwin Johnson, and overthrown the Indian budget, has not, in its application, been successful in warding off hardship and causes for discontent from our brave and faithful sepoys. But the impatience of both officers and men to be released from their inactive action at Sherpur, and the plausible desire expressed in telegrams to relieve the finances of India from the burden of the military occupation of Cabul, scarcely constitute a sufficient argument for precipitate withdrawal. There is an old proverb about spoiling the ship for a halfpenny-worth of tar which may be usefully called to mind. The heavy expenditure of the war may easily be made worse than a disturbing element in Indian finances; it may be converted into wasted and useless outlay if the unfinished work, which seems at least to promise a successful fulfilment, be prematurely cut short. That this truth is felt strongly in India the correspondent of the *Times* affords abundant evidence. We do not anticipate an unwise reversal of policy, nor a futile attempt to recur to antiquated precedents of inactivity. But there is reason to apprehend a pressure being put on statesmen who are prudent enough to disapprove, but, it may be, not resolute enough to withstand, the pressure of those who seem inclined to urge a premature withdrawal of our forces. For the present it is plain that expectation is fixed upon the consent of Abdul Rahman to accept the sovereignty of Cabul on such conditions as may be imposed upon him. It is not by subsidies, paid in advance, that the faithful, and, it may be expressly added, the submissive, allegiance of this chieftain is to be secured. The rumours, or rather reports, of the discontented menaces of the Ghilzais show that, both to protect our interests against the coming Ameer, and to defend the newly-established *régime* against mutinous tribesmen, there will be need of strong and ready help. The too long delayed advance on Cabul, which might, if undertaken at an earlier period, have prevented the prolonged troubles that have arisen, must not be supplemented by a too hasty withdrawal. This, however, is more conditional and conjectural than another question which is being brought forward. All are agreed that it is not desirable to protract the stay of our troops in Cabul one day beyond the time when it may be considered safe to withdraw them. The arrangements to be completed with Abdul Rahman are things of the future. The constitution of the State of Kandahar is a matter of the past. In another place we quote the telegraphed account of the formal and ceremonious investiture of the Wali Shere Ali with the insignia of sovereignty and honour. It is surprising to find it even hinted by a contemporary that such a step was forced, or revocable. It is true that in reading the utterances of Printing House-square the bewilderment of Stephano, involuntarily suggests itself. The Indian mouth pleads ably and strongly for the absolute necessity of maintaining the order of things we have set up. The London organ feebly, yet clearly, suggests the opposite course of action. The occupation of Kandahar, or rather its annexation, has been ably urged as a politic step which would have been welcome to the great mass of the population of Southern Afghanistan. The settlement that has been preferred, and which we have always advocated, of establishing an independent but protected State, of which the capital is to be the ancient seat of Durani royalty, has been acceptable to the population, who have welcomed the stable and equable rule which superseded the oppression of the Cabuli Ameer. Judiciously and firmly wielded by Sir Donald Stewart, the chief power of Kandahar has been conferred, with all the sanction that ceremonial could lend, on a chief who has so far proved himself active and capable, and whose future interest is bound up with his loyalty to the Power which has given him his principality. It is said that the chief part of the financial blundering which has culminated in the budget fiasco has been the omission of the Kandahar expenditure. Whether Bengal ignored Bombay, or Simla thought that Sir Donald Stewart's success, because quiet and effectual, was therefore of no account, is not yet revealed, but it would be a blunder of infinitely greater magnitude to retreat from an assured post of vantage and undo a successfully finished work, whether regarded from a political or a military point of view, to reunite Southern Afghanistan to the State of Cabul. What the people think of the new order of things is shown by the unmistakable test of immigration. Commercially, as has been shown more than once in these columns, we must maintain our direct influence over the great trade route that extends from Kandahar *via* Herat to Central Asia. We have right to look for some compensating profit, which is not

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to our English and Indian merchants alone, but which, like an irrigating canal, will bestow its bounty on the country through which it passes. As we are reminded by the correspondent of the *Times*, the ideal plea on behalf of oppressed nationalities is for once in harmony with the real commercial and strategic requirements to support the maintenance of the *status quo* at Kandahar. These selfish interests must be consulted, for the first object is the maintenance of the peace and the augmentation of the prosperity of India. In consulting them it is, according to the evidence of the Indian *Times*, possible to gratify and protect a population that has welcomed us as deliverers, and would, if abandoned, curse us as deceivers. The prospect of being compelled to bear the burden of maintaining for some time to come a garrison at Kandahar is not one to weigh against the solid advantages to be gained by the establishment of a prosperous state of Southern Afghanistan. A certain class of home politicians are often ready to inveigh against quixotic love of prestige, and ridicule the antiquated adherence to national honour. Sometimes they rely upon arguments of economy or trade, sometimes on the supposed oppression of imaginary nationalities. Every argument they have ever adduced against a forward step in the extension or maintenance of the empire is combined to support the maintenance of the protected and friendly Government of Kandahar.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, April 24.)

HOPE, Hon. T. C., C.S.I., has resigned his office of additional member of the council of the Governor General.

WILLCOCKS, Rev. J. O'F., M.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment; the services of the Rev. J. O'F. Willcocks are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh.

KING, Mr. W., assistant conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, is transferred from Coorg to the Central Provinces.

SCHLICH—DOVETON—Dr. W. Schlich, conservator of forests in the Punjab, and Major J. C. Doveton, conservator of forests in the Central Provinces, are promoted, substantively for a time only, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of conservators of forests.

VOIGT, Mr. S. E., to be acting consul for the Austro Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

DROUIN, Monsieur, to be consul for France at Bombay during the absence of Mousieur A. Vauvert de Mean.

MONEY, Capt. E. A., squadron commander, 4th Punjab Cavalry, provisionally to be commandant of the corps of Biluch Guides.

MURRAY, Major H. Y., assistant to the superintendent engineer, and secretary in the Public Works Department, Rajputana, is transferred to the permanent charge of the executive engineer of the Abu and Deesa Division from April 1.

MICHELL, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Neemuch Division, Sindia Neemuch State Railway, to the Neemuch Nusserabad State Railway, 1st division.

ROBINSON, Mr. J., to officiate as deputy examiner, Public Works accounts, Central India, during the absence of Mr. Newcom e.

Officers of R.E. placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service :—

BEAUCLERK—WHITE—BOWYER—ABBOTT—Lieut. F. Beauclerk, deputy examiner, 1st grade, Accounts Branch; Lieut. W. H. White, executive engineer, 4th grade, Bengal; Lieut. W. G. Bowyer, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch; Lieut. H. E. S. Abbott, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab.

BRAHAM, Mr. F. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the establishment under the director general of railways to that under the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh for employment on State railways.

BOASE, Mr. J. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, P.W. Department, Railway Branch, is transferred to Bengal.

BAYLY, Mr. W. G., deputy examiner of accounts, Central Provinces State Railways, is appointed deputy examiner P.W. Accounts, Rajputana.

BROWN, Mr. F. L., officiating deputy examiner, attached to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to officiate as deputy examiner of accounts, Central Provinces State Railways.

ROGERS, Mr. P. P., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from Assam to the Railway Branch, and posted to the Central Provinces.

JONES, Mr. A. J. P., assistant engineer, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.

EGERTON, Mr. R. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on March 1.

FARLAM, Mr. J. H., 3rd class engineer, doing general duty, yard craft, Kiderpore Dockyard, to be 3rd class engineer, I.G.S. *Koladyne*.

BEALE, Mr. R. M., 3rd class engineer, I.G.S. *Koladyne*, to be attached to the I.G. hulk *Koel* for general duty, yard craft, Kidderpore Dockyard.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The Hon Mr. Justice Bayley, judge of H.M's. High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months; Mr. J. C. Wyatt, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted one year's furlough, on medical certificate, from March 23; Mr. H. H. Gahan, officiating executive engineer, construction division, is granted privilege leave for three months, from April 22; Mr. A. Dalzell, assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri revenue survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months; Mr. W. de W. Peel, assistant engineer, 1st grade, special leave for six months; Mr. W. C. Hutchinson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, on medical certificate, for nine months.

MILITARY.

BROWNLOW—FAGAN—Admitted to the Bl.S.C. from the dates specified—Sub.-Lieut. C. B. Brownlow, 1st Battalion 17th Foot, officiating wing officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, 14th May, 1877; Sub-Lieut. C. B. Brownlow will rank as Lieut. from 10th Sept., 1875; Lieut. C. G. F. Fagan, 63rd Foot, officiating squadron officer, 14th Bl. Lancers, 28th Feb., 1879.

JOHNSON—BRUNKER—Col. C. C. Johnson, C.B., to have the local rank of major-general whilst officiating as Quartermaster-General in India; Lieut. J. M. S. Brunker, R.A., to be a temporary additional commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, from the date on which he joined the Ordnance Field Park at Lundi Kotal, vice Capt. J. A. S. M. Davis, R.A.

MAXWELL—Behar Mounted Rifles Corps—Capt. T. M. Maxwell, 54th Foot, to officiate as adjutant, vice C. E. Harenc, proceeded on held service with the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

Officers placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified, in consequence of the death of Lieut. Gen. A. Boyd, Bl.S.C., on Jan. 24 :—

FISHER—BOYD—TREVOR—Major Gen. A. Fisher, Bl.S.C., on the list of lieutenant generals; Col. D. Boyd, B.S.C., on the list of major generals; Major E. W. Trevor, B.S.C., on the list of lieutenant generals.

VYVYAN, Capt. (now Major) R. O., Bengal Infantry, to be brevet major, from Jan. 25, vice Lieut. Gen. A. Boyd, Bl.S.C., deceased.

Promotions in the Staff Corps :—

OMMANNEY—PLOWDEN—To be major—Capt. E. P. Ommanney, Feb. 7; Major G. W. C. Plowden, B.S.C., to be lieutenant colonel, from April 4.

TYRWHITT, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, from April 15.

SHERLOCK, Surgeon Major T. T., has been permitted to retire from the service, from Feb. 13.

SANDILANDS, Mr. P. A., to have the local and temporary rank of lieutenant, and is posted to the Transport Department, vice Local Lieut. A. R. Wigram, whose appointment is cancelled.

JARDINE, Mr. A., to have the local and temporary rank of lieutenant, and is posted to the Transport Department.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Col. T. W. R. Boisragon, S.C., commandant 30th Punjab N.I., medical certificate for one year and 182 days; Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. F. M. Boisragon, S.C., commandant 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, medical certificate, for two years; Major A. C. Owen, S.C., squadron commander, and 2nd in command, 19th Bengal Lancers, medical certificate, for one year and 182 days; Surgeon E. G. Russell, medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. E. T. Rose, 10th Hussars, to England for six months; Surgeon Major W. H. Muschamp, Bengal Medical Service, to England for six months.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, April 15.)

ROWAN—13th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. T. E. Rowan, R.A., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

SLATER—1-18th Foot—Lieut. J. A. Slater is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty with the regimental depot.

Orders confirmed :—

WILLIAMS—2-1st Foot—R.O. March 24, appointing Lieut. A. L. Williams to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. H. W. Broadley, proceeded to the convalescent depot at Pachmari.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, April 19.)

BOXWELL—1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers—Lieut. S. Boxwell to be adjutant, vice Trafford, promoted, dated April 2.

WHELER—Station Staff—Lieut. F. H., 81st Regiment, to be station staff officer at Ferozepore, vice Major Ives, who vacates on proceeding to England, on medical certificate.

ANGELO—9th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. F. W. P. Angelo, 63rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer on probation.

WRIGHT—11th Bengal Lancers—2nd Lieut. H. Wright, 93rd Foot, a

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candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer on probation, dated 1st April, 1880.

ATKINS—6th N.I.—Capt. W. Atkins, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Handcock, seconded for service on the staff.

HAUGHTON—10th N.I.—Lieut. J. Haughron, wing officer, to be adjutant, vice Mills, vacated on promotion to captain, dated 1st Feb.

BOILEAU—HENDERSON—44th N.I.—Lieut. T. S. Boileau, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant, dated Jan. 27; and Lieut. P. E. Henderson, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Macgregor, vacated on promotion to captain, dated March 14.

GOWAN, Capt. W. E., G.L.I., is appointed provisionally a paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department in India from Feb. 3.

JONES, Capt. T. J., R.H.A., to proceed from Peshawur to Lucknow, and rejoin G Battery A Brigade R.H.A., for duty.

WALKER, Capt. P., 34th Foot, a deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry on the establishment, has been posted to the 6th Musketry Circle, vice Capt. A. L. Woodland, 68th Foot, relieved, and in succession to Major E. Beddy, resigned, from March 22.

MACDONALD, Lieut. A. D., No. 19 Battery 8th Brigade R.A., to proceed from Mean Meer to Meerut for duty with A Battery 3rd Brigade R.A.

PEARSE—The name of Lieut. H. W. Pearse, 70th Foot, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty with regimental depots.

TRAFFORD—CLARK—Directed to proceed to Agra, to join the 2nd Battalion of their regiment; Capt. E. Le M. Trafford and Lieut. H. L. Clark, 5th Foot.

Orders confirmed :—

LANDON—Kuram District, 13th March, appointing Capt. A. Landon, 29th Punjab N.I., to the charge of the field treasure chest, Kuram, from 11th Feb.

JACOB—40th Foot, 3rd April, appointing Lieut. J. E. F. Jacob to be assistant instructor of musketry, from 27th March.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

The joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the 2nd grade appointed to act in the 1st grade :—Mr. E. R. Henry, Mr. G. E. Manisty, Mr. F. H. Harding, Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Mr. H. Savage, Mr. H. Lee. Assistant magistrates and collectors appointed to act in the 2nd grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors :—Mr. A. E. Staley, Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Mr. H. Farrer, Mr. J. D. Gael, Mr. J. Kennedy, Mr. B. Dé.

SAMUELLS, Mr. C. A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, to act as magistrate and collector of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. F. J. Kean.

PAGE, Mr. W. H., officiating district and session judge, Burdwan, to act as additional judge and additional session judge, of the 24 Pergunnahs and Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Beverley.

Appointments in the Government Engineering College at Howrah :—

DOWNING—SLATER—GILLILAND—Mr. F. S. Downing, Professor Presidency College, Civil Engineering Department, to be principal; Mr. J. S. Slater, Professor Presidency College, Civil Engineering Department, to be professor; Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B.A., Professor Presidency College, Civil Engineering Department, to be professor.

EWBANK, Mr. A., M.A., professor, Patna College, to act as principal of that college during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. M'Crindle.

BUTLER, Mr. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Circular and Eastern Canals to the Cossye Division.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. J. W. M'Crindle, principal of the Patna College, special leave on urgent private affairs for 24 months; Mr. H. F. Kean, magistrate and collector, Monghyr, for eight months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

MORSE—Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted temporarily to the Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway.

BLIGH, Mr. W. G., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Irrigation Branch to the Buildings and Roads Branch, and posted to the Lucknow and Unao Districts of the Lucknow Division.

FERRAR, Mr. M. L., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Hardoi, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bahraich.

JACKSON, Mr. W. G. assistant magistrate, Mirzapur, to be a justice of the peace for the N.W.P. and Oudh.

ANNESLEY, Major R., cantonment magistrate, from Jhansi to Roorkee.

HASTINGS, Major H. W., assistant commissioner, Sitapur, is invested with power for the trial of breaches of cantonment rules within the cantonment of Sitapur.

IRWIN, Mr. G., assistant commissioner, Lucknow, to perform the duties and exercise the powers assigned to, and conferred on, the deputy commissioner of the district.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. D. Steel, assistant magistrate and collector, Shaharanpur, privilege leave for three months, from April 22; the Rev. M. L. Lamert, chaplain of Mutra, two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate; Mr. E. F. Gordon, assistant engineer, Lucknow and Unao districts (Lucknow provincial division), for six months, on medical certificate.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

LANG, Major R. T. M. deputy commissioner, Mooltan, is transferred to Peshawur, and placed temporarily on special duty under the orders of the commissioner and superintendent of the Peshswur Division.

MASSY, Surgeon Major G., civil surgeon, Murree, is appointed to the medical charge of Srinagar during the ensuing season.

VINCENT, Mr. F. D'A., assistant conservator of forests, Plantation Division, has obtained examination leave of absence for three months.

DOWN, Mr. E. A., assistant conservator of forests, attached to the Plantation Division, is appointed to the charge of that division during the absence of Mr. Vincent.

WALLACE, Lieutenant J., her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders, commanding at Jutogh, is invested with powers to try breaches of cantonment rules within the limits of the cantonment of Jutogh.

ROE, Surgeon Major W. A. C., officiating civil surgeon, is transferred from Jullundur to Murree, vice Surgeon Major G. Massy.

BROWNE, Mr. W. E., officiating extra assistant commissioner, Amritsar, to officiate as the assistant secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, from the 19th April, vice Mr. A. Ludlam, proceeding on furlough.

RYALL, Mr. G. J., judge Small Cause Court, on special duty, to officiate as judicial assistant of Lahore, from the 17th April, vice Mr. R. Clarke, transferred.

OMMANNEY, Major E. L., deputy commissioner, Hazara, to officiate as commissioner and superintendent, Mooltan Division from the 18th April, vice Mr. J. G. Cordery, proceeding on leave.

DREW, Mr. W. W., assistant commissioner, Kohat, is invested with the powers of magistrate of the 1st class, and with the powers of an assistant commissioner.

BURNEY—BEADON—SMYTH—O'BRIEN—Promotions in the Punjab Commission, from 1st March, vice Mr. J. W. Smith, confirmed as judge, chief court, Punjab :—Mr. R. T. Burney, deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to be deputy commissioner, 1st class; Lieut.-Col. C. Beadon, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd class; Mr. G. Smytb, judicial assistant, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class; and Mr. E. O'Brien, assistant commissioner, 1st class, to be judicial assistant, 1st grade.

CLAXTON, Mr. E., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, having passed the examination preseribed in Public Works Code, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from 1st April.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. W. A. Robinson, superintendent of the Government Wards' Institute at Umballa, to Europe for one year, from 3rd April.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

BARCKHAUSEN, Mr. C. A., to be consul for Norway and Sweden at Rangoon.

FFORDE—PERREAU—FANSHAWE—MERCER—Promotions made, from Feb. 25, the date on which Mr. T. D. Jameson, superintendent of police, 3rd grade, proceeded on furlough to Europe :—Mr. T. F. Fforde, superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade; Mr. J. C. Perreau, superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate in the 4th grade; Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe, assistant superintendent of police, to officiate as superintendent of police, 5th grade; Mr. J. W. Mercer, first class inspector of police, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police.

BURNE, Mr. K. G., assistant commissioner, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, was placed on special duty in connection with the demarcation of forest reserves in the Prome and Thayetmyo districts on 31st Jan.

WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is transferred from Pantanaw to Rangoon on special duty.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, April 24.)

D'ARCY, Mr. W. E., assistant conservator of forests, has passed in Assamese by the higher standard on March 25.

WIGHT, Mr. J. Knox, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Sylhet, is transferred to the district of Cachar, and posted to the headquarters station of that district.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 28.)

MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., to be special assistant to the Government agent in the Godavari District, as a temporary measure, vice Viscount Guillamore, resigned.

GRIMES, Mr. H. R., superintendent, Central Gaol, Coimbatore, to act as inspector general of gaols during the absence of Colonel T. B. E. Tennant on privilege leave.

NORTON, Mr. Eardley, barrister at law, deputy coroner, to act as coroner of Madras, during the absence of Dr. H. Stanbrough on leave.

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., acting district and sessions judge, Kurnool, assumed charge of the court from Mr. Gribble on the 22nd inst.

WOODROFFE, Mr. F. H., district and sessions judge, North Tanjore, assumed charge of the court on the 20th inst.

SIM, Mr. H. A., acting assistant to the collector and magistrate of Bellary, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

MACKENZIE, Mr. C. A., acting deputy collector and magistrate, northern division in the district of Coimbatore, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

ELWES, the Rev. W. W., chaplain of Coimbatore, to have charge of the chaplaincy of Calicut during the absence of the Rev. J. Sharp on leave.

CUMMING, Mr. C. L. B., to be special assistant to the collector and magistrate and agent to the governor, Vizagapatam.

KOUGH, Mr. Charles, to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Kurnool, but to continue to act as sub collector of Tinnevelly.

KNOX, Mr. H. T., to be assistant commissioner, Nilgris, but to continue to act as principal assistant in the district of Vizagapatam.

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COLE, Mr. P. A., deputy collector and magistrate for general duties, Salem, to be deputy collector in charge of the treasury, Coimbatore.
SHARKEY, Mr. W. C. H., deputy collector in charge of the treasury, Coimbatore, to be deputy collector and magistrate for general duties, Salem.
JONES, Mr. A. M., to be deputy collrctor and magistrate for general duties in South Arcot, vice C. Sribaliah, deceased.
PINTO, Mr. Alexio, to be deputy collector and magistrate for general duties in Chingleput, vice Mr. Jones, transferred.
MACKENZIE, Mr. C. A., to be 4th class deputy collector and magistrate for general duties in Coimbatore, vice Mr. Pinto, transferred.
CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Dr. H. Stanbrough, health officer and coroner of Madras, special leave for six months; Col. T. B. E. Tennant, inspector general of jails, privilege leave for three months.
EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the high proficiency test in Hindustani:—Lance Corporal Timothy O'Callaghan, her Majesty's 48th Foot. Passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani:—No. 1877, Private Philip M'Cann, her Majesty's 2-16th Foot, No. 165; Private Harman M'Hugh, her Majesty's 2-16th Foot.

MEDICAL.

HOME, Surg. Gen. Sir A. D., V.C., K.C.B., A.M.D., is admitted on the establishment of this Presidency from April 14
REAN, Surg. Major W. H., M.D., M.S., to be deputy surgeon general with temporary rank, during the absence, to Europe, of Deputy Surg. Gen. C. Smith.
BEAMAN, Surg. Major A. H., from 25th Regiment N.I. to 37th Regiment N.I.
FAWCETT, Surg. E., from 37th Regiment N.I. to 25th Regiment N.I.
JAMES, Surg. R., from D. d. Mysor Division, to D.d. headquarters 25th Regiment N.I.
KEES, Surg. Major J., M.D., M.R.C.P.L., Fort Surg. Fort St. George, to officiate as health officer at Madras during the absence of Dr. Stanbrough on special leave.
KING, Surg. Major H., Zillah surgeon, Madura, principal and professor of medicine, Medical College, and physician, General Hospital.
EYRE—WILLIAMS—Surg. M. S. Eyre, M.B., assumed charge of the district gaol at Mangalore from Surgeon B. H. Williams on March 9.

MILITARY.

WETHERALL, Capt. A., G.L.I., was transferred to the retired list on the half pay pension of his rank, with effect from Nov. 18, 1876.
Admitted to the M.S.C., from the dates specified:—
ANSLEY, Lieut. J. H. H., 14th Foot, wing officer, 36th Regt. N.I., Sept. 17, 1878.
HUTCHINS, Lieut. H. L., 21st Foot, wing officer, 25th Regt. N.I., March 15, 1879.
Permitted to retire from the service from April 25:—
FULTON—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) J. J. Fulton, S.C., £456 5s. (£6,890) £490 in India and £6,400 in England.
NEPEAN, Lieut. Col. H. M., S.C., is removed to the Retired List on a pension of £191 12s. per annum.
Major R. Cook, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, to England for six months, urgent private affairs; Lieut. C. F. Orman, 44th Foot, to England for twelve months; Major F. Smalley, G.L., wing officer, 19th Regt. N.I., to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, April 13.)

HANDYSIDE, Colonel R. V., from commandant 33rd Regiment N.I., to commandant 22nd Regiment N.I.
NORTON, Colonel E. N. (Europe), from commandant 22nd Regiment N.I., to commandant 3rd Regiment N.I.
M'NEILL, Major J. G. R. Douglas, I.G., is appointed wing officer 36th Regiment N.I.
HOOD, Lieut. (Capt.) T. C., 48th Foot, having been promoted captain in 40th Foot, will proceed forthwith to join that corps at Dum Dum.
Orders confirmed:—
ANDREWS—March 23, by the officer commanding British Burma division, appointing Surgeon Major C. A. Andrews, to take medical charge of the Garrison Staff and Native Details and Medical Stores' from Surgeon G. F. Bevan, 24th Regt. N.I.
BAIN—March 30, by the officer commanding Ceded Districts, directing Surgeon D. S. E. Bain (on departure of Surgeon S. L. Dobie ordered to take charge of 1st L.C. proceeding on service) to take charge of Brigade Staff and 4th (P.W.O.) L.C.
COX—BANCE—SHAW—6th April—By the commandant 15th Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. Col. A. T. Cox, officiating commandant. Major L. B. Bance, officiating 2nd in command, and Major E. Shaw, officiating wing commander, vice Lieut. Col. H. S. Robinson, proceeded to join the 27th Regt. N.I.
PRENDERGAST—27th March—By the commandant 29th Regt. N.I., appointing Major J. H. Prendergast to take over charge of the quartermaster's office, stores. &c., from the 31st inst.
DENNIS—29th March—By the officer commanding 14th Hussars, appointing Capt. J. Dennis, 14th Hussars, acting interpreter, vice Lieut. R. Owen, proceeding to do duty with 9th Lancers.
CHEKE—BREDIN—LECKY—March 31, by the commandant 22nd Regt. N.I., making the following appointments, vice Col. Norton proceeding to Europe on medical certificate:—Lieut. Col. W. A. Cheke to officiate as commandant, Major A. Bredin to officiate as second in command, and Capt. G. Lecky, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.
LEWIS, Second Lieut. D. S., 48th Foot, is attached to the 9th Regt. N.I. as officiating wing officer, and is appointed a probationer for the M.S.C.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 29.)

WALKER, Mr. J. W., has assumed charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Satara.
COOPER—WEBB—Messrs. C. P. Cooper and W. Webb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of chief presidency magistrate, Bombay.
MACLEAN.—The services of Mr. G. H. D. Maclean, acting assistant superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department for special duty in the Transport Department.
ERSKINE, Mr. C. F., to be probationary assistant settlement, officer in the Sind Survey.
BAINES, Mr. J. A., C.S., to be deputy superintendent of Census Operations in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Baines will, while in the discharge of his duties as deputy superintendenr, occupy the position of under secretary to Government General Department (Census).
SCHNEIDER, Mr. J. H. C., has passed an examination in Guirati.
WAY, Mr. R. A., took over charge of the Gondal Division, Katyiawar State Railways.
WILKINSON, Mr. C. E., is appointed an additional commissioner of the town municipality of Kurla, in Thana.
ALLEN—GRANT—Mr. W. Allen delivered over and Mr. G. F. M. Grant received charge of the office of the collector, Panch Mahals, and political agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot.
WEBB—MOROJI—Messrs. W. Webb and Nana Moroji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of presidency magistrate.
RYAN, Mr. P., received charge of the office of presidency magistrate from Mr, Nana Moroji.
BARBOUR, Mr. J. M., M.B., C.M., is appointed medical inspector of seamen, vice Doolittle, deceased.
GREY, Mr. A. F., to be probationary inspector of police, Western Rajputana State Railway.
WINTER—RAMSAY—Mr. H. E. Winter received charge of the office of first assistant collector, Nasik, from the collector, Mr. Ramsay, on the 10th inst. in the forenoon.
CANDY, Mr. R. E., first assistant collector and magistrate 1st class, Ahmednagar District, delivered over charge of his revenue duties to the Huzur deputy collector and of his magisterial duties to the manlatdar and first class magistrate of the Nagar Taluka.
DOWN—KAHIM—Mr. J. Down delivered over and Mr. Shaik Jaffir Shaik Rahim received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Ratnagiri.
WESTBROOK—JAMSETJI—Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook delivered over and Mr. Kavasji Karsetji Jamsetji received charge of the office of the assistant collector of salt revenue in charge Kansra Range.
MAINWARING—MAHAJAN—Messrs. H. Mainwaring, assistant conservator of forests, and Govind Ramchandra Mahajan, sub assistant conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Satara district forest office.

MEDICAL.

Appointed for duty as stated opposite their names:—
TURNER—DEMPSEY—LYONS—SKUES—Surgeon Major R. Turner, general duty, Mhow and Northern Divisions; Surgeon P. J. Dempsey, general duty, Sind District; Surgeon Major F. Lyons, M.D., is transferred from general duty, Puna Division, to general duty, Sind District; Surgeon Major W. M. Skues, M.D., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Presidency District, to general duty, Mhow Division.
SALAMAN, Surgeon S. M., superintendent of the Yerauda Central Gaol, passed an examination in Persian according to the high proficiency test.
CODRINGTON, Surgeon Major O., M.D., A.M.D., is appointed protem. officiating secretary to the surgeon general, A.M.D.

MILITARY.

WESTROPP, Lieut. G. R. C., 83rd Foot, is appointed a probationer for the B.S.C.
PRIOR—The services of Lieut. H. M. Prior are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment under that Government.
MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Colonel C. W. Wahab, S.C., commandant, 8th Regiment N.I., to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate; Colonel W. B. Shawe, commandant 2nd B.N.L.I., to Europe on medical certificate; Major W. R. Bunbury, B.S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Captain C. S. Morrison, 14th Bengal Lancers, to Europe on medical certificate; Major G. G. H. Fulton, S.C., wing commander H.M.'s 11th Regiment N.I., to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate; Lieut. H. C. Radford, G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England for three months; Surgeon Major C. F. Richards, A.M.D., to remain in England from March 19 to Sept. 18 on medical certificate; Lieut. A. Wapshare, 11th N.I., to Bombay, to appear before the standing Medical Committee; Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, L.C., wing officer 10th Regiment N.I., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, April 30.)

STOPFORD—FAGAN—PRINGLE—2nd L.C.—Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. J. Stopford, third squadron commander, to be second squadron commander; Major J. Fagan, G.L., squadron officer, to

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be third squadron commander; and Lieut. A. Pringle, S.C., officiating squadron officer and adjutant, to be squadron officer and adjutant, in succession to Lieut. Col. Phillipps, transferred to the Puna Horse.

PHILLIPPS—Puna Horse—Lieut. Col. Phillipps, S.C., second squadron commander, 2nd L.C., to be second in command, vice Major Stevenson, deceased.

WESTROPP—22nd N.I.—Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp, 83rd Foot, a probationer for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer.

Orders confirmed:—

POGSON—15th Foot (2nd Battalion), Jan. 14—R.O., directing Lieut. F. G. Pogson to resume the duties of interpreter to the battalion from that date.

WARD—Feb. 20—R.O., appointing Lieut. W. Ward to perform the duties of interpreter vice Lieut. Pogson.

OWEN—3rd (Queen's Own) L.C., April 12—R. O., directing Lieut. W. C. Owen, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Capt. James, appointed 2nd squadron commander, 2nd Sind Horse.

MACMAHON—3rd N. I., April 4—R.O., directing Lieut. G. F.W. MacMahon, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Capt. Coulson, appointed station staff officer at Sukkur.

WIDDICOMBE—10th N.I.—R.O., March 7, directing Lieut. W. S. Widdicombe, wing officer, and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander, from March 1, vice Lieut. Chapman, reported sick.

LAING—13th N.I—R.O., April 22, appointing Capt. Laing, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major Grant, proceeding on recruiting service to Guzerat.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—MAY 18.

5th Lancers—Quartermaster J. Berryman, V.C., from the 17th Lancers, to be quartermaster, vice D. Shawe, who exchanges.

15th Hussars—Second Lieut. P. K. H. Coke, from the 24th Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. T. Middleton, promoted captain on half pay.

17th Lancers—Quartermaster D. Shawe, from the 5th Lancers, to be quartermaster, vice J. Berryman, V.C., who exchanges.

2nd Foot—Major H. Waring retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel.

5th Foot—Lieut. S. Boxwell to be adjutant, vice Lieut. E. Le M. Trafford, promoted.

7th Foot—Lieut. R. P. B. Rodick to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. N. Pochin, promoted.

8th Foot—Lieut. J. H. Balfour has been appointed probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

11th Foot—Lieut. Colonel M. L. M'Causland retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of colonel.

16th Foot—Captain R. Fawkes retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy.

24th Foot—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel R. T. Glyn, C.B., retires on half pay.

33rd Foot—Captain G. M. Douglas retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

39th Foot—Lieut. G. A. M'Carthy has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

41st Foot—Captain G. W. Hughes retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

60th Foot—Second Lieut. H. G. L. Howard-Vyse, from the 20th Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. D. Howden, promoted.

83rd Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major F. Karslake to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. E. Meurant, promoted.

90th Foot—Capt. R. I. Ward to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C., promoted; Lieut. G. R. Heathcote to be captain, vice R. I. Ward; Second Lieut. H. Lysons to be lieutenant, vice G. R. Heathcote; Second Lieut. Fitzroy E. P. Curzon, from the 20th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice H. Lysons.

Rifle Brigade—Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. N. Wilson retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of colonel. The name of the lieutenant hitherto described as "A. W. C. Fergusson" is Archibald William Cutlar-Fergusson."

BREVET.

Lieut. Colonel H. J. Maclean, half-pay, late Rifle Brigade, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Ireland, to be colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel G. M. Muriel, 73rd Foot, to be colonel.

The following officers to be promoted in succession to Major General E. W. E. Walker, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, deceased:—Captain and Brevet Major J. H. Kirke, half-pay, late 19th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain R. J. Callwell, 45th Foot, to be major.

The following further promotions to take place in succession to Gen. C. Crutchley, colonel of the 23rd Foot, placed upon the Retired List on April 12:—Major B. S. Robinson, 89th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. A. H. Joselyn, 9th Foot, to be major.

The following further promotions to take place in succession to Gen. Sir E. C. Hodge, K.C.B., colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards, placed upon the Retired List on April 19:—Major E. A. Anderson, 18th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. N. Campbell, 79th Foot, to be major.

The following promotion to take place on the list of general officers of her Majesty's Indian forces, in succession to Lieut. Gen. B. R. Powell, Bombay Infantry, placed on the Retired List from May 3, 1880, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 31, 1871:—Col. F. W. Drummond, Bengal Cavalry, to be major general.

The following warrant officers of the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, to have the local and honorary rank of surgeon in the East Indies, dated May 19, 1880.:—Senior Apothecaries W. Buckley, W. Price; First-class Apothecary J. Hughes; Retired Senior Apothecary J. Vyall; Retired First-class Apothecary W. H. Must.

HOME NEWS.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.—The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Southampton, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, and the Equerries in Waiting, visited the Indian section at South Kensington Museum on Friday. Her Majesty was received by Earl Spencer, K.G., Lord President of the Council; the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India; the Right Hon. A. Mundella, M.P., Vice-President of the Council; Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., Mr. R. Thompson, Major Festing, R.E., Sir Francis Sandford, the Macleod of Macleod, Col. Yule, C.B., the Hon. E. Drummond, and Dr. Birdwood. The Queen was conducted through the Indian Museum, which has been recently transferred to South Kensington from the India-office, under the control of the Lord President of the Council. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud, attended by the Countess of Morton, Capt. Stephenson, R.N., and Mr. Holzmann; the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Victoria, and Princess Elizabeth, attended by Baron von Rabenau and Dr. Becker; and the Duke of Edinburgh also visited the collection of the Industrial Arts of India at South Kensington Museum.—*Court Circular.*

OBITUARY.—The late Major General Sir Benjamin Travell Phillips, formerly of the Indian Army, who died on the 10th inst. at Paris, was about seventy-six years of age. A son of the late Mr. Stephen Howell Phillips, of Harroldstone, Pembrokeshire, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Mr. John Tappen, of Forest-hill, Sydenham, Kent, he was born in the year 1804, and entered the Bengal Cavalry in 1821, serving in India, with slight intervals, down to 1856, when he was promoted to the rank of major general. He raised and commanded the Bengal Cavalry depot at Cawnpore, and when with the 7th Regiment, in 1824, made a forced march of upwards of eighty miles to the relief of Jeypore. He also served through the Bheel campaign, and through the Sikh campaign of 1848-49, for which he received the medal. He was lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard from 1857 down to 1861, and received the honour of knighthood in 1858. Sir Benjamin married, in 1838, Mary Sophie, daughter of Major James Marrie, of Bretenham-park, Suffolk.

ARRIVAL OF THE "JUMNA."—The India troopship *Jumna*, Capt. Parsons, which left Bombay on the 18th of April, arrived at Portsmouth on the 15th inst. after a fine and rapid passage. She brought 564 invalids for Netley and Woolwich, 135 time-expired men belonging to various corps, 22 men to join depôts, 94 women, 232 children, and the following officers:—Col. M'Griger and Majors Dixon and Meicklejohn, R.A.; Lieut. Forster, 15th Foot; Capt. Ross, 29th Foot; Lieut. Jameson, 78th Foot; Lieut. H. H. Barrett, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Crosby and Lieut. Fry, 14th Foot; Lieut. Sandford, 60th Rifles; Capt. Calderon, 60th Rifles; Capt. Tuffnell, 18th Foot; Capt. Brook-Hunt, 72nd Foot; Capt. Gilpin Brown, 92nd Foot; Lieuts. Fasken and Marrett, Bengal Staff; Lieut. Sinclair, Bombay Staff; Hon. Lieut. Davies, Public Works; Lieut. Rose and Second Lieut. Alsopp, 10th Hussars; Capt. Hewat, 21st Foot; Capt. Wynyard and Second Lieut. Orman, 44th Foot; Lieut. Wheildon, 48th Foot; Capt. Connellan, 67th Foot; Quartermaster Reeves, 9th Foot; Lieut. Parkinson, 33rd Foot; Capt. Carter, 51st Foot; Lieut. Bethune, 92nd Foot; Dep. Surg. Gens. W. Thompson and H. Kendall, Surgs.-Major Ferguson, Taylor, Tanner, Anderson, Mouat, Faught, Warren, D'Altera, Ramsay, and M'Carthy, and Surg. Miller, all belonging to the Army Medical Department. There were three deaths during the passage, one of a child and two of men.

THE SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS.—The Duke of Cambridge, K.G., presided at the annual general meeting of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, which was held on the 14th inst. in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution. Among those present were Lieut. General Sir Henry Lefroy, General Sir William Codrington, General Sir R. Dacres, General Sir Linnorn Simmons, Lieut. General Sir G. St. P. Lawrence, Major General Thomas W. Holland, Major General T. T. Boileau, R.E., &c. Mr. G. W. Forster (the secretary) read the report and balance-sheet, from which it appeared that an increasing debt, which a year ago amounted to £1,424 7s. 2d., had been cleared off, and the committee had also been enabled in addition to fund several hundred pounds out of the receipts of the year. That result was chiefly due to the success of the bazaar held at Brighton in November last, which realised for the school the sum of £2,085. Not only had there been an increase in the year's receipts, but, acting under the advice of the president of the institution, the Duke of Cambridge, to bring the current expenses within the income, a reduction had been effected of £622. The health of the children both at Roehamption and at Bath had been good, and at the end of 1879 there were seventy-one pupils in the Bath and fifty-two in the Roehampton School. Thirty had been admitted during the year, and among the number were a daughter of one gallant officer who fell at Isandlana and a daughter of another who fell at the Peiwar Kotal. The Duke of Cambridge, speaking with regard to the report, said that it showed that the condition of

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the charity was as good as they could possibly desire. The result of the year was that, instead of having a debt of £1,425, as last year, that had been paid off, and they had funded £1,200, and had also a considerable balance in hand for their daily and weekly requirements. Great praise was due to their excellent chairman of committee—General Lefroy—and also to the committee, for the way in which they had conducted the proceedings this year, and the result of which could not be otherwise than satisfactory to every well-wisher of the institution. A suggestion had been made as to the propriety of closing one of the establishments and amalgamating the two schools in the premises at Bath; and it was a matter well worthy of consideration. The results of the examination of the school at Bath were highly creditable, but at Roehampton they were not quite so satisfactory. The prospect of improvement at the latter was held out, and he hoped it would be realised. Not only had they done well financially as regarded their various means of obtaining assistance from without, but they had also managed very well in the establishment, for it would be observed that there had been a great diminution in the expenditure both at Roehampton and at Bath. If that improvement continued they would be able to add greatly to their power of doing good. That they required more means was evident from the large number of candidates who presented themselves. At the last election there were forty candidates. All those circumstances put together justified him in saying that he could place before the meeting a very hopeful position of affairs.—*Times*.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The paper on "China and the Chinese, their Early History aad Future Prospects," which it had been announced would be read at the meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts on Friday night, the 14th inst., was not delivered owing to the illness of the author, M. A. Terrien de Lacouperie. Professor Robert K. Douglas took the chair, and, in expressing regret at the unavoidable absence of M. Terrien de Lacouperie, said he believed that, as the result of a patient study of the history and languages of many of the people of ancient Asia, the learned author of the paper had been able to solve that historical enigma which was embodied in the isolation of China and the uniqueness of its language. He would have been able to prove a marked affinity between the traditions and arts of ancient China and of Babylonia. To fill the gap thus caused in the evening's proceedings, Colonel Yule, C.B., read a paper on the travels and life of Marco Polo. In the course of a discussion which ensued, Mr. Pfoundes and Captain Gill, R.E., took part, the latter giving instances, from his own experience in the course of his travels in China and Central Asia, of the remarkable accuracy and wonderful powers of observation of the great Venetian.—*Times*.

THE OUDH AND ROHILCUND RAILWAY.—The directors announce that they are prepared to renew for a further period of seven years the £615,300 debentures, bearing interest, guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, which were issued on the 4th of June, 1873, and which will fall due on the 4th proximo.—*Times*.

THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the East India Railway Company is called for to-morrow to sanction the appropriation of the company's surplus assets, amounting to a total of £108,480. Of this sum it is proposed to give to Mr. Crawford, the chairman of the company, £15,000, and £34,160 on account of the annuity to Sir R. M. Stephenson. The balance is proposed to be added to the moiety of surplus profits for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1879, belonging to the company, and be divided amongst the proprietors of stock on the closed register of Nov. 1, 1879.

ARTILLERY COMMANDS.—Lieut. Col. J. T. Brown, C.B., Royal Artillery, has been appointed to succeed Col. C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., Royal Artillery, as inspector and commander of the Auxiliary Forces of Artillery for the Cork District; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. F. C. Trevor, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has been appointed to succeed Col. Algernon Brendon, Royal Artillery, as inspector and commander of the Auxiliary Artillery at Dover; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Roderick Mackenzie, in succession to Col. N. O. S. Turner, C.B., Royal Artillery, at Portsmouth, promoted to Major Gen.; and Lieut. Col. J. W. Collington, Royal Artillery, to York, in place of Col. C. Rowland Hill, Royal Artillery, promoted to Major Gen.

THE SOUTH INDIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The Stock Exchange Committee have appointed Thursday, the 27th inst., a special settling day in the shares of the South Indian Gold Mining Company (Limited).

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for Rs.35,00,000 in Government Bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta Rs.34,85,000, and to Madras Rs.15,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8d. will receive about 94 per cent. Compared with last week this price shows a fall of 1-16d.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.—The official award of commissions and prizes was conducted yesterday by Lieut. General C. P. Beauchamp Walker, and the following are the names of the forty-nine cadets out of the fifty forming the first or commission class recommended to her Majesty for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the only exception being Prince Ibrahim, who, though not taking a commission, was called out with the others, and occupied a position between Nos. 6 and 7 on the list:—*Royal Engineers*.—1. Superior Under Officer Matthew Nathan. 3. Under Officer Alexander H. Cowie. 4. Corporal Henry K. Stothert. 5. Under Officer Osbert M. R. Thackwell. 6. Corporal James Stewart. *Royal Artillery*.—2. Corporals George E. Benson; 7. Robert C. O. Stuart; 8. Noel W. H. Du Boulay; 9. George S. Mellish; 10. Edward M. Perceval; 11. Henry S. Horne; 12. Frederick D. V. Wing; 13. Thomas E. Carte; 14. Ernest T. Young; 15. Charles T. Head; 16. Chas. C. Wiseman-Clarke; 17. Aston Cooper-Key; 18. George F. W. St. John; 19. Fiennes H. Crampton; 20. Evelyn Pollock; 21. Hilaro W. W. Barlow; 22. William R. W. James; 23. Dixon E. Hoste; 24. Annesley T. Warre; 25. James S. E. Le Quesne; 26. Montague M. Weeks; 27. Alexander V. Briscoe; 28. Arthur E. A. Butcher; 29. Arthur L. Carroll; 30. Charles H. S. Vires; 31. Henry T. Hawkins; 32. Edward W. Blunt; 33. Arthur L. Molesworth; 34. Wilfred L. Brook-Smith; 35. John M. Stopford; 36. W. H. B. Morris; 37. Robert W. E. Carnegy; 38. John M. Burt; 39. Clement H. Milward; 40. Frederick A. L. Powell; 41. Charles D. King; 42. Gerald W Rickman; 43. Edmond S. F. Walker; 44. D'Arcy B. Preston; 45. Augustus T. Walker; 46. Walter J. Rogers; 47. William M. T. Synge; 48. Walter E. Kerrich; and 49. William. H. C Bolton. The number of marks gained by each cadet was not announced, the necessary authority not having been obtained, owing to the short time which has elapsed since the close of the examination. Mr. G. E. Benson, who passed No. 2 in the list, was entitled to a commission in the Royal Engineers, but has elected to serve in the Royal Artillery. The names of the prize-winners are as follows:—Mr. Matthew Nathan, for distinguished proficiency, the Pollock medal and memoir; for exemplary conduct, a regulation sword; for mathematics and mechanics, mathematical instruments and an aneroid barometer; for fortifications and geometrical drawing, a despatch-box and travelling writing-desk; for artillery, a dressing-bag; for military history, a travelling clock; and for drills and exercises, a revolver, holster, and belt. Mr. George E. Benson, senior cadet, Royal Artillery, Tombs Memorial Scholarship. Mr. Alexander H. Cowie, for landscape drawing, a box of moist colours. Mr. Henry K. Stothert, for military drawing, a dressing-bag; for chemistry and physics, a revolver, holster, and belt. Mr. O. M. R. Thackwell, for classics, a field glass. Mr Charles D. King, for riding, a saddle and bridle. Mr. Edwin M. B. Newman, for German, a compass scale and pen in case. Mr. Stanislas J. D'Ostrozog, for French, a field glass.

AGRICULTURE IN MADRAS.—This was the subject of a paper read at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on 7th inst. by Mr. W. Robertson, superintendent of the Government farms in Madras. After describing the varieties of the soil, he explained that the unequal distribution of the rainfall, rather than a deficiency, was what agriculture generally suffered from. It was a common experience for the country to suffer from drought and flood in the same month. There might be drought for twenty-nine days and a flood on the thirtieth. This necessitated the employment of storage tanks, but a large part of the country was still without them. In Madras a comparatively small area was under forest. In twenty-five years 8,000,000 acres of scrub jungle had been cleared and brought under the plough. Many rivers that formerly flowed for five months now flowed for only three or four. The gross revenue from land was four millions. Zemindari estates were held subject to the payment of a fixed sum to the State. Iran land was held subject to a nominal quit rent, having been granted in recognition of services to the State. The ryotwari tenure was the chief tenure of the presidency. Possession could be retained as long as the rent was paid; when it was not, the right of occupation could be sold to the highest bidder. The ryot could sell, lease, or mortgage his right of occupation. The rent, theoretically fixed for thirty years, was supposed to represent half the net value of the produce. The rent settlement department of the State cost £30,000 a year. The rent charged by the State was generally low, but sub-letting led to rack renting. As the right of occupation could be bought and sold, the interest on the purchase-money ought to be allowed for in fixing the rent. At present a man who farmed most highly paid most rent. A first standard of value ought to be fixed, and enterprise ought to be allowed its fair rewards, re-settlements being determined by the average prices of produce. The collection of the land revenue cost 22½ per cent., but the collectors discharged other civil duties. Many of the collectors began by knowing more of Greek plays than of agriculture. It would be well it they had to pass some examination in agriculture. Fully 80 per cent. of the occupied land was still unprotected by irrigation, and, as an increasing population had to depend largely on the land for their food, its prices increased and the people suffered. The ryots of a village may not pay for more than 200 acres, and yet in the course of years may temporarily exhaust many hundred acres. If each cultivator were obliged to keep to a given area, the exhausting character of the husbandry would render the soil unfit to yield the scanty produce obtained by the ryot. Shallow tillage prevailed over the south of India. The native plough seemed to do more work than it really did. Although it was light, owing to its bad shape, it had a great draught, and did proportionately less work. Each ryot would do well to sell some cattle and plough

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and purchase better cattle and a modern plough. The soil is not dressed with manures, although large quantities were available and wasted, and some of the most valuable was consumed as fuel. Measures could be taken to grow wood for fuel without lessening the food-producing area. All that was required was the proper application of labour, of which there was adundance. The cropping of the land was very exhausting, not so much from the crops grown being those that made great demands on the soil, but because nearly the whole were removed and not consumed by the stock of the farm. The ryot knows nothing about rotation in crops. Often he sows three or four kinds of crops together in order to secure one should the others fail. The lavish use of water in irrigating land did great injury to public health, and rendered the soil fit only for aquatic plants, such as the rice plant. Although irrigation works had not paid well, the country would derive great benefit from the extension of irrigation schemes wisely planned; but the authorities ought to regard the agricultural as well as the engineering aspects of the schemes submitted to them. Wells were usually sunk at the expense of the ryots. Large tracts were well suited for growing wheat and tobacco. The demand for reform was so urgent as to justify him in dwelling solely on the shortcomings of agriculture. The chairman, Sir W. Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I., while appreciating the admirable suggestiveness of the paper, believed there had been great improvement in Indian agriculture within the last twenty-five years. The area under dry cultivation had risen from twelve millions to twenty millions of acres, and the area of irrigated land had been increased by one million and a-half acres, or had doubled in extent. The water rent had quadrupled, so that the State had done its duty and reaped its reward, but not without benefiting the people. The land tax was a very heavy charge, but it had steadily diminished from 3s. to 2s. 2d. per acre for dry land. This was due partly to inferior land coming under cultivation. The assessment of wet land had steadily decreased from 14s. to 10s. an acre. The agricultural population of India, despite fiscal burdens and famines, was improving gradually and surely. There was no serfdom in India. The land was the property of the people, who were intensely attached to the soil. The owners of land exercised the same rights as in England. We had simply ratified the conditions of settlement which we found existing in India. Land passed without the intervention of the State, whether the owner was a zemindar or a ryot. It was a mistake to speak of revenue tenures, as if revenue had aught to do with title. To talk of the land tax as rent was mischievous, and the mistake was encouraging agrarian ideas. It would be disastrous for the State to take the place of a landlord. In case of bankruptcy the State was simply a first creditor. To talk of tenures in India as some did was almost like treating the water rent paper in London as a title to property. The land tax was a very heavy fiscal demand, amounting to one-half the net produce of the land—a proportion which in England would go a long way to arrest improvement. Colonel Rathborne disputed the chairman's view as to the rights of property that could be exercised by the occupiers. Sir C. Trevelyan thought the burdens of taxation could be lightened by greater certainty. A Hindoo gentleman, who spoke warmly on the importance of the subject, was understood to advocate equality for the ryots under zemindars with ryots under the State. The discussion then closed with the usual vote of thanks.

THE PROPOSED OXFORD MISSION TO CALCUTTA.—A largely-attended meeting was held on Monday week in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford in furtherance of the above mission, which has been planned in response to an appeal from the Bishop of Calcutta, and in friendly emulation of the Cambridge mission already established at Delhi. The Lord Bishop of Oxford, who presided, briefly introduced Sir Richard Temple, late Governor of Bombay, who said that he supported the Oxford mission to Calcutta as a real educational effort. The system of State education now rising in India, he said, is almost the greatest in the world. It all serves as a preparation for the purest of religions, though apart from the efforts of the Christian Church. It is sometimes said that Christian missionaries are not now effecting such results as have been achieved in the past. But this is not the case. Christian missions are producing excellent political effects and making a favourable impression upon the native mind. More good is done to India by the example of missionaries than by our skilful administration of the country. We have already many thousands of Christian converts even in the newly-acquired provinces, while in the older they are reckoned by hundreds of thousands. Great results have lately been obtained in certain parts of the country, but chiefly among the lower classes. It must be confessed that among the higher classes far less has been done. Yet in the great centres English education is shaking Hindoo faith to its foundations. The natives so influenced do not as a rule relapse into atheism and materialism. They retain their belief in the immortality of the soul and individual responsibility. The members of the sect called the Brahmin Somaj are almost Christians. At their meetings the teacher often takes for his text a verse from the New Testament. We must send them Christian men of culture, as the Oxford mission may be expected to do. If this is done we may expect great results. Many books on Sanscrit literature are now obtainable in England, and a man may learn enough before starting to enable him on his arrival to begin work at once, for in towns like Calcutta many of the young natives know English almost as well as ourselves. Missionaries from the great universities are likely to meet many old friends, members of the Civil Service, from whom they may obtain much help and support. They will find universities in many respects similar to those which send them forth. They can probably, if they choose, obtain spheres of work in those universities. Their object must be to prove that true science can be combined with positive religion, and so to counteract the indescribable harm now done to the natives by Englishmen who, as a result of scientific training, have cast off religion. The system of community life, on which the Oxford mission is planned, has already worked admirably in India. The Church of England may well be stirred to emulation by the example of other religious bodies, notably the Scotch Free Church and the Roman Catholics. The St. Xavier College of the latter at Calcutta, and the similar institution in Bombay, are among the best colleges in the country. It is absurd to talk of the Church of England in India being over-endowed. Other religious bodies there are endowed. Even Hindooism and Mahomedanism are largely indebted to State support. The efforts now being made by the Church of England prove her to be entirely deserving of all the help which she receives from the State. Professor Monier Williams dwelt upon the necessity of obtaining men of wide sympathies as missionaries, men able to respect their opponents. Such men Oxford ought to be able to supply. It was sad to feel that the present system of Government education only developed one side of the man. It destroyed the old faith without giving a new one in its place.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DUNCAN—May 16, at Edinburgh, the wife of William Duncan, of Calcutta, a daughter.

HAMILTON—May 13, at Manchester, the wife of T. S. Hamilton, Bombay C.S., a son.

HOOPER—May 11, at Lyme Regis, Dorset, the wife of Lieut. Col. Hooper, Madras Light Cavalry, a son.

LANE—May 14, at Allerly, Melrose, N.B., the wife of Major C. T. Lane, Bengal Staff Corps, of twins (boy and girl).

MARRIAGES.

ANET—FERGUSSON—May 1, at Geneva, at the English Consulate and Church, Lucien Charles (Adrien), son of the Rev. Leonard Anet, to Mary Frances Coleman, daughter of the late Capt. E. F. T. Fergusson, H.M.I.N., Bombay.

DEATHS.

APPLETON—May 10, at Thornton Heath, George Appleton, aged 77, many years in the Military Department of the E.I.C.

COLEMAN—May 9, at Cinnics, Nice, James George Coleman, retired medical officer of the Madras Army, late E.I.C.S., aged 81.

LANE—May 15, at Allerly, Melrose, N.B., the infant twin daughter of Major C. T. Lane, Bengal Staff Corps.

PHILLIPS—May 10, at Paris, Major General Sir Benjamin T. Phillips, late of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieut. of the Yeomen of the Guard.

PRICE—May 11, at Sydenham, Harriet, widow of the late Robert Price, Capt. 67th Regt., H.E.I.C.S Bengal Army, aged 76.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—April 25, at Mussoorie, the wife of James W. Alexander, Esq., a son.

BARTHOLOMEW—April 17, at Jhang, Punjab, the wife of Captain Bartholomew, deputy commissioner, a daughter.

DE SOUZA—April 25, at Upper Mahim, the wife of Phillip Clement De Souza Esq., L.M., F.U.B., a son.

DUGGAN—April 25, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. Alexander Duggan, P.N.S., Railway, a daughter.

FALLE—April 25, at Calcutta, the wife of S. V. Falle, a son.

GRANT—April 23, at Hooghly, the wife of Charles Grant, Esq., 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, a son.

HOGAN—April 5, at Punjab, the wife of E. Hogan, Commissariat Department, a son.

IRVINE—April 18, at Purneah, Mrr. G. A. Irvine, a daughter.

JONES—April 22, at Calcutta, the wife of Hubert A. Jones, Esq., a son.

LEWIS—April 22, at Ahmedabad, the wife of the Rev. Alex. G. Lewis, chaplain, a daughter.

MACKENZIE—April 23, at Fatehgarh, the wife of H. M. Mackenzie, major R.A., a daughter.

M'RAE—April 3, at Oodeypore, the wife of Captain A. R. T. M'Rae, a son.

MUMFORD—April 21, at Lucknow, the wife of E. A. P. O. Mumford, a son.

PRYCE—April 20, at Zumaneah, the wife of W. A. Pryce, Esq., station master, a daughter.

ROSS—April 21, at Calcutta, Mrs. William Ross, a daughter.

STANES—April 28, at Coonoor, the wife of Robert Stanes, Esq., a son.

STEPHEN—April 8, at Ludhiana, the wife of Carr Stephen, a son.

WARDE-JONES—April 13, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. W. Warde-Jones, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—SMITH—April 24, at Calcutta, George Anthony, third son of Charles Bell, Esq., to Georgiana, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. D. R. Smith, 22nd Regt.

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CAIN—DAVIES—April 17, at Masulipatam, the Rev. J. Cain to S. Davies, daughter of the late C. Davies, Melbourne.

FABRE-TONNERRE—SHILLINGFORD—April 19, at Purneah, Charles Emile Fabre-Tonnerre, Esq., Bengal Police, to Constance Edith, daughter of C. A. Shillingford, Esq., of Munshye Factory, Purneah.

LINDSAY—FANSHAWE—April 13, at Moulmein, Alexander Martin Lindsay, second son of the late Rev. A. M. Lindsay, of Edinburgh, to Catherine Eliza, youngest daughter of Major R. W. Fanshawe, of H.M.'s Bengal Army.

NEWTON—HUMBLE—April 20, at Mussoorie, Ernest Augustus Newton, eldest son of the late Thomas Newton, barrister at law, to Mary Ann Flora Humble, eldest daughter of the late E. B. Humble, district engineer, E.I.R.

WALLACE—M'NAMARA—April 21, at Ferozepore, George Wallace, to Amelia M'Namara.

DEATHS.

ALDRIDGE—April 24, at Umritsur, Emily, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Aldridge, aged 40.

BURKE—April 21, at Biddabatty, Austin William, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Austin William Burke, of the Bengal Coal Company, aged 18.

CHICK—April 21, at Secunderabad, Alfred Vincent Chick, captain, 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry.

DENNISTON—April 23, at Fatehgarh, William Maxwell, infant son of J. L. Denniston, aged nine months.

DRIVER—April 19, at Bankipore, Samuel Hamilton Driver, son of the late G. Driver, Esq., indigo planter, Jessore.

FLEMING—April 20, at Raneegunge, Henry Montague Fleming, aged 29.

JAMIESON—April 19, at Landour, Anne, widow of the late Major General J. W. H. Jamieson, aged 70.

KERNOT—April 16, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, between Calcutta and Madras, Arthur Middleton, second son of Dr. C. N. Kernot, of Calcutta, aged 27 days.

MACLEOD—April 18, at Jessore, Margaret Sarah, the wife of J. S. Macleod.

MONTEIRO—April 28, at Mazagon, Margaret, the wife of Anthony C. L. Monteiro, clerk *Times of India*, aged 18 years and 6 months.

MURRAY—April 22, at Darjiling, Wellington Murray, Tarrabarri Tea Estate, aged 38.

OWEN—April 23, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, H. F. Owen, Esq.

THOY—April 19, at Ellichpur, Berar, Florence Georgeana, the beloved daughter of Charles Alfred and Mary Thoy, aged 7 months and 23 days, deeply regretted.

WEGUELIN—April 18, at Calcutta, Donald Charles Weguelin, aged 53.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 13. Zanzibar, Zanzibar; H.M.S. Orontes, Natal; Ossian (s), Bassein; Baroda (s), Calcutta; Nicolai and Persian, Bangkok; Frey, Natal; Columbia (s), Bombay; Medora, Bangkok; Alaska, Batavia; Navarino (s), Calcutta, &c.; Goa (s), Karachi, &c.; Balmoral Castle (s), Cape of Good Hope; Cadiz (s), Manila.—14. City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta; Erl King (s), Bombay *via* Havre; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Bombay.—15. Stanley and Caldew, Singapore.—16. Lord Nelson (s), Rangoon; Waddington, Akyab; Golden Horn (s), Bassein. 17. G. W. Ward and Roumelia (s), Bombay.—18. Pleiades (s), Calcutta; Princess Solykoff (s), Bassein; Sicily (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—April 20. Busheer (s), Calcutta; Meinam (s), Point de Galle; Star of Greece, Liverpool.—21. Dorunda (s), London; Madura (s), Bussorah; Mecca (s), Singapore.—23. Africa (s), Bombay; Vega (s), Liverpool; Birker, Liverpool.—24. Aglaja, Trieste.—26. Glendarnel, Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 17.—Nagpore, Liverpool; County of Caithness, Newport; City of Cambridge (s), Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—April 23. Pachumba (s), Bussorah; Camelot (s), Karachi.—24. Seaforth, Aleppo; Pearl (s), Mandevie; Macedonia (s), Karachi; Hutton (s), North Shields.—25. City of Canton, New South Wales; Oithana, Cardiff; Gwalior (s), Shanghai; Bangalore (s), Sydney; Akola (s), Zanzibar.—26. Arrow (s), Jamnuggur.—27. Memfi (s), Trieste; Plainmeller (s), New York; Sam Weller (s), Newport; Java (s), Karachi.—28. Venetia (s), Suez; Paxo (s), Middlesborough; Khandalla (s), Calcutta.—29. Byculla (s), Rangoon; Oorun (s), Mandevie; Royal Visitor, Cardiff.—29. Patterdale (s), Shields.—30. Lord Eslington (s), Cardiff.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 17.—Sidonia (s), Glasgow and Liverpool; Charlotte Groom, London; Mary L. Stone, New York; Wingate, Cardiff; Calypso (s), Trieste; Mirzapore (s), London.

MADRAS.—April 22. Chindwara (s), Bombay and southern ports.—23. Culna (s), Calcutta.—25. Canada, Mauritius.—27. Dragon, London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 15.—Duke of Argyll (s), London.—17. Indus (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 13. Malta, Bombay; Clachnacudin, Natal; Elwell, Rangoon; Celebes, Batavia; Loch Ness, Bombay; Wega, Hong Kong; Rio Grande, Natal; Slieve Bawn, Calcutta; Werra, Bombay; Jane Porter, Calcutta; Cohanim (s), Bombay; Corfu, Port Alfred; Isolani, Singapore; Strathblane, Cedric the Saxon, and Gateacre, Calcutta; Polynesian, Yokohama.—15. Mira (s), Calcutta; Bective, East London; Baronian, Demerara.—17. Dilbhur (s), Madras.—18. Dr. Peterman, Hong Kong.

CALCUTTA.—April 18. Euphrates (s), Mahratta (s), and Oriental (s).—19. Sir John Lawrence (s) and Carnarvon Castle.—21. Suez (s), Reliance (s), and Chanda (s).—23. Pemba (s).—24. Marmion and Roxburghshire.—26. Australia (s).

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 15.—Duke of Buccleuch (s), London, for Madras and Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—April 24. Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; Umballa (s), Karachi; Salazie, Calcutta; Granville, Bremerhaven; I.G. Tenasserim (s) and I.G. Czarewitch, Karachi; Rebecca (s), Havre; Surat (s), Venice, &c.; Lord Derby (s), Trieste, Venice, &c.—26. H.M. Wild Swan (s), Zanzibar.—27. J. B. Brown, Liverpool; Keeruta Roodrin, Colombo; Royal Minstrel (s), Barcelona.—28. Khiva (s), London, &c.—29. Pearl (s) and Arrow (s), Kutch and Kattyawar; Chupra (s), Rangoon.—30. Twilight, Liverpool; Europa, Havre; Sela, Tuticorin; Avondale (s), Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 17.—Alexandria (s), Marseilles.

MADRAS.—April 23. Chindwara (s), Calcutta.—24. Culna (s), Bombay; Napier, Rangoon.—28. Rajpootana, Rangoon and northern ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Pekin*, May 5.—From Calcutta: Mrs. W. Duncan, Mr. G. H. Dupuis, Miss Sherwinn, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay and children, Mr. Murray and child, Mr. Harper, Mr. F. H. Pellew and children, Mr. Morgan, Miss Quilter, Mrs. Damant, Dr. R. Moore, Mrs. Bush, Mr. J. S. Bush, Mr. Noble, Mrs. Clarke and child, Miss Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and children, Mr. Stone and friend, Mr. Leighton, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Gilmore, Mrs. Kerrick and child, and Lieuts. Jarvis and Fisher. From Galle: Mr. H. Hadden. From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Holwill and children, Rev. D. Williamson, and Mrs. Ramsay and children. From Singapore: Mr. Needham. From Penang: Mr. Clarke and child. From Aden: Mrs. Weir and children. From Bombay: Col. H. Boisragon, Col. T. Boisragon, Capt. and Mrs. Howard and children, Col. Crawford, Mr. Barlow and children, Mr. Wilkins and children, Col. Shiffner, Mr. and Mrs. Channing and children, Mr. Langdale, Mr. Salamon, Col. Bates, and Mrs. Snodgrass. From Suez: Rev. H. J. Lambert. From Port Said: Messrs. W. and H. Britherton. From Malta: Rev. R. O'Callaghan, Mr. Lindner, Mr. Chichester, Miss Clarke, Mr. Trevelyan, Miss Burry, Miss Meynell, and Miss Bowman. From Gibralar: Deputy Commissary General Major, Mrs. and two Misses Major, Col. and Mrs. Campbell and children, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. Dugdale, Hon. Col. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. Abbott, Mr. M'Carthy, Capt. Hope, Mr. Enthover, Mr. Keane and child, Hon. J. Campbell, and Mr. Bird.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Manora*, May 8.—For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Harding, two infants, and servant, Mr. J. S. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, and Miss White. For Madras: Miss Claridge. For Mangalore: Mr. Nasmyth. For Calcutta: Mrs. E. Anderson, Mr. Aitkin, Mrs. Hicks, infant, and ayah, and Mr. Crichton.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Venetia*, April 28.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Prescott and infant, Col. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Jacobs, infant, and child, Major Burton, Lieut. Gould Adams, Second Lieuts. Cracroft, Parsons, and Butcher, Capt. Gordon, Mrs. Strutt, Mrs. Collis, Surgeon Major White, Bandmaster Wilson, wife, infant, and four children, Mr. F. Parkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Secunder. From Malta: Lieuts. Pakenham and Ancketell. From Venice: Mr. R. Souttar, Mr. Lemare, Sir James Fergusson, Lieut. Col. Stracey, Hon. James Gibbs, Mr. A. Rogers, Major Salmon, and Col. Duff. From Aden: Mrs. Esmail.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Surat*, May 16.—From Bombay: Mr. H. Wordsworth, Mr. Cordery, Hon. Justice Bayley, Mr. S. de Souza, Mr. H. Wilson, Col. Ross Church, Mr. B. Horsburgh, Dr. Maclaren, Major C. C. Gore, Mr. H. B. Henderstedt, Mr. T. Tait, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Cotgrave and child, Dep. Surg. Gen. C. Smith, Mr. Glass, Mr. M. N. Macdonald, Capt. J. H. Garwood, Mr. W. Bull, and Mr. W. Gillam. From Alexandria: Mr. Samuel Browne, Madame Cornelius, Mr. and Mrs. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Sandars, M. C. Marquis del Arco and wife.

AT VENICE.—Per *Surat*, May 19.—From Bombay: Mr. H. P. Evans, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. H. M. Chase, Mr. Burgess, Major and Mrs. Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. Waterfield, Mr. A. W. Weekes, Mr. W. C. Radford, Mr. C. W. Odling, Lieut. H. R. Heath, Dr. R. Whittal, Col. and Mrs. Waterfield, Mr. Jas. Anderson, Mrs. Bourne, and Mr. and Mrs. Elliott. From Alexandria: Dr. Ambron and child, Mr. J. Makin, Mr. Mendham, Rev. J. Hefter, Mr. E. T. Godman, and Mr. C. B. Godman.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Ancona*, May 5.—For Bombay: Capt. Percy, Miss Rajahgapaul, Mrs. Brander, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Young, Mrs. Ashburner and child, Capt. White, Col. Thomason, Lieut. and Mrs. T. Lay, Lieut. Chapman, and Lieut. Smallpage. For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, and Miss R. Gurney. For Gibraltar: Col. Lennard, Mr. Bird, Mr. R. Bird, Mr. Marsh and friend, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tapling, Mr. D. Davis, and Mr. H. R. Minson.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Teheran*, May 14.—For Bombay: Mr. J. Pile and Mr. E. Werge. From Brindisi: Major F. L. Wortley, Hon. G. Somerset, Sir C. Sargent, Col. Sartorius, V.C., Col. Sir A. Clark, and Mr. J. Malcolm. For Alexandria: Mr. Hammond. From Brindisi: Mr. John Malcolm.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Verona*, May 1.—For Southampton: Mr. F. A. H. H. Elliott, C.S., Mrs. Elliott, two children, and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Young, Major and Mrs. Cantley, Mr. and Mrs. Glass and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Sowden and child, Mrs. W. Brennan, Mr. R. Witham, Capt. J. F. Garwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shaw, three daughters, and son, Capt. H. H. and Miss Twetenham, Major and Mrs. Ives, Mr. C. H. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Baldry, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, child, and infant, Col. and Mrs. Chamier and infant, Mrs. Baynham and infant, Mr. G. Somjee Parpia, Mr. W. Lee,

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Mrs. Dunnett and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Simpson Byrne, and Lieut. Knox. For Brindisi: Dr. G. G. M'Laren, M.D., Mr. Thos. S. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Colgrave and child, Mr. W. Parkes, chief engineer O. R. Railway, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. S. J. de Souza, a lady, and infant, Mr. H. C. Radford, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. W. Wordsworth, Major C. C. Gore, Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. M. N. Macdonald, and Mr. Boyd Horsburgh. For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Waterfield, Mr. A. Weekes, C.S., Lieut. Col. Ross-Church, Deputy Surgeon General Colvin Smith, Mrs. Bourne, Mr. Frederick and Mr. H. Wilson, jun., Mr. H. Evans, C.S., Mr. C. W. Alding, Major and Mrs. Sparkes and child, Mr. and Mrs. Duval, Mr. Cordery, Lieut. Heath, Dr. Whiteall, Mrs. Jackson, and Mr. H. M. Chace.

CASUALTIES.

The Spearman, from Bombay, has been in collision with a French Government steamer, and has put into Algiers for repairs.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Stanley, from Singapore, 4 N., 26 W., 64 days out; Malvina, Hong Kong to Hamburg, 40 N., 32 W., 166 days out; Coniscliffe, Tillicherry to Havre, April 23, 42 N., 30 W.; Annie W. Weston, New York to Hong Kong, March 7, 22 S., 26 W.; Silverbow, from Calcutta, April 3, on the Line, 22 W.; Bohemia, Antwerp to Yokohama, April 9, 3 N., 25 W.; Royal Alexandria, from Calcutta, April 26, 48 N., 19 W.; Duncan Coupland, for Calcutta, May 6, off Waterford; Mabel, for Calcutta, March 29, 29 S., 21 W.

THUGGEE AND DACOITY.

AN interesting report has just been issued, on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department for the year 1878, by Major P. D. Henderson, officiating general superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity. As compared with the previous year, there has again been a slight decrease of dacoity in native states, 200 cases having been reported against 229 in 1877. The amount of property plundered and recovered has also proportionately decreased; but whilst the number of persons wounded is shown to have been less, there has been an increase of fifteen killed in these occurrences. A marked decrease of crime is shown in Hyderabad and Lower Rajputana, while Indore and Baroda show higher figures. The returns, however, except those furnished by the Baroda State, and other States under British management, are, in the opinion of Major Henderson, entirely misleading; their only value consisting in the fact that the necessity of furnishing such returns induces the States to pay some attention to the crime of the dacoity. The estimated value of the property plundered in regard to unreported cases of dacoity is Rs.1,10,284, of which the comparatively small sum of Rs.2,157 was recovered. Of 1,983 offenders concerned, eighty-four only are shown to have been arrested, of whom, again it is known that forty-one have been convicted, two released, and eleven escaped. Only one case of professional poisoning (from Indore) was reported, against five in the previous year. It is hard to believe, the writer of the report remarks, that native states enjoy such a complete immunity from a class of crime which prevails so widely in British territory. The true explanation, he thinks, is probably that when bodies are found under suspicious circumstances, enquiries are seldom made by the local authorities, nor is the fact reported by them. He doubts, even with the best information, whether the Thuggee and Dacoity Department is a fit organisation to cope with this class of crime. Poisoning is carried on by a single person, or sometimes by a confederacy of two or three persons, rarely more. There is no connection between any parties so engaged, nor any such widely-spread organisation as would afford a scope for working the approver system which is adopted in dealing with dacoits. Still it is a crime which should be watched by the department, in case of its assuming at any time a more dangerous phase. There had not been the same measure of success in the pursuit of registered criminals in the year under review as in the two previous years. The number of persons arrested or received by transfer during the year was 108, against 169 in the previous year. Major Henderson alludes in his report to the difficulty which arises from the frequent changes of officers, who are appointed, as must necessarily be the case, without regard to their departmental work, and whilst he adverts to the advantages which would accrue from a change in the method of working the department, he admits that financial considerations preclude the possibility of any such change at present. He trusts that the efficiency of the department will not be judged only by the number of criminals arrested; and remarks that perhaps the more solid, but less conspicuous, result, of the working of the department lies rather in the direction of the prevention of crime. This object is attained by steadily collecting, collating, and disseminating intelligence regarding members of the known criminal classes, and thus preventing to a great extent combination among them; and when news is received of a gang having been, or about to be, formed, by persistently following their movements and warning the authorities of all the States through which they may be expected to pass.

EDUCATION IN MYSOR.—From a very good summary of the annual report on education in Mysor for 1878-79, contained in the Government order thereon, we gather that that province had not altogether recovered from the effects of the famine which had told on the attendance in the lower classes of schools, and in the Chitaldroog district especially educational operations were much retarded by a severe form of fever which was generally prevalent throughout the year. The aggregate results for the whole province, however, show no falling off as compared with the previous year, either in regard to the number of schools maintained, or of the pupils attending them. There is an increase in the number of schools, which, however, is more apparent than real, being due to the change in the nomenclature and classification of the schools recently adopted under the orders of the Government of India. Under this arrangement the several departments in a school imparting different standards of instruction are numbered as so many separate schools. This plan is useful as showing the number of pupils under each grade of instruction, but it may be misleading in regard to the number of educational institutions maintained in the province. The number of schools of different grades, as above classified, with their attendance, are 1,055, and the number of pupils 34,378. There are 875 Government schools imparting instruction to 25 620 pupils, and 180 aided schools with an attendance of 8,758. In the latter are included twenty-seven schools with an attendance of 956, intended specially for the education of European and Eurasian youths at Bangalore. There are under instruction in all the schools 30,636 boys and 3,742 girls, composed of Hindus 28,279; Muhammadans, 3,577; Europeans and Eurasians, 1,302; native Christians 1,049; others 171, making a total of 34,378. The expenditure incurred on education during the year under notice was Rs.3,29,292. The provincial expenditure comprises grants made to aided institutions to the extent of Rs.48,059, or 20·4 per cent. The remaining expenditure under this head was incurred in the maintenance of the Government colleges and district and Taluk schools, as well as for direction inspection and other general charges of the department. The district funds are entirely devoted to the inspection and maintenance of the Hobli or primary schools; but it is under contemplation to give a wider sphere to the employment of these funds, so as to bring under them the Taluk, and, if possible, even the district schools, thereby proportionately relieving the provincial expenditure on education. The municipal contribution referred to consists of the grant made, in a solitary instance, by the municipality of Chikmugalur for the maintenance of an Anglo-Vernacular school in that town. Against the Government or provincial expenditure of Rs.2,35,020 must be set off the receipts from fees in Government schools amounting to Rs.14,493, and from the sale of books, Rs.14,082, which are both carried to the credit of Government. Besides the Government expenditure on education above shown, there are the charges of the aided institutions defrayed by their managers from sources other than Government grants. These are returned at Rs.93,658, of which Rs 36,960 are derived from school fees. The fees in the aided schools thus contribute 26 per cent. of their total cost, inclusive of the Government grants; and they compare favourably with those realised in Government schools, which amount to only Rs.14.493, as already mentioned. This is owing to the fact that education is free in all the Hobli schools, whilst a nominal fee of only one anna is levied in the Taluk schools. In the higher schools the fees fixed are for the present sufficient, but, says the Government order, "there seems to be some laxity in their collection, remissions being made in favour of poor boys. Any such artificial encouragement can scarcely any longer be required now that education is thoroughly established. Those who seek education, especially in the higher schools, ought in every case to pay for it. The cases of the few gifted boys of the poorer classes who deserve encouragement are sufficiently provided for by the scholarships allowed. The directors' attention is therefore drawn to the necessity of a stricter enforcement of the fees in the higher Government schools, and should also take into consideration the expediency of introducing a very light fee in the Hobli schools, and of somewhat raising the rate of fee now collected in the Taluk schools. It is true that these schools are maintained entirely from cesses contributed by the people, but the levy of a light additional fee from those actually under instruction cannot be in any way incompatible with this fact, and if judiciously managed it may serve to set a value on the education given." The aggregate expenditure on education in the province, inclusive of that contributed from private sources for the maintenance of aided schools, amounts to Rs.4,22,950.—*Madras Times.*

PORTABLE RATIONS.—Experience has shown that a vast amount of excellent food in the shape of Kopt's soups can be carried without difficulty—one mule can carry 2,800 of the little tin cylinders—and our men are already familiarised with the excellent pea-soup, which was greatly appreciated on the march up from Kushi and also during the siege here. But pea-soup palls upon the palate, and it would be an undeniable move in the right direction if large stores of other kinds of soup, say "hotchpotch" and "Scotch broth," were purchased by Government and sent up for our use. Pea-soup can be got ready in five minutes, the others require an hour's boiling; but as they contain all kinds of vegetable essences besides the meat element their value is proportionately great. They could also be used in a standing camp or for hospitals; and from personal experience I can vouch for the succulent soup they furnish. Given a tin of these soups and a good biscuit, a meal for a soldier can be got ready in a very short time; and where meat is scarce, and vegetables not to be got, no one would grumble at this ration. The outbreak of scurvy about Thull and Kuram last year might have been staved off if these vegetable broths had been in use.—*Cabul Correspondent Pioneer.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 95⅜
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years ,, ,,	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	698¾
Bank of Bengal	500	740
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	126
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28⅛	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	300
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,975	970
Frere	150	34
Mazagon	2,000	360
Port Canning	1,40	195
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	825
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1085
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	300
Bellary	1,000	460
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	435
New Indian	350	110
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	28
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	460
Cholera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	900
Fort	8,500	1,100
French	500	440
Sind	750	470
Mofussil	400	210
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1170
Sassoon	500	240
Volkart	1,000	610
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,200	990
Anglo-Indian	100	54
Alfred Manufacturing	500	440 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,565
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	220
Bombay United	1,000	800 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	550
Central India S. W. and M	500	620
Coorla Mills	1,000	480
D. Spinning	2,000	245
Hindustan	1,000	935
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	570
Khandeish	1,000	900
Madras	1,250	390
Madras United	1,000	1,275
Manchester Spinning	50	3 nom.
Mazagon Spinning	500	85
National Spinning	1,000	775
New Great Eastern	1,000	830
Oriental	625	630
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	90
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	875
Sholapore Mills	1,000	800
Victoria Mills	1,000	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	170-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	113 xd.
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,930
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	500	375
Treacher and Co.	500	780
Thacker and Co.	100	125

CALCUTTA.—April 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes Rs 95	2 to 95 4
4½	of 1870 (1885) 100	8 to —
4½	of 1871 (1881) 95	8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893) 102	4 to 102 7
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 102	4 to 102 6
	Debentures of 1867 101	0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	of 1864 (1884) Rs. 105	0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885) 1 5	8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886) 105	8 to 106 0
6	of 1867 (1887) 106	8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890) 109	0 to 110 0
6	of 1872 (1892) 110	0 to 111 0
5	of 1878 (1908) 102	10 to 102 1

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	102 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	750 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	106 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 95
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£13	60 to —
Benga lCoal	1000	1625 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1210 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	295 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	50 to 51
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	77 to 78
Burrakur Coal	100	75 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	140 to 150
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	120 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	30 to 32
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	110 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	62 to 70
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	267½ to 270
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	27 to 28
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to 220
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	180 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	66 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1110 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	390 to 400
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	114 to 115
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	12 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	95 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	92 to 93
Riverside Press	90	80 to 82
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	265 to 270
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	£20	270 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	35 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	107 to 108
Watson's Patent Press	100	106 to —
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to 68
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47 to 48
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	300 to 320
Do. contributory	100	150 to 155
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	105 to 108
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Chandvpore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	73 to 74
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	70 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	190 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	45 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	51 to 52
Eastern Cachar	100	96 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	40 to 42
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	66 to 67
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	59 to 60
Jokai (Assam)	100	110 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory	200	55 to 60
Kurseong and Terai	100	7 to 10
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to 13500
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	122 to 123
Majagram Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	50 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to —
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	62 to 63
Rajabare (Assam)	120	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singe'l (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	90 to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	70 to 75
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	250 to 152
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—April 29.

Four per cent.	4½ to 4¾ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	2½ to 2½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	2 to 2¼ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1 to 2 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	par to ½ do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ do
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to 26 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	1s. 7⅞d.	1s. 8 15-16d
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	—	1s. 8¾d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 7-32d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8¾d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5-32d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight	1s. 8 17-32d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8¾d	—

LONDON.—May 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
4	Do. October 10, 1883	103⅛ to 104
4	India Enfaced Paper	77⅛ to 78⅛
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	84 to 85
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1888	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	38 to 43pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice.)	38 to 43pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16'84, £1,000 & £500	101¾ to 102¾
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	102 to 104
4½	Do.	105 to 107
6	Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	112 to 114
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government	98 to 100

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	112 to 114
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	113 to 115
RAILWAYS.		
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125½ to 126½
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	137 to 139
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	21¾ to 22
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	22⅜ to 23⅛
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	122 to 123
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	128 to 129
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	113 to 115
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	123 to 124
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	122 to 123
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	109 to 111
TELEGRAPHS.		
Eastern	10	8¾ to 9
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	101 to 104
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	101 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	9 to 9¼
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	102 to 104
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	102 to 105
Indo-European	25	23 to 24
BANKS		
Agra	10	10¼ to 10¾
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22 to 23
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21 to 22
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28⅛	35½ to 36½
Land Mortgage of India	2¾	1¼ to 1⅛ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	18½ to 19½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Agricultural of Mauritius	1	1 to 1¼ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	all	— to —
Do.	11¼	— to —
Do.	8	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	2½ to 3½ pm
Glenrock Gold Mining	1	1¾ to 2
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	1¾ to 2¼ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	3 to 4
Moyar Coffee	5	11½ to 12¼
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	2	2 to 1¾ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	11 to 12
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	54 to 56
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1 to 2 pm
South Indian Gold Mining	1	2¼ to 2¼
TEA.		
Assam	20	57 to 62
British Indian	20	4½ to 5½
Borelli	—	25 to 26
Darjiling	20	23 to 24
Dejoo	—	10 to 10½
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	44 to 49
Lebong	10	11 to 12
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10 to 11
Do. New	10	¼ to ¾ pm
Mungledye	—	8½ to 9½
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	2¾ to 2¾

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Madras	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Mauritius	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Surg. Maj. R. T., 2½ years, from April 11, '78, B.
Alexander, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 18 mo., fm. Sept. 12, '70, Bo.
Alexander, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, 1879, B.
Anderson, Lt. Col. C. J., S.C., 23 mos., fm, Sept. 1, '78, Bo.
Anderson, Col. G. G., Inf., 1 yr. 84d., from March 15, '79, B.
Anderson, Major J. W. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl. 7, '79, Bo.
Anderson, Capt. H. S., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Apperley, Capt. C. O. W., Cav., 2 y., from May 30, '79. B.
Armstrong, Lt. Cl. E. F. H., S.C., 27m., from May 28, '78, M.
Ashburner, Col. John, S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Atkins, Major G., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Atkins, Major R., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 24, '79, M.

Babington, Col. R. C., S.C., 27 mo., from Jan. 17, 1879, M.
Babington, Capt. C. W., Inf., 1 year, from Dec. 14, 1879, B.
Bagot, Lieut. C. H., R.E., 16 mo., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Bainbridge, Surg. Maj. G., 20 m., from April 9, '80, Bo.
Balmer, Major A., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 14, '79, M.
Bannerman, Lt. Col. P. W., S.C., 20 mo., from Nov. 18, '78, Bo.
Bardin, Col. G. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, M.
Banks, Surg. Maj. S. H. O'B., 18 mo., f. May 30, '79, Bo.
Barlow, Lt. C. C. C., R.E., 30 mos., from June 17, '78, B.
Barnes, Major O., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Barrow, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs. from May 10, '79, B.
Barwell, Lt. Gn. C.A., C.B., S.C., 1 y. 57d. fm. Jn. 12, '80, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 18, '79, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., M.
Bateman, Surg. Major, D. F., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
Battye, Capt. L. R., S.C., from Nov. 22, 1878, B.
Beach, Surg. Major H. J., 2 y., from April 25, '79 M.
Becher, Major H. G., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Bean, Col. J. W. T., 1 year, from Jan. 19, '80 B.
Beauchamp, Lieut. Col. G. E. H., Inf., 2y., fm. Apl. 28, '79, M.
Begbie, Capt. A. G., R.E., 15 mo., from March 19, '79, B.
Bell, Lieut. A. W. C., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 29, '78, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. Col. C. J. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '79, M.
Beville, Col. H., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, Bo.
Bigg-Wither, Capt. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Birch, Major R. G., Cav., 3 years, from July 1., '77, B.
Bird, Surg. Maj. R., 18 mo., from May 3, '79, B.
Birney, Major J., R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 4, 1880, B,
Blair, Major C. S., S.C., 2 years, from April 24, '79, M.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2 y., from Oct. 20, '79, M.
Bloomfield, Major A., S.C., 16 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Boddam, Col. H. M., S.C., 2 years, from Sept 5, 1879, B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March, 7, '79, B.
Boisragon, Col. T. W. R., S.C., B.
Boisragon, Col. H. F. M., S.C., B.
Bolton, Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from March 20, '79, M.
Bolton, Lt. Cl. J. S. D., S.C., 2 y. 6 mo., fm. May 6, '78 Bo.
Bonavia, Surg. Major E., M.D., 2 yr., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Bradshaw, Major O., S.C., 22 mos., from Oct. 28, 1878, M
Broadfoot, Capt. W., R.E., 2 years, from Nov. 25, '78, B.
Broome, Major A. P., Inf., 1 year, from Feb. 15, '80, B.
Broome, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 18 mo., from Oct. 28, '79, Bo.
Browne, Lieut. L. J., S.C., 1 year, from Oct, 28, '79, B.
Browne, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., from April 25, '79, B.
Browne, Lieut. Col. J., C.S.I., R.E., B.
Browne, Lieut. A. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 8, 1873, B.
Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yr., from July 11, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. C. L., S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 21, '80, M.
Bruce, Col. A. A., S.C., 15 months, from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Bruce, Major T. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 8, 1879, B.
Bullock, Maj r R., S.C., 17½ mo., from April 14, '79, M.
Burne, Col. H. K., S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 20, '79, B.
Burton, Lieut. Col. W. H., R.E., 2 y., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
Bushby, Major C. M., S.C., 2 years, from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Bushe, Lieut. Col. H. K., Inf., 2 y., fm. April 1, '80, Bo.
Busteed, Surg. Major W. J., M.D., 2 y., fm. July 11, '79, M.

Cadell, Maj. Gen. Alex., R.E., 273d., from Mar. 8, '80, B.
Caldwell, Surg. Major W. S., 18 mos., from Feb. 21, '79, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 27 mos., from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Campbell, Col. H. L., S.C., B.
Carnegie, Maj. D.C.S.L., Cav., 24½ mo., f. Aug. 23, '78, B
Carter, Major T. T., R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Carter, Surg. Major H. V., M.D., Bo.
Case, Major C., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Cates, Surg. Major W. E., 2 y., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Caulfield, Major St. George, S.C., M.
Chalmers, Col. S., Inf., 2½ years, from April 8, '78, B.
Chamberlain, Gen. C. T., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., fm. Jan. 31, '80, B.
Chester, Lt. Cl. H. D. E. W., S.C., 2 y., fm. Apl 21, '79, B.
Chitty, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, Bo.
Christie, Lieut. C. H. P., R.E., 2½ yrs. fr. Mar. 15, '78, M.
Christie, Lieut. Col. W., R.E., M.
Churchill, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 y. 243d. from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Clerk, Capt. R. M., Inf., 2 yr. 4 mo., from June 21, '78, M.
Cloeté, Lieut. Col. J. G., Inf., 2 y., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Coles, Capt. C. A., S.C., 33 mo., from Dec. 29, '77, B.
Collins, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 year, from Feb. 17, 1880. B.
Condon, Surg. Major J. H., 1 yr. 243 d., fr. April 7, '79, B.
Connor, Capt., A. S. W., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 22, '79, Bo.
Comyn, Major F. F., Inf., Bo.
Conway-Gordon, Maj. L., R.E., 1 y., fm. Sept. 22, '79, B.
Constant, Surg. Major, F. G., 1 yr., from Nov. 3, 1879, B.
Cooke, Capt. E. S., S.C., 2 y., from Nov, 29, '79, B.
Corbyn, Major E. C., B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Cowie, Surg. Major A. J., 2 years, from Feb. 3, '79, B.
Cowie, Capt. D., S.C., 20 mo., from June 26, 1879, M.
Cox, Major H. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 25, '79, M.
Craigie, Capt. W., B. Cav., 3 y., from Dec. 17, '77, B.
Crawford, Maj. R. I., S.C., 1 yr. 5m. 7d., fm. June 22, '79, Bo.
Creak, Major H. C., Cav., 8 mos., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Cullimore, Surg. D. H., 32 mos., from April 8, '78, M.
Cunliffe, Col. G. G., S.C., 1 y. 213d., from April 21, '79, B.
Cunningham, Capt. C., R.E., 2 y., from July 3, '78, B.
Currie, Surg. Major G. V., 18 mo., from Nov. 27, '79, B.
Currie, Lt. Cl. A. A., C.B., S.C., 1 y. 182d., fm. Jan. 3, '80, B.
Curtis, Major A. F., Cav., 3 y., from Sept. 7, '77, M.

Dakeyne, Lieut. Col. H. F., S.C., 20 mo., fm. Mar. 25, '79, M
Davidson, Surg. D. C., 8 mos., from Jan. 30, 1880, Bo.
Davidson, Col. E., R.E., 15 months, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Davidson, Lieut. Col. A. A., S.C., M.
Davis, Surg. G. M'B., 2 years, from April 14, '79, B.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., 1 y., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
Deane, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Des Vœux, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 16 m., from May 17, '79 B.
Dobson, Surg. A. F., 2 y. 6 mo., from March 28, '78, M
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 14, 1880, M.
Drummond, Major F. C. W., S.C., B.
Dunsford, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 2 y., fr. Sept. 23, '78, B.
Durand, Major C. J., S.C., 2 y., from April 7, '79, B.
Durand, Capt. E. L., S.C., 14 mos., from Aug., 1879, B.

Echalaz, Capt. C. T., Inf., 2 yrs. 6m., from May 1, '78, Bo
Elder, Col. J. J., S.C., 16 mo., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Eliot, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
Elliot, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 y., from April 22, '79, M.
Elton, Major H. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 3, '79, M.
Ewart, Major C. H., S.C., 19 mos, from April 21, '79, B.

Faber, Maj. H. R., R.E., 23 ms., from Oct. 21, '78, M.
Farewell, Col. W. T. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl 8, '79, M.
Farrer, Major A., Cav., 6 m., from Jan. 24, '80, M.
Fenton, Lieut. L. L., S.C., 18 mo., from Apl. 16, '79, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 18 mo., from May 17, '79, Bo.
Firth, Col. H. H., S.C., 20 mo., from April 25, '79, M.
Fischer, Major B., S.C., 2½ years, from May 10, '78, M.
Fisher, Major C. E., S.C., 23 mos., from Oct. 28, '78, Bo.
Fitzgerald, Dep. Surg. Gen. P. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.
Fleming, Surg. Major J. D., M.D., B.
Fletcher, Lieut. Col. C. W., S.C., 2y., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Fletcher, Capt. J. J., Inf., 2 y., from Jan. 20, 1880, M.
Forbes, Major W. E., S.C., 16½ m., from March 20, '79, B.
Fordyce, Lt. A. L. D., S.C., 20 mos., from Mar. 4, '79, Bo.
Forster, Col. T. F., S.C., B.
Forteath, Lt. Col. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs, from Apl. 16, '79, Bo.
Fraser, Capt. E. A., S.C., 18 m., from May 7, '79, M.
Fraser, Lt. Col. T. L., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Fraser, Major A. T., R.E., M.

Garden, Surg. Maj. A. M., 3 years, from Nov. 1, '77, B.
Garden, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 1 y., from Jan. 18, '80, B.
Gilchrist, Capt. R. A., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Glasfurd, Col. C. L. R., S.C., Bo.
Goldie, Capt. B. J., R.E., 28 mo., from May 20, '78, B.
Goodfellow, Col. W. W., C.B., R.E., 2y., from Dec. 17, '79, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. R., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Gordon-Cumming, Maj. F. H. T., S.C., 1y., fm. Feb. 28, '80, Bo.
Govan, Surg Major G. M., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, B.
Graham, Major O. M., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Grant, Lieut. Col. A. D., Inf., 2 years, from Sept. 20, '78, M.
Grant, Col. J. M., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 8, '78, M.
Grant, Capt. J., S.C., 3 y., from Nov. 26, 1877, Bo.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 15 mo., from April 21, '79, Bo.
Greenstreet, Capt. W. L., R.E., B.
Grey, Maj. L. J. H., C.S.I., S.C., 20 mo., f. May 8, '79, B.
Grylls, Major G. R., 1 y., from March 25, '80, B.
Gubbins, Lieut. C. E., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Gurdon, Lieut. Col. E. P., S.C., 18 mos., from May 1, '79, B.

Halpin, Surg. J. N., 2 years, from March 19, 1879, B.
Hands, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 5, '79, M.
Hancock, Col. H. F., R.E., 1 year, from Aug. 4, '79, Bo
Hancock, Maj. G. E., S.C., 1 y., from Oct. 13, '79, Bo.
Harris, Lt. Col. H. W., S.C., 26 mos., from March 23, '78, Bo.
Harris, Lieut. Col., J. T., S C., 20 mo., from April 7, '79, B
Harris, Surg. Major W. H., 1 y., from July 11, 1879, M.
Harris, Major H. T., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 15, 1879, M.
Hasted, Lieut. Col. J. O., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. April 8, '79, M.
Hartshorne, Capt. A. G., Inf., 1y. 243d., from April 21, '79, B.
Hawes, Col. W. H., 2½ y., from March 21, '78, B.
Hawks, Col T. S., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '79, M.
Hay, Lieut. H., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, Bo.
Hayne, Lieut. A. G. H., S.C., 2y., from Jan. 20, '79, M.
Heath, Lt. Col. G. J. D., S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 8, '80, B.
Hemstead, Surg. A., 1 y., from Sept. 12, 1879, B.
Henslowe, Lieut. Col. P. J. F., Inf., 18 mo., f. Apl. 30, '79, Bo.
Hewetson, Lieut. Col. G. S. B., S.C., M.
Heysham, Lt. Col. B. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 9, '78, M.
Hill, Surg. H. W., 18 mos., from July 18, 1879, B.
Hill, Capt. Arthur, R.E., B.
Hills, Major G. S., S.C., 1 y. 182d., from Feb. 18, '80, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. A., R.E., 31 mos., from April, 7, '78, B.
Hildebrand, Col. C. P., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 22, '79, B.
Hindle, Major J. W., S.C., 2 years, from July 13, '78, M.
Hobday, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 20 mo., from May 5, '79 M.
Home, Lt. Col. R., R.E., 20m., fm. March 20, '80, B.
Home, Major F. J., R.E., 15 m., from Mar. 1, '80, B.
Hogg, Lieut. H. C., S.C., 2 years, from July 31, '79, Bo.
Holdsworth, Lt. Col. G. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 17, '78, B.
Holloway, Major E. G. V., S.C., 2 y., from Apl. 14, '79, M.
Hooper, Lieut. Col. G. S., Cav., 2 y., from May 30, 1879, M.
Hopkins, Surg. Maj. N., 18 mos., from Jan. 24, 1880, Bo.
Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 19, '79, Bo.
Howell, Capt. H., S.C., 18 mo., from March 10, 1879, B.
Humfrey, Lieut. Col. F. T., S.C., 1 y., fm. Feb. 13, '80, Bo.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. J. N., R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 12, '79, M.

Innes, Col. J. J. M'L., V.C., R.E., 18mo., fm. April 21, '79, B.

Jackson, Major G. D'A., Cav., 1 year, from Nov. 10, '79, B.
James, Capt. C., R.E., 18 months, from May 30, 1879, B.
Jameson, Surg. Maj. G. W., 260 d., from April 17, '80, B.
Jamieson, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 2 y., from March 5, '79, B.
Jamieson, Major L. F., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 28, '79, B.
Jeffreys, Lt. Col. W., R.E., 2 y., from March 1, '80, B.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., M.
Johnstone, Col. G. N., S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 5, 1878, M.

Keatinge, Col. R.H., V.C., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., fr. June 30, '78, Bo.
Ketchen, Major J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 23, '78, Bo.
Kiernander, Surg. W. C., 18 mo., from Jan. 13, '79, Bo.
King, Surg. W. G., 18 mo., from March 25, '79, M.
Kilgour, Major F., S.C., 20 mo., from Apl. 13, '79, M.
Killkelly, Surg. Major C. E., 2½ y., from April 29, 1878, B.
Knapp, Surg. Maj. W. F., 18 mo., from May 5, '79, Bo.
Knyvett, Major W. L. N., S.C., 18 mo., from Apl. 21, '79, M.

Lamb, Col. T., S.C., 1 y., from Oct. 31, '79, B.
Lambe, Capt. A. F., S.C., 22 mo., from Nov. 18, 1878, B.
Lambert, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., from June 22, '79, Bo.
Lane, Major C. T., S.C., 26 mo., from May 5, '79, B.
Laughton, Major D. W., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 1, '79, M.
Laughton, Major A. T., S.C., M.
Laugharne, Lieut. M., R.E., 18 mo., from April 16, '79 B.
Leggatt, Col. E. O., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 10, '79, M.
Lillingston, Major E. G., S.C., 1 y., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
Lindsay, Lieut. C. C., R.A., 1 y., from July 11, 1879, B.
Lindsay, Major A. F., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 4, '79, B.
Lloyd, Maj. R. M., S.C., 9 m., from April 8, '80, Bo.
Lovett, Maj. B., C.S.I., R.E., 1 y. 26d., fm. Sept. 19, '79, B.
Luard, Major C. H., R.E., 2 y., from Jan. 1, '80, B.
Lucas, Lieut. H. C. E., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 24, '79, Bo.
Ludlow, Maj. E. S., S.C., 21 mos., from Dec. 9, '78, M.
Lumsden, Col. Sir P. S., K.C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., f. Dec. 8, '79 B.
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Sutherland, Surg. Major P. W., 2 y., from Dec. 8, '79, B.
Swiney, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 14 mos., from July 25, '79, M.

Taylor, Capt. R. F., Inf., 2y., from July 18, '79 M
Taylor, Col. H. A., S.C., 2 years, from March 1, 1880, B.
Teed, Capt. T., S.C., 18 m., from Mar. 23, '80, Bo.
Temple, Lieut. H. M., S.C., 28 mo., from June 14, 1878, B.
Ternan, Lieut. A. G. B., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Thackeray, Major E. T., V.C., R.E., B.
Thomas, Capt. C. F., Inf., 2 years, from Nov. 20, 1879, B.
Thomas, Major G., S.C., 9 months, from Dec. 16, '79, M.
Thompson, Capt. W. O., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 6, '79, B.
Thorold, Surg. Maj. H. O., 18 m., from April 3, '80 Bo.
Thuillier, Major H. R., R.E., 2 y., from Nov, 17, '79, B.
Tierney, Col. E., R.A., B.
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Trotter, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Turner, Capt. S. C. R.E., 15 mo., from Mar. 31, '79, B.
Turton, Col. J. P., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 15, '80, B.

Unwin, Maj. W. H., S.C., 2 years, from March 17, 1879, B.

Van Someren, Capt. G. J., Inf., 2 y., fm. June, 13, '79, M.
Vertue, Major W., S.C., 2 years, from March 14, 1879, M.
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Walter, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 7, '79, Bo.
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Wilton, Capt. W. H. St. A., Inf., 2 y., from March 11, '79, M.
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Woodcock, Capt. H. F., Inf., 2 y., fm. Sept. 19, 1879, B.
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AND

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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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Notice is hereby given, that an Examination of Candidates for twenty-five appointments as Surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on August 9, 1880, and following days.

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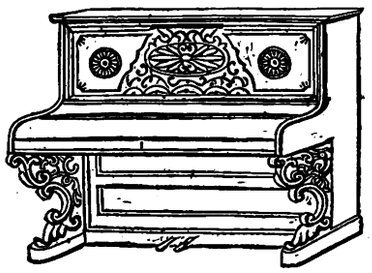
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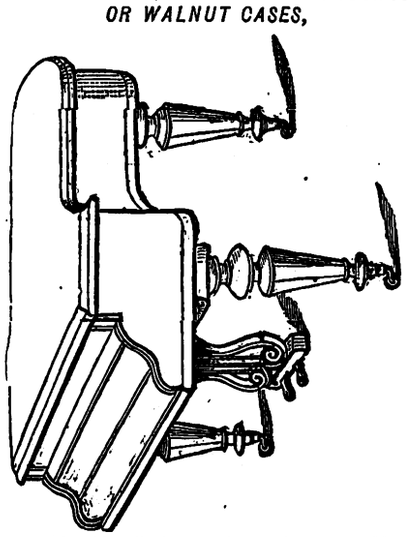
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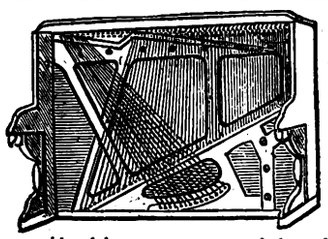


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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY

CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, bent that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

SEE

BURNABY'S RIDE TO KHIVA.

Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, May 8; Madras and Allahabad, May 6; Calcutta, May 5.

THE general reports on the season and prospects for the week ending April 27 are as follow:—Rain has continued in Bengal Proper, Orissa and Chota Nagpore, Assam, Burma, Madras, and the Southern Mahratta Country. The want of it is felt in parts of the Bengal Presidency, and in a few districts in the north of the Punjab. The outturn of the rabi harvest has been generally satisfactory; in Behar it is said to have been excellent. Preparations for kharif sowings are going on. Agricultural prospects and public health remain good.

THE health report for the same week is as follows:—Karachi: Small-pox in five and fever in six talukas; elsewhere public health good. Bengal: Cholera and small-pox in some places; fever in Rajshahye and Purneah, fatal. N.W.P. and Oudh: Slight fever prevails in Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, Bareilly; cholera in Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Purtabghur, decreasing in Fyzabad; otherwise good. Punjab: Health good; but in Rawul Pindi fever prevails. Central Provinces: Fever in Nagpur, small-pox in Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Hushangabad. British Burma: Small-pox in Pegu; twenty-two deaths in Rangoon; otherwise health good. Assam: Cholera in Dibrugarh. Cachar: Health good. Central India: Good; but fever in Gwalior. Rajputana: Health good.

WE have received the following telegram for publication from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, MAY 20.—Cabul news. Stewart reports all quiet in Kogar and Kohistan. Ghilzai chiefs lately in conference at Tezin have come to Cabul. General Roberts, whose force was at Hissarak on 18th, has destroyed Padshah Khan Ghilzai's forts. On 19th about two thousand Safis, making demonstration at Besud, were successfully cut off by force sent from Jellalabad. Enemy lost about fifty killed. Among British ten wounded only. From Kurrum reconnaissance to Ali Khel found roads, camping grounds, and buildings of last year in good order. Mirak Shah, who had been Governor of Hariob, being under influence of Padshah Khan, has been removed. Waziris gathered near our communications have been prevented coming within reach of our troops by frequent reconnaissances."

THE telegraphic news from Cabul reports that district is quiet. The Mustaufi Habibullah Khan, having been convicted of complicity with Mahomed Jan, has been arrested and deported to India. The Northern Ghilzais have proved moderate in their demands, requesting only the continuance of their revenue assignments. They profess themselves willing to submit to any Ameer, and undertake the responsibility for the Jellalabad main road. The mission Abdurrahman Khan was received with the greatest respect and attention in Turkestan. General Roberts' march through Logar has not been opposed. General Hills, late military governor of Cabul, has been appointed to the command of the Kandahar division.

THE Kandahar province is quiet, save for threatenings on the Ghilzai Kakar border. Some of the assailants of the Dubrai post have been hanged by the Wali. From Herat it has been reported that Ayoob Khan has recently terminated the quarrel between the Duranis and the Beloochees of Chakansur by marrying a daughter of their chief, Ibrahim Khan. He continues to declare his intention of attacking Kandahar. The harvest has commenced, and promises to be a good one throughout the irrigated districts.

A CABUL telegram says that "letters had been received there from the mission to the Sirdar Abdurrahman. The mission was received with every distinction. Three interviews have been held with the sirdar, and a report of what passed at them has reached the chief political officer in Cabul, but the formal letter in which the sirdar will reply to the communication of the British Government is still awaited. The sirdar's demeanour to the mission was frank and courteous, and he discusses business in a very sensible and practical way."

IT is stated that Lieutenant Cazalet, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, who commanded the Chappri post on the occasion of its being surprised by the Waziris, has been placed under arrest. The local and temporary rank of major general has been conferred on Brigadier Watson while commanding the Kuram field force.

As a result of incendiary preaching by Mollahs, the tribes near Jellalabad recently manifested a spirit of active hostility. Several attempts at robbery were made. On the 19th the Mohmands had the temerity to enter the Besud plain, opposite Jellalabad, and were immediately attacked by 600 infantry of the 5th and 12th Foot, two mountain guns, and one squadron of the Central India Horse, and were routed with loss. As the cavalry cut them off from the hills, a few desperate men shut themselves in a bastion of a ruined fort, which was speedily carried by Captain Kilgour, of the 5th Fusiliers. Col. Rowland was slightly wounded, and three privates of the 5th and 12th Foot and three men of the Central India Horse severely. Quiet has now been completely restored. On the 20th a force under General Gib found a large body of insurgents from various neighbouring tribes, chiefly Shinwarris, in a strong position at Mazeena, a village sixteen miles south of Jellalabad. They were promptly attacked, and suffered heavy loss before they could reach the shelter of the spurs of Sufed-koh. Our casualties were Lieut. Porteous, of the Royal Artillery, severely wounded; Captain Noyes, of the 14th Foot, slightly wounded; also a bombardier R.A., and a sepoy of the 32nd Pioneers. This force has returned to Pesh-Bolak, and all is now quiet.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs that in Calcutta no further news has been received regarding King Theebaw's reported illness. The latest authentic information from Mandalay, dated about the end of April, represents the people as being in a state of consternation. The priests had told the King that, in order to shield him from his enemies, it was necessary to do homage to the genii by performing the ceremony of Tsate—that is, burying men alive at the angles of the city. Thereupon the King ordered his nobles and retainers to furnish the necessary victims, who were requested to be priests, women, children, goats, fowls, and pigs, and a few victims of royal blood, in certain fixed numerical proportions. These proceedings naturally produced a panic. A proclamation was made to quiet the people's minds, but without success, as several cases of kidnapping had occurred; but the town afterwards became quieter, and the people again began to attend the lottery office. Mandalay was, as usual, full of rumours that the King was determined to go to war with the English. Theebaw was presiding nightly at feasts in the Palace and distributing money to the soldiers. A two days' water festival had occurred, in which the populace took special delight in drenching Europeans. Mention is also made of a further slaughter of members of the Royal Family and officials. The King is said to be certainly suffering from some mysterious disease, with which, and with a fear of his enemies within and without the kingdom, he may be contented with a renewal of the executions and the adoration of the genii. It is impossible to gauge the accuracy of the intelligence received from a town in the state that Mandalay is at present; but the general concurrence of the reports received cannot be altogether disregarded, and there is no reason to suppose that the situation is misrepresented in prevailing colour or general outline.

THE reading of Major General Biddulph's paper on "The March of the Quetta Column from the Indus to the Helmund River and Back," announced by the Royal United Service Institution for the 28th inst., is unavoidably deferred until Wednesday, June 16.

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THE Marquis of Ripon is expected to arrive at Bombay on June 1. He will remain there until the 5th, and will arrive at Simla about the 9th. Lord Lytton will then remove to Snowdon, General Roberts' house, and will remain there in privacy till the rains will have set in, probably leaving Bombay about the end of June.

A COMMUNICATION from the Press Commissioner, dated Simla, May 5, states that before the late general election his Excellency Lord Lytton made a request to Lord Beaconsfield that, in the event of the Ministry resigning office, his resignation of the Viceroyalty of India might be tendered to the Queen-Empress together with that of the Ministers then in office. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify to the Earl of Lytton that she has accepted his resignation and has appointed the Marquis of Ripon to succeed him. The Secretary of State for India has further informed the Viceroy that the Queen wishes him to await the arrival of Lord Ripon, who will leave England on the 4th inst., arriving at Bombay by P. and O. steamer on June 1. His Excellency the Earl of Lytton will therefore receive the new Viceroy at Simla, probably about June 6 or 7, and, after transferring the Viceroyalty, will remain in the hills till the rains have broken in the plains. His lordship will then proceed with his family to Bombay, and embark for England in one of her Majesty's ships, which will be placed at his disposal by the Admiralty.

THE *Standard* says that it is understood that Sir John Strachey, the Finance Minister of India, is about to resign his post and return to England.

IT has transpired, says a Bombay journal, that the correspondence recently discovered in Cashmere emanated from Cabul, not from St. Petersburg. It commenced with a discussion as to the Gilghit.

MAJOR G. S. WHITE, 92nd Highlanders, who has been appointed Military Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon, is, it is stated, about to be promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy and created a Companion of the Bath in recognition of his distinguished services whilst employed with his regiment before Cabul, and more recently in organising the mounted infantry of Sir Francis Roberts' force.

THE Persian Consul at Djedda having insulted the British Consul at that place, Earl Granville (says a telegram from Constantinople) instructed Sir Henry Layard to inform Moshin Khan, the Persian Minister at that Court, that the British Government had made representations on the subject to the Government of the Shah, and that consequently the Persian Consul at Djedda had been suspended pending an inquiry into the circumstances by an Anglo-Persian Committee.

THE trade and navigation returns for 1879-80 show a decided improvement on the previous year. Excluding the Government and private transactions in treasure, there is an increase in merchandise of about nine millions and a half. Both the export and import trade and all the provinces share in the increase.

AT the Sydney Exhibition, Messrs. Watson and Co., of Bombay, received third degree of merit for native pottery; the Muir and Elgin Mills respectively a third and fourth degree of merit for cottons and drills; the Calcutta jute mills, a fourth degree; the Government of Madras two awards for mats; and the Government of the North West Provinces five prizes for carpets, shawls, and fabrics.

THE deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 24th April numbered 170, giving a death rate of 20·6 per 1,000 per annum. The same week in Madras the number of deaths was 305, being a rate of 39·9 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay in the week ending the 27th April there were 505 deaths, a death rate of 39·05 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Allahabad correspondent of the *Times of India* states, on the authority of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that £1,250,000 have disappeared from the balances of the Punjab treasury, and that there is no record whatever to show how the money has been spent. "Coming upon the heels of the announcement that Sir John Strachey had made an error of £3,000,000 in one item of expenditure, this is calculated to excite most uncomfortable feelings in the mind of every one at all interested in the welfare of India."

AMONG other extraordinary manifestations of pleasure manifested by Indian vernacular papers over the change of Government, the *Brahmo Public Opinion* came out with a red border, and the *Amrita Bazaar Patriha* says, "one at least burst into tears of joy and relief when he read that the Queen had been advised to send for Mr. Gladstone."

THE Brahmo Somaj organ, the *Mirror*, has an article about the new Viceroy, in which it seriously makes the following suggestions for the guidance of Lord Ripon:—"A domestic chaplain should always be with the Viceroy and try by daily ministrations to give him Christian counsel. 2. The meetings of the Governor General's Council should always open with prayer to be offered by the above chaplain. 3. No appointment, civil or military, should be made except with the sanction of the bishop of the diocese. 4. Claims to promotion should be regulated by periodical examinations, in which both ability and character should be tested. 5. The Sermon on the Mount should form one of the subjects of examination, and the examiners should be appointed by the bishop of the diocese. Christian England, wilt thou hesitate to adopt these suggestions? We pause for a reply." However well intentioned our contemporary's suggestions may be we are afraid Christian England will hesitate to adopt them.

AMONG the subscribers to the Lawrence Memorial Fund are the H.H. Maharaja Tiree, G.C.S.I., of Benares, who has contributed £100, Raja Shiva Pershad, and Raja Sheoraj Singh, C.S.I., of Kashupore. Sir W. Muir, referring to the expressions of admiration for Lord Lawrence, contained in letters accompanying the donations, observes that "it is gratifying to find that the noblemen of Upper India (unconnected with his old Province, the Punjab) retain so lively and grateful a remembrance of the great and good man whose name we all desire worthily to commemorate."

THE Duke of Cambridge sent a telegram to Sir Donald Stewart congratulating him on his victory of the 19th ultimo and the capture of Ghazni.

REFERRING to the report that the Horse Guards have protested against the rank of lieutenant general being conferred on Sir Frederick Roberts, in contravention of orders, such rank only being given after Royal sanction and approval, a contemporary says:—"On Nov. 11 last the Governor General in Council, by a special order, conferred on Major General Sir F. S. Roberts the local rank of lieutenant general. The reason at the time was presumed to be that public inconvenience was caused by the commands of Major Generals Roberts and Bright being independent of each other. One head was wanted, and the Viceroy did not wish Major General Bright to be that head, to which position he had a first claim, as he was senior as a major general to Roberts. It was also understood that the Viceroy opposed another solution of the difficulty, which was that proposed by General Sir F. Haines, that he himself should assume the command. The Viceroy, therefore, conferred local superior rank on Major General Roberts, and his power to do so is disputed by the Horse Guards. An important principle is involved, as, if the Viceroy has power to confer local rank in India, he can, at his discretion or indiscretion, supersede any officer appointed by her Majesty at home."

LETTERS from the Ghazni Field Force (says the *Pioneer*) amply confirm the impression already drawn from telegrams—that Sir Donald Stewart's action near Mushaki was the sharpest fight we had had with the enemy since the war began. The Ghazis, from their position on the low ridges in front, charged down with such determination and in such splendid style that it needed all the skill of our officers and the courage of our men to keep them off. What would have happened had Sir Donald Stewar

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been attacked by the whole body, of which the 9,000 were only an advanced guard, must be left to the imagination. The 2nd Sikh Infantry behaved splendidly, and after all was over Colonel Boswell was highly complimented by the general. Lieutenant Stuart, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, had a sword-cut in his wrist. Lieut. Young had six sword-cuts and two shot wounds. Captain Broome's horse was cut down by a sword-cut which pierced his head down to the brain.

THE Indian papers contain a long memorandum by Sir P. Haines on the report of the Army Commission, which will, says the Calcutta paper, go far to restore the public confidence in the ability and professional eminence of the Commander in Chief. His Excellency declares himself to be opposed to most of the general principles advocated in the report, and especially to the proposed mode of dealing with the Madras Army, which he considers the great reserve of India. He affirms that if every existing cadre were completed to the war strength suggested there would not be a man too many, and he does not anticipate the possibility of safely reducing the number of regiments. His Excellency points out that the increase in the cost of the army in the last ten years only amounts to £193,000, which sum astonishes by its smallness, and he deprecates further savings being sought for in a reduction of commands staffs.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* notices the fact that the late General Ballard was the first mover in the attempt to remedy the condition of the factory operatives two or three years before the Factory Bill was drafted. He is dead. Mr. Hope returns to England, and the Act appears to be shelved. Another writer adds:—

"India and Italy are the only two countries where cotton factories exist in which there is not some sort of Act for the protection of the operatives. The hours now worked by the Bombay mills are from 5.20 a.m. to 6.40 p.m., with a half hour's rest in the middle of the day. To judge of the effect of such a long day's toil upon the operatives, you have only to see them leave the mill just before dark, to reach home, eat their food, obtain a few hours' sleep, to return to work next morning at daybreak. Compare their hours of work with those of the G.I.P. Railway fitters, who were out on strike a short time since, and you will at once see what the cotton mill operatives have to endure."

We hope that some of the members of both Houses who concern themselves with Indian affairs will push this reform on, which may interest them as much as Indian representation.

UNDER the heading "Then and Now" a Madras paper quotes the following from a minute addressed on Jan. 27, 1747, by the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company to the Governor in Council at Fort St. David:—

". . . We strictly forbid your suffering any Romish Church within our bounds, or any of their priests to dwell among you, or that religion to be openly professed; and in case any Papists have crept into places of trust in our service they must be immediately dismissed."

EXCITEMENT has been occasioned at Portsmouth by the receipt of intelligence that the Indian Army Commission have made a recommendation as to the conveyance of military reliefs between England and India which would involve the abolition of the troopship service. The proposal is to enter into contracts with large steam companies plying between England and Indian ports to convey troops to the nearest port to the locality in which they are to be quartered.

THE fifth annual exhibition of paintings on china by lady amateurs is now open. Messrs. Howell and James have had the honour of submitting to the Prince and Princess of Wales some of the prize works from among the beautiful ceramic pictures that are on exhibition.

THE amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 29th April, 1880, was Rs.59,16,314-8-1.

THE Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, who have just issued the report of the valuable papers read at the conference held in London last August, announce that their next meeting will take place at Berne, on August 24, when international commercial questions, principally relating to negotiable securities and banking laws, will be considered.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of the week:—Lieut. C. G. B. Saunders, 10th Hussars, Dr. Fennelly, R.E., Bishop of Madras, Capt. M'Hatten (Bengal).

FROM a comparative statement of the traffic on Indian railways, published by the Public Works Department, it appears that the total earnings of all railways during the year 1879 was £11,231,886. This is £784,195 more than the total earnings of 1878. Taking the average receipt per week per mile open as the test, the main line of the East Indian has done the best, and heads the list with £54·1; next—although £3·4 worse than last year—comes the Eastern Bengal with £46·2. The Sindia Southern section is last on the list with £1·6. Of the greater railways the Great Indian Peninsula has earned £4·3, the Oudh and Rohilkund £1·1, per mile less than last year. The Madras Railway has earned neither less nor more, while all the other railways have increased their earnings. The Sind-Punjab shows the greatest increase, being £6·2 per mile better than it was last year. This, of course, is due to the Afghan war. Among the State railways—as is to be expected—the Punjab Northern shows best. Its average receipts per week per mile had advanced from £17 in 1878 to £34·5 in 1879. The Indus Valley, too, shows a very marked increase, due to abnormal circumstances. The Wardha Valley Railway has done well, having advanced from £5·6 to £11. The Rangoon and Irrawaddy earned about the same as last year, while the Amraoti, Khamgaon, and Nizam's State Railways have each earned less in 1879 than 1878. The earnings during the first, second, and fourth quarters of the year are nearly equal, the first quarter being a shade better than the other two. The decrease of earnings in the third quarter of the year, when compared with others, is very marked.

AN important item of Oxford news is that, among various decrees which will be submitted to Convocation on June 1 is one for granting a site for the Indian Institute, the creation of which has been due to the exertions of Professor Monier Williams. The proposed site is on the south side of the Parks, opposite a projected road which is to be opened into Holywell-street.

THE Government of Ceylon, up to April 17, had realised Rs.153,000 by the pearl fishery off the island.

THE subscriptions in Calcutta towards the Irish Famine Fund by the last return are shown to be Rs.89,979-5-0. In Bombay the subscriptions have reached Rs.81,098.

THE Government of India has ordered that the proposed telegraph line from Kandahar to Khelat-i-Ghilzai is not to be constructed.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE DEFENCE FUND.

THE committee of the fund as now constituted consists of the following gentlemen:—James Cowan, Esq., M.P. for Edinburgh, 100, St. George's-square, S.W., President; Deputy Surgeon General J. Irving, 2, Culverden-colonnade, Tunbridge Wells; Surgeon General R. Cockburn, 42, Leamington-road-villas, Westbourne-park, W.; J. P. Irvine, Esq., M.D., physician, Charing-cross Hospital, London; Deputy Surgeon General J. Ewart, M.D., Montpelier Hall, Brighton; D. E. Seton, Esq., M.D., 12, Thurlow-place, South Kensington, S.W.; Surgeon Major S. B. Partridge, Thicket-lodge, Anerley, S.E.; Surgeon Major F. N. Macnamara, M.D., 12, Palace-gardens-terrace S.W.; Surgeon Major R. Moir, M.D., 62, South-street, St. Andrews, Fifeshire; F. Gordon Brown, Esq., surgeon, 16 Finsbury-circus, E.C. The formation of the committee has enabled Mr. Alexander Lawrie, who from the commencement of the movement acted as honorary treasurer, to resign his post. The secretary's letter, formally accepting his resignation, expresses the feeling of the committee in these words:—"I am further directed by the committee to say that they are greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have so kindly taken on their

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behalf in the preliminary organisation of the fund, and they have only to regret that circumstances obliged them to draw for so long a time on your good nature, as it was impossible for them to form a responsible committee before now." The balance-sheet shows receipts of £123 9s., exclusive of funds not yet remitted from the Indian branches of the Agra Bank, and the balance in hand is £68 15s. 11d.

LOYALTY OF A MAHARAJA.

THE Maharaja of Ulwar (who intends to visit England shortly) has given another illustration of his loyalty to the British Raj. Writing to the Foreign Secretary, he says :—

"My dear Mr. Lyall,—Considering the safety and peace we enjoy under the British Government, and having regard to the fact that the war in Afghanistan is undertaken only for the protection of the Empire, I believe we, native chiefs, as its feudatories, are bound to render such assistance as lies in our power. I have therefore ventured to telegraph to you again yesterday that I am willing to defray all the expenses of maintaining a regiment of native infantry of the British Indian army so long as this second war in Afghanistan lasts, and I trust you will kindly submit my proposal to his Excellency the Viceroy. To show my sincere loyalty and appreciation of the blessings we enjoy, I am further willing to volunteer my personal services should there be an occasion. Trusting you are enjoying good health.—I am, &c., "MANGUL SINGH."

Mr. Lyall replied as follows:—

"My dear Maharaja,—I have received your telegram and letter, in which you so loyally and liberally offered to defray the expenses of maintaining a regiment of native infantry during the present operations in Afghanistan, and I have taken the Viceroy's wishes on the subject. I am authorised to acknowledge cordially, on the part of the Government of India, this expression of your readiness and of your desire to co-operate with the army of the Indian Empire, and I am to say that your offer will be borne in mind. His Excellency the Viceroy appreciates very much your volunteering for personal services should the occasion arise."

In the first campaign of the Afghan war his Highness offered to place his troops and elephants and camels at the disposal of the British Government, who accepted the loan of 200 of his camels, since maintained at the front at the expense of the Maharaja. It will also be remembered that when the Indian contingent was ordered to be despatched to Malta the Maharaja offered a portion of his troops for service in or out of India, to be maintained there at his own cost.

CYPRUS.—A blue-book of 350 pages, just issued, contains the report on this island by her Majesty's High Commissioner for the year 1879. Major General Biddulph states that the currency has now been put on a satisfactory footing; and, owing to the measures taken, in a very short time it "will consist entirely of English pounds, shillings, and piastres, the two latter maintaining their standard value without difficulty." The military exemption tax has been extended to Mussulmans in lieu of the military service to which they were before liable; it has also been reduced in amount, and the limit of age has been fixed between eighteen and sixty, instead of fifteen and seventy. The tax is now 2s. 6d. a head, instead of being nominally 4s. 7d. and really more; and the High Commissioner reports that the reduced amount is cheerfully paid by both Mahomedans and Christians.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THOUGHTS OF A TOURIST.*

WE do not know if Mr. Falk will admit the appropriateness of this title, which expresses to our thinking the character of his little work. A tour through India, Burma, and the Straits condensed into seventy-two pages is at first sight a startling, not to say repellent, object. But without tormenting the reader with twaddle, Mr. Falk has given in a plain but easy style, which needs not the apology that, as a merchant, he is not a bookman, the shrewd opinions and the clear-cut impressions that he brought back with him from his tour. He thinks that the trip to Bombay not only could but ought to be done in fourteen days, and that it would be an immense advantage to England and India if the additional light let in by ocular demonstration could banish the quacks of Indian debate, who trade on mythical hearsay. Among them he makes no secret of including the pessimists, both as to the soil and wealth of India. He has very pronounced opinions as to the Mussulmans, the hereditary scourge of humanity; in his own words—"In India we hold them in check, but that is all; convert them to real habits of peace we never shall; and we shall never be able to relax our guard. The expense of these frontier wars is a necessary charge on the Indian revenue and it ought always to be borne in mind by the Finance Minister. To talk of exhaustion of resources and inability to bear further taxation is, in my humble opinion, betraying either great ignorance of the country or singular want of enterprise in the financiers who propound such doctrines." These are the words of the President of the Northwich Chamber of Commerce, who regarded the country with a hasty glance indeed, but with the glance of a man of business. He had a special purpose connected with his official capacity—viz., to study the question of salt in India, and the result of his observations are embodied in a report which forms an appendix to the tour itself and deserves careful study. It of course is written from the point of view of the English exporter, and hits the blot of the incidence of a pound sterling per ton in favour of Sambhur to the detriment of English salt, as effected by the last budget but one, and unaltered save by a vague promise in the recent financial statement. The whole report is almost too succinct and yet too full for notice in a review.

* "A Winter Tour through India, Burma, and the Straits." H. E. FALK. London: Longmans and Co.

THE TURKISH GENDARMERIE.*

IN a pamphlet just published relating to this subject the grievances and wrongs of the English officers, to whom the task of organising an efficient gendarmerie was three years ago entrusted by the Sultan, are told with clearness and vigour by Col. Coope. The immediate motive which has induced the author to publish this unvarnished account is to defend his brother officers and himself against anonymous misrepresentation and misstatements which appeared in a recent article in a magazine of old and high standing. It is not in such pages that we should expect to have found a slur cast on the handful of able and experienced officers who have been striving to make bricks without straw, to build up the promised structure of internal Turkish reform. Among the various projects for the improvement of Turkey there were none that promised better, hardly any that have been rendered more abortive by the obstructionist party among the pashas. The English officers have been at once thwarted by official intrigues and opposition, and have also been unjustly charged with the non-accomplishment of work which the Turks themselves have rendered it impossible for them to do.

* "The History of the Imperial Ottoman Gendarmerie." By Col. W. I. COOPE. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

WE have received a specimen copy of the precis of "Official Papers" about to be issued as a monthly publication by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. We have reason to know that the sample of the work has met with wide approval among journalists. As a handy work of reference, and a means of saving time and labour, it will be highly appreciated. The arrangement should include not only what is obviously certain to be supplied—viz., careful and copious indices of subjects, but also a means of referring rapidly to the general heads, as well as the special titles, under which Blue-books may be classified. We fear that a system of pagination, which would enable the various subjects, such as India, Turkey, Sanitary, Police, &c., to be bound in separate volumes, is utopian; although we have heard it suggested as the nearest approach to perfectibility which it is possible to hope for in a handy guide to Blue-books.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SURPLUS ASSETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The East Indian Railway Company having been transferred to the Government the surplus assets of the company are about to be divided. Such surplus assets amount to the large sum of £108,480, arising from unclaimed dividends, interest on investment thereof, &c. Of this amount it is proposed to appropriate £34,160 to the late chairman in commutation of his annuity; £15,000 to the present chairman for extraordinary services; a portion thereof to the present proprietors; and a further portion towards charitable objects.

It seems only fair that before the final division of these surplus funds takes place every possible effort should be made to trace the representatives of deceased shareholders entitled to participate therein. When the Thames Tunnel Company was dissolved advertisements were inserted in the leading newspapers giving the names and addresses of the shareholders, and the amounts due to their representatives. The result was that more than two-thirds of such surplus assets was claimed.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD PRESTON,

Author of "Unclaimed Money."

1, Great College-street, Westminster, May 24.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Board of Oriental Studies have appointed the following subjects for the previous examination of 1881 for natives of India, who are allowed to substitute Sanskrit or Arabic for Greek :—Sanskrit: The Story of Nala, Books xiv., xxvi.; Sakuntala, Acts iv., v. Arabic: The Koran, Sur. 6, 17, 18, 36, 39; Wright's Arabic Reading Book, pp. 35-81.

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SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE MYSOR COFFEE PLANTER.

THE Mysor coffee planter's position at the present moment is not altogether an enviable one. He is to be made over to the native raj without a permanent title to the land on which he has spent much time and capital. All planters, whether European or native, who have cultivated coffee on what has, unfortunately —for the name has undoubtedly given rise to erroneous ideas— been called the European system, are placed practically in a worse position than other agriculturists of Mysor. There is no doubt that, as a rule, Europeans only have adopted the European system. Here and there one sees an estate owned by a native worked on the higher system, but the number of such is very few. The nervous dread—sure sign of weak administration—of being charged with class partiality has been partly the cause why a class which contains a majority of Europeans has not had meted out to it that justice which its circumstances would warrant. The native and European system of growing coffee are radically different. Under the one system we have much capital sunk in preparing the garden, with a large yearly expenditure, giving employment to many hands. Under the other, neither the owner nor his neighbours profits by coffee, and yet the Government place both on an equal footing as to a lease. It is true that the greater number of estates were opened out by Europeans under the belief that, eventually, when the country became as everyone expected it would one day, British territory, the Mysor planters would get as good a title to his estate as other planters in other parts of the empire. Legally, the planters may have no claim to a better title than his neighbour. But it is a poor administration that views its duties in a legal light only. Ever since it was known that the decision of resuscitating the native raj had been arrived at the planters have agitated for a permanent title. As a general survey of Mysor was being made, it was considered more desirable to let the question stand over till the eastern face of the western ghats, where the coffee estates are situated, was, in the ordinary course of things, surveyed. Information as to the exact area and boundaries of each state would then be available. This has lately been done; but the planter finds he is to have no permanent title. In common with all ordinary ryots, he holds his estate at a fixed period of thirty years' annual rent. At the end of that time he is liable to have his rent enhanced. It is this uncertainty as to the future which not only depreciates the present value of the property, but is a strong bar to sinking money for permanent improvement of the land. While the country was under British administration the planter felt sure of fair play; and if the absence of a title-deed prevented his mortgaging his estate, why he could still borrow enough on the coming crop to carry on the war. But who can foretell what may happen under a native raj. In finally making over the country to the Maharaja, there would be nothing unseemly in our insisting that all coffee planters, who, by adopting the European system of cultivation had sunk capital in the land, should, by the granting of a permanent title-deed, be placed in a position of security. If the granting of a permanent title-deed in the neighbouring state of Coorg is good for both planter and State, it is difficult to understand why it is not considered equally beneficial in Mysor.—*Pioneer.*

THE TROOPSHIP SERVICE.

IT is believed that the members of the Indian Army Commission have made a most sensible suggestion as to the conveyance of troops to and from England to India in the ordinary course of relief. If the home authorities agree to it, it will involve the total abolition of the troopship service. The proposal is to enter into contracts with the large steam companies plying between England and the principal Indian ports for a term of years to convey the troops at a fixed rate per head to the nearest port to the locality in which the troops are to be quartered. Thus relief intended for the Madras Presidency would be landed at Madras, those for Burma at Rangoon, and troops intended for Sind, Kandahar, and Punjab, at Karachi. The average cost per soldier by H.M.'s troopships is about £20, and it is pretty certain that private companies would do the same work at a considerably cheaper rate. The present system of landing all troops at Bombay, hurrying them through this city to Deolalie, and then dispatching them by railway to all parts of India is necessarily an expensive, and, we might add, an absurd one. It is notorious that conveyance by water is infinitely cheaper than transport by railway, and as the railway and land journeys would, by the adoption of this proposal, be considerably shortened, it is obvious there must be a proportionately large saving of expenditure. Even if the first part of the commissioner's recommendations—namely, the abandonment of the present troopship service, be not adopted, it would seem to be a very sensible arrangement, if the reliefs and drafts for India could be so dispatched that only those intended for Sind, the Punjab, and Baluchistan could be sent by special steamers to Karachi, and those for Burma and Madras direct to the most convenient ports in those parts of the country. There can be no reason why the troops for Bengal and the North West Provinces and Central Provinces should be first sent out, and those intended for other parts of India dispatched in batches with special reference to the places to which they are intended to be forwarded. The abandonment of the H.M.'s troopships as a medium of transport will of course be very strongly resisted by the Admiralty, for the result would throw upon their hands a number of officers and men now employed on these troopships who will have to be provided for or placed upon half pay, and the abolition of what is considered a very popular service would naturally cause a good deal of heartburning and discontent in the Royal Navy.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BURMA.

THE loathsome proceedings of the King of Burma are measures of brutality for which the British Government of India cannot hold itself in any way responsible; and yet, when one hears of young women put to death as sacrifices because of the King's illness one cannot but remember how narrowly this Government missed the opportunity of imposing the rule of civilisation on the territory which, as events actually fell out, has been left in the power of its native savages. Since the withdrawal of the British Resident information from Mandalay is uncertain and irregular; but enough has been received to show that something like a panic reigns in parts of the country, on account of the seizure of girls considered appropriate for sacrifice. This might have been prevented if the Government of India had not been restrained from active intervention in Burma, at the time war seemed imminent, by the state of politics at home. Of course it may be argued that the barbarous state of Burma is no more our business than that of any other Asiatic State in a low condition of development; but we have had so much to do with Burma in one way and another that one cannot remain quite indifferent to public scandals of which that country is the scene. Perhaps the Government of India may have enough on its hands for the moment, but it certainly ought to be recognised that sooner or later the question of Burma should be seriously taken up. Meanwhile the embassy which the King sent forward, in the hope that it might be the instrument of re-establishing friendly relations with British India, still remains at our frontier town, Thayetmyo. It has been told to go, but it begs for a little longer toleration, pretending that it has further communications of interest to make, that it is expecting fresh instructions from Mandalay, and so on. All this is probably an empty pretence; but so far the embassy has not absolutely been kicked out of British territory, and thus holds on. Little or nothing is to be expected from its proposals; but its urgency and anxiety to negotiate is evidence of the King's nervousness in presence of the diplomatic isolation to which his misconduct has condemned his country. It would take very little, probably, to precipitate a revolution, though this would do no permanent good unless the British authorities were free to intervene in the next settlement of Burman politics with a very firm hand.—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE SHANS.—It would be interesting to know the real reason for the decline in Shan immigration from Bhamo. When steamers first ran to this distant spot they used to return always with thirty or forty Shan immigrants, and often over a hundred. The last steamer, the *Okpho*, seems to have brought down only eight deck passengers. Are the gambling attractions of Mandalay so great that the Shans make a halt there, or is the treatment they receive in this province not so good as they expected? The Shans are a hardworking race, and perhaps next to Chinese who, however, generally take to some trade in a town, the best settlers we could get in British Burma. More liberal grants of waste land, of which there are millions of acres of land available, would attract vast numbers of the inhabitants of Upper Burma, and give this province the population it so badly wants.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

MEMORANDUM BY THE HEALTH OFFICER OF CALCUTTA.—The number of births registered in March was 591 against 501 in the preceding month. It also exceeded the corresponding monthly figures of the preceding decade with the exception of that of 1878. This increase is observable in births amongst all classes of the community, and it is principally due to the detection and subsequent registration of many unregistered births on comparing the returns of the nuisance inspectors with those of the police thannahs. The average of the last ten years was 449. There were 1,042 deaths registered against 1,032 in the preceding month, giving a ratio of 29·1 against 28·8 per 1,000 of population per annum. Although the number exceeds the decennial average by 24, it is considerably less than the corresponding figures of the two preceding years—by 578 and 146 respectively. This marked diminition is observable amongst the first three principal causes of deaths, and is shared by all races except "other classes." With the exception of two years (1871 and 1872) of the past decade, cholera shows a considerable decline. It was fatal to ninety persons against 114 in the preceding month, and less by 109 than the decennial average.

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From smallpox there were only thirty deaths against 287 and 212 of 1878 and 1879—less than half of the mean of the past decade. From fevers there were 324 deaths, a number considerably less than those of the corresponding months of the two preceding years, and also below that of the preceding month, but it exceeds the decennial average by three. The deaths caused by the "new disease" (acute œdema, or beri-beri) in the month under review were less than half the number registered in February. There were 112 deaths from bowel complaints. The number exceeds those in all the corresponding months of the decade, excepting those for 1876 and 1878, and is higher than the average by six. Deaths from "other causes" show a figure above those of the corresponding periods for the last ten years, and also exceed the decennial average by 173. The increase is attributable to the large proportion of infant deaths amongst all races. Infant mortality, reckoned on estimated births, was 344·6, against 294·2 in the preceding month per 1,000 of population per annum. Among the different races the rates were as follows:—Hindoos, 327·9; Mahomedans, 415·2; mixed races, 404; and "non-Asiatics," 59·2. There was no infant death amongst "other classes."—*Indian Daily News.*

CATTLE FAIR AT UMRITSUR.—The Umritsur cattle fair has been unusually successful. Of 52,415 animals presented for sale no less than 37,376 were disposed of for a sum of Rs.6,20,432. We give below the result:—

	Exhibited.	Sold.	Average price. Rs. A. P.
Bullocks	8,729	3,943	14 13 6
Cows	7,267	7,023	9 2 5
Male buffaloes	15,918	10,000	11 10 4
Female buffaloes ...	14,868	12,398	18 14 6
Loading camels ...	1,019	836	54 13 6
Horses	1,054	529	102 10 9
Ponies	1,013	944	19 2 3
Mules	367	221	75 13 5

The prices realised for cattle are less than the average prices obtaining in Bengal.—*Ibid.*

BETHUNE GIRLS' SCHOOL.—We hear that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has agreed with the director of public instruction in thinking that there would be no objection to the admission to the college classes of the Bethune girls' school of girls who are not Hindus by nationality, but that this should not be extended to the admission of such girls to the school classes. It has also been ruled that no girl should be admitted to the college classes who has not passed the entrance examination, and who is not prepared to read for the F.A. examination.—*Ibid.*

RECRUITS FOR THE POLICE FORCE.—Difficulties having recently been experienced in procuring recruits for the police force in certain districts in Bengal, in consequence of the rise in the rates of wages, the Government of Bengal has sanctioned an additional grant of Rs.10,000 a year, to increase the pay of constables in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, and Midnapore, as recommended by the inspector general of police, Lower Provinces.—*Ibid.*

THE OLD MOUNTAINEER.—Mr. F. Wilson, of Mussoorie—mountaineer—with his two sons, proceeds to England. Mr. Wilson will be away for six months. Before leaving, Mr. C. Wilson presented a silver cup to be competed for by the Mussoorie Volunteers. The latter, not to be outdone, gave Mr. F. Wilson and his sons a dinner, which came off on April 21, and was followed by a dance.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE EMIGRATION RETURNS.—The emigration returns from Calcutta for the month of February show that 1,159 male and 586 female emigrants left the port for the following colonies:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Demerara	305	187	492
Jamaica	257	113	370
St. Vincent	139	74	213
French West India colonies ...	458	212	670

Of the total numbers, 1,021, consisting of 689 men and 332 women, were between 20 and 30 years of age; 35 boys and 33 girls were under 2, and there were 112 boys and 79 girls between the ages of 10 and 2. Above 10 and under 20, there were 255 youths and 124 girls. There were only 2 men above 40 years of age. There was one Christian emigrant. Divided according to religion, there were:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Hindoos	938	431	1,369
Mahommedans	220	155	375
Christian...	1	—	1
Total	1,159	586	1,745

The proportion between the sexes was fairly kept up. Looking to the provinces which supplied the emigrants, we find the North West Provinces first, with 1,054; Behar second, with 394; and Oude third, with 185; Central India sent 51; Nepaul, 23; Madras and Bombay only contributed 12, and the Punjab 26; Western Bengal sent four emigrants, whilst Orissa and Central Bengal sent only two each, and Eastern Bengal only one man. If the North West Provinces and Oude be taken together, then the territories under Sir George Couper contributed a total of 1,230 emigrants out of the whole number of 1,745.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE NAGRI CHARACTER.—The question of the adoption of the Nagri and Kaithi character in the place of Persian in the courts and offices of Behar, which has been for many years under discussion, has at last been finally settled by the Lieutenant Governor. In a resolution lately published, his Honour directs that the Nagri or Kaithi character shall be exclusively used from the 1st January, 1881, throughout the Patna Division, and in such districts of the Bhagalpur Division as may hereafter be notified, and that the issue from the courts, or the reception by the courts, of any document in the Persian character, except as exhibits, shall be absolutely forbidden. Pending further inquiry, those orders will not for the present be enforced in the Chutia Nagpur Division. Police officers and amlah are also warned that, if they cannot read and write the Nagri character by the above date, they will have to make room for those who can.—*Times of India.*

THE RANGOON GARRISON.—We hear that the wing of her Majesty's 54th Regiment now in Rangoon has been ordered to embark for Calcutta, provided the major general in command of the division consents to its departure. It is no doubt prejudicial to the interests of a regiment to be split up into different detachments, to say nothing of the expense entailed thereby; but as the political horizon in Burma is still very hazy it would be scarcely wise to denude the European garrison, which is hardly more than at its nominal strength of 700 or 800 men, of the 200 or 300 which now composes, we believe, the effective strength of the 54th wing.—*Statesman.*

SUDDEN DEATH AT BARRACKPORE.—We learn that Hon. Captain M'Hatten, an old and much respected inhabitant of that station, when paying a visit to his neighbour, Mr. N. W. Mackenzie, of Calcutta, was in the middle of a conversation suddenly seized with a fit and fell forward insensible. He never recovered consciousness and succumbed during the night. The cause of death is supposed to have been heat apoplexy.—*Ibid.*

BENARES.—The absurd reports that cholera and other epidemics were "raging" in and about the city of Benares, which, we believe, prevented his Excellency the Viceroy paying the place a visit on his way to Simla, are, we are glad to hear, without foundation. Some cases of both cholera and small-pox have occurred, but no large and crowded Indian city like Benares could be totally exempt from them at this season of the year.—*Indian Herald.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The *Punjab Gazette* contains Sir Robert Egerton's resolution on the future working of the civil medical department, under Dr. Townsend, the first of the new order of provincial surgeon general. Dr. Townsend is invested with the control of all hospitals, including the Mayo Hospital of Lahore; dispensaries; and lunatic asylum; as also with the supervision of the Lahore Medical School. The medical staff of the province, as also the deputy surgeon generalship of the frontier, are also placed under his direction; and he is to be the adviser of the Government upon all matters connected with civil medical administration.—*Times of India.*

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Ranikhet at 5-30 p.m., on April 14. Some walls were cracked, but no serious damage was done.—*Ibid.*

FIRE AT GARDEN REACH.—On 30th April a fire broke out in the centre flat of the three-storied cotton spinning mill belonging to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Company. This flat contained all the machinery, which was composed of several thousand spindles. These spindles appear to be lubricated, not with the ordinary sort of oil, but an inflammable mixture, the greater portion of which consists of kerosine oil. It appears that the machinery got clogged with this mixture, which ignited through friction, the result being the total destruction of fourteen sets of spindles. The whole building would undoubtedly have been gutted had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by the French mail steamer Meinam, lying, luckily, opposite the building, which, immediately on receiving the alarm, played on the burning mass with her force pumps. The property destroyed is valued at Rs.40,000.—*Times of India.*

SHARK-BITE.—Sharks have become a great nuisance to the natives of South Barrackpore. It was only the other day at Sookchar a lady died from shark-bite. Two more accidents from the same cause have been reported from Panihatty. The nephew of Baboo Umbica Churn Banerjee, while bathing in the river with several other boys, was so severely bitten by a shark that he died almost immediately; and shortly afterwards another person was reported to have been bitten, and Assistant Surgeons Brojonath Karfarma and Mahendranath Gangooly hastened to the spot and dressed the wound.—*Englishman.*

NEW RACE STAND.—On the recommendation of the Commander in Chief the Governor General in Council has granted permission to the Calcutta Turf Club to erect a new Race Stand on the south of the Racecourse and the Maidan, on an engagement by the stewards that the building shall be so constructed as to be capable of being taken to pieces, and altogether removed within a week, whenever so ordered; also to use the strip of land between the road and Tolly's Nullah for the erection of temporary training stables of mats and thatch, to be annually removed in February.—*Times of India.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 36,038 tons. London, *vid* Canal: Rates closed weak at £3 nominal for rice or wheat, £3 2s. 6d. nominal for linseed, £3 5s. nominal for rape, poppy, £2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d. for jute cotton, £2 17s. 6d. to £3 for hides, shellac, &c. *Vid* Cape: The market closed quiet at £2 5s. to

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£2 7s. 6d. nominal, for rice or wheat, £2 10s. to £2 11s. 3d. for linseed, £2 15s. to £2 16s. 3d. for rape, £2 17s. 6d. for poppy, £2 10s. for jute, £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d. for hides, &c. For Liverpool *vid* Suez: But little inquiry for tonnage and hardly anything done. Quotations nominal. For Liverpool *vid* Cape: Market very quiet. Rates closed weak at £2 for rice or wheat, £2 5s. for linseed nominal, £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d. for oil in cases, £2 5s. for jute, cotton, &c.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

REDUCTIONS IN THE MADRAS CAVALRY.—It has been already stated that under the provisions of the Army Commission Report, the strength of native cavalry regiments will be be increased to 609 natives of all ranks, and infantry battalions to 912 natives of all ranks. This arrangement naturally entails the disestablishment of some regiments, as it is not proposed that the total fighting strength of the native army shall be augmented. The Bengal army corps will thus lose six cadres of infantry; the Punjab army four; the Madras army corps fifteen; and the Bombay army corps five. In the cavalry, the existing twenty-six regiments of the force which will constitute the future Bengal and Punjab army corps will be reorganised as nineteen regiments of four squadrons each. Madras in the same way will lose two cavalry cadres, and Bombay one. It will be seen that the reduction in the number of cadres falls with extreme severity upon the Madras army, but this has appeared to the commission unavoidable, in view of the real requirements of each province and the economy of the whole force. It would only be possible to keep up the strength of the Madras army by employing it to garrison places out of the province to a greater extent even than is done at present; and at present the principle seems to have been adopted to excess. Every Madras regiment employed in Bengal costs about one lakh of rupees a year more than a Bengal regiment employed on the same duty. No doubt the reduction of cadres in the Madras army will enhance for the moment the embarrassments to which that army is already exposed, by reason of including an extravagantly excessive proportion of field officers. But the commission argue that in any case, for the time has now come at which it is imperatively necessary to abate this evil, and that while they are about it, Government may as well make arrangements to retire the field officers in sufficient numbers to put the army of the province on the new and sound basis proposed. At present there are 169 field officers employed on the regimental establishment of the Madras army, while there are only 118 captains and subalterns. There is hardly a regiment in the Madras service that has not four or five field officers attached to it, some doing the duty of captains and subalterns; while there is one regiment, the 20th, which contains two brevet colonels, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, and *one* sublieutenant. In the 38th and 33rd Regiments there are no subalterns at all; and but for one captain these two regiments would be entirely officered by majors and colonels.—*Pioneer.*

FRESH OUTBREAK IN RAMPA.—The miserable Rampa rebellion shows signs of breaking out afresh. As soon as the troops were withdrawn the insurgents began to collect and attacked some police posts. A special meeting of the Council was called at Ootacamund to consider what should be done. Col. Buck, commanding the district, has been directed to send troops into Malkanjiri Talook in order to follow up the rebels, and the Raja of Jeypore has been requested to supply provisions. Orders have also been telegraphed to Royapuram for the 56th Madras Native Infantry to hold itself ready to embark for Vizianagram. The bad system on which the Indian war accounts have been kept seems to have had the same result in Rampa as in Afghanistan, although, of course, on a much smaller scale. It is reported that various sums, amounting to some thousand rupees, cannot be accounted for, and that the Duke of Buckingham has ordered them to be written off to profit and loss. —*Times Telegram.*

THE "BANGALORE EXAMINER" LIBEL CASE.—In this case Mr. Richmond Hayes, Mr. A. M. Carner, and Mr. John Turnbull appealed against the conviction of Mr. Maltby, first class magistrate of Bangalore. It was admitted that the magistrate had jurisdiction to deal with the accused, but it was contended that his finding was wrong. The offence of which the accused were convicted was defamation in respect of an article that appeared in the *Bangalore Examiner*, and the first defendant was sentenced, as proprietor of the *Bangalore Examiner*, to pay a fine of Rs.300; the second defendant, as editor of the paper, to pay a fine of Rs.100; and the third defendant, as the printer, to pay a fine of Rs.1. The Chief Justice gave judgment, in which Mr. Justice Muthuswami Iyer concurred, that the fine of Rs.100 on the editor should remain unaffected, and also the fine on the printer, but that the fine of Rs.300 on the publisher, their lordships held, should be reduced to Rs.100, the same amount as that inflicted on the editor.—*Madras Times.*

CLOSURE OF THE GODAVERY AND KISTNA CANALS.—A report has been presented on this subject by Col. Mullins, the chief engineer for irrigation, upon which the Government have issued the following order:—"The closure of the canals in the Godavery Eastern and Western Deltas on the main line of communication is likely in the future to be infrequent and short. As regards the Kistna, where much has to be done to complete the canals on this route, where also clearances are much heavier than the Godavery, and where the river supply is materially less adequate in the dry months, the difficulties in the way of extending the period during which the canals can be kept open for navigation are great. The subject, however, is of considerable and growing importance, and his Grace the Governor in Council desires that the attention of the canal officers may be directed to the devising of means for reducing the period of closure as much as possible, and for obviating the necessity of annual closures merely for silt clearance of the canals on the line from Cocanada to Pedda Ganjam. For general clearances closures will, no doubt, still be required. But local sholas may be taken out by dredging, and all possible care should be taken to remove special causes of silting. In the meantime it is necessary that notice of closures should be given as early as possible, and not less than three months before the date fixed for them, so that boat-owners may be enabled to arrange for making the most of the time intervening between the harvest and the suspension of navigation."—*Madras Times.*

FRENCH INDIES.—Mons. Langier, the present Governor of the French settlements in India, who was the guest of the Duke of Buckingham two or three weeks ago, goes to Bourbon, vice M. Cuinier, who retires from the service. M. Godin succeeds M. Langier. M. Hoas, Chef de Service at Karical, has gone on leave to France, and should he not return (as it is expected) M. Ponaamby Pillai will succeed him.—*South of India Observer.*

THE NILGIRI PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The report read at the annual meeting, held at Ootacamund on April 14, states that an answer has been received from the Supreme Government to the memorial forwarded by the Wynaad Planters' Association, on the subject of an improved Labour Ordinance and Contractors' Registration Act, and on the extension of the Coffee Stealing Act to the low country taluqs. With reference to the Labour and Contract Registration Act, no satisfaction was obtained. But the local Government was instructed to reconsider their refusal to extend the Coffee Stealing Act to the low country, when the experience of this coffee season could be used as further arguments by the associations. All planters are therefore requested to furnish the secretary with a history of any case of coffee robbery during this crop time, especially during carriage from estate to the cleaning works. Nothing further has been done about the Madras Forest Act of 1879, and there seems some hope that the consideration of this bill will be deferred indefinitely.—*Waste Land Rules*—The local Government have resolved that all natural trees and brushwood on the Nilgiris shall be reserved. The Government order has not been made public, and no resolution has been arrived at without reference to the planters and others interested in the hills, and in direct opposition to the expressed views of the commissioner of the Nilgiris.—*Beypore Railway viâ Wynaad*—A letter from the Supreme Government, acknowledging the association's memorial has been received, promising careful consideration to the arguments put forward; and this line seems just such a one as was contemplated to be opened under the License Act Famine Insurance Fund. There is some ground to anticipate favourable result. —Correspondence has been opened with the Indian Tea Districts Association, with a view of obtaining the assistance and co-operation of that powerful body. The Indian Tea Districts Association cordially accepts our offer of affiliation, and desire that a gentleman in London acquainted with this district should join their committee.—*South of India Observer.*

DISCOVERY OF COAL.—A coal seam has been discovered between Budrachellum and Kotapillee, on the left bank of the Godavery District. A party of sappers and miners has been detailed to sink a shaft and to conduct operations.—*Mail.*

RECRUITS.—On the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief the Government of Madras have ruled that the men of European extraction are not to be enlisted in native regiment bands. His Excellency is of opinion that Eurasians are better suited to lead the life of drummers and fifers than Europeans are, and their enlistment in native corps will give employment to many poor Eurasians.—*Ibid.*

THE CORONERSHIP.—Mr. Eardley Norton, a junior barrister of the High Court, has been appointed coroner for the town of Madras during Dr. Stanbrough's absence on leave. Mr. Norton is the son of the Hon. J. B. Norton, lately advocate general of this presidency.

BISHOP FENNELLY.—The Madras papers contain obituary notices of the late Dr. Fennelly, Roman Catholic Prelate of the Southern Diocese. He was born in Ireland on the 26th of December, 1816, and came out to India to join his brother, the late Dr. J. Fennelly, Vicar Apostolic of Madras, in 1844. He was appointed successor to his brother on 1st March, 1868, and was consecrated on the 4th of October following. He was greatly respected. *The Mail* says:—"On his return from his last pastoral visitation he was asked by one of the American Methodist clergymen at Nellore whether in the impaired state of his health (as was apparent then) he did not contemplate retiring for good to his native land, there to take his well-earned repose. He replied that when leaving Maynooth College, as a young missionary, to join his brother, he had taken India as the land of his adoption, that 'he loved the people of India,' that he 'came to labour for them,' and that it was his earnest wish to

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'be buried amongst them.' It is not perhaps generally known that so great was the general respect for his qualities, that, on the occasion of his last visit to Ireland in 1875, he was offered the Bishopric of Cashel, his own native town and diocese, in succession to Bishop Leahy. But his answer to them was the same. He had spent a lifetime in India, and he wished to end his days in peace amongst those whom he called 'his own people.'"—*Times of India.*

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.—The second annual report discloses a fairly satisfactory condition of things in that corps. This whole question of volunteering in India was one of the subjects brought up for consideration before the Simla Army Commission, and although it has been decided not to increase the capitation grant, a recommendation has been made that the movement be encouraged. As the report of that Commission has not yet been promulgated, its views in regard to methods of encouraging the movement are still unknown, but it is something to know that a body of eminent millitary men such as composed the Simla Commission are highly favourable to the Volunteer movement in India. The report before us, which is for the season of 1879, informs us that the 584 names which appear on the strength of the regiment were all active members of the corps, and men who intended to continue in the service. Of these, 299 are classified as extra-efficients, 141 as efficients, and 146 as non-efficients. The proportion of non-efficients is certainly not large, considering that the corps had only been in existence for eighteen months when the report was framed. Another gratifying feature of the report is the number of officers and sergeants who have passed the prescribed examination, and obtained certificates of efficiency. This alone would account for the inspecting officer, General Aitchison, finding that the regiment in respect of drill had greatly improved since the previous inspection. Nothing tends to give zest to volunteering so much as the facilities it offers for rifle-shooting, and of this matter the Bombay corps is not neglectful. The Coorla range is certainly a considerable distance from Bombay, but the G.I.P.R. Company have now very much lessened the difficulty by running a train from Bori Bunder at a convenient hour in the morning. This will doubtless help towards improving members of the corps in rifle practice. For the year under report there were only ninety-five who had attained the first-class in firing, but out of these no less than seventy-one are marksmen. Altogether, the report shows a satisfactory condition of things, which is most creditable to the commandant and officers of the regiment.—*Times of India.*

TRADE IN ARMS WITH GOA.—The Viceroy has added a new rule to those framed under the Indian Arms Act, prohibiting the grant of licenses for the import from, or export to, Portuguese India of arms, ammunition, or military stores, except in the case of export; the articles exported are for the exclusive use of the Portuguese Government, or are covered by a special license signed by the Secretary to the Government of Portuguese India.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TREATY.—None of the five stations promised by the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty for salting fish along the coast of Goa has yet been opened, and the injury to trade, especially to poor fishermen, who eke out their means of livelihood by this industry, has been very serious. It is argued that nothing better is to be expected from a contract between a lion and an ant.—*Bombay Gazette.*

APPLICATION FOR PROBATE.—Application has been made to the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the High Court by Messrs. Jacob Elias D. Sassoon, Edward Elias D. Sassoon, and Sassoon Jacob David, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. E. D. Sassoon, deceased, who died at Galle in March last. The deceased by his will, dated the 12th of last month, appointed the applicants as his executors, and the moveable and immoveable property left by the deceased consisted of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Mill, which he purchased for Rs.3,90,000, shares of the Bank of Bombay of the value of about Rs.1,00,000, Government papers worth about Rs.10,000, shares in other joint-stock companies, outstandings, and other landed estates, aggregating in all Rs.32,66,000. The probate will be granted and issued to the applicants some time next month, when Rs.65,320 will be paid as stamp duty on the probate as required by the Act.—*Ibid.*

THE NIZAM'S ARMY.—The only real army of Hyderabad consists of three batteries of artillery, four regiments of cavalry, and four of infantry under the command of a European officer of the rank of major. The commissioned regimental officers are mostly natives with a sprinkling of Europeans and Eurasians. The total strength of this *corps d'armée* is about 8,000 men. The reformed troops, as they are called, are fairly well drilled, but the arms provided for them are next to useless. The guns of the artillery, presented to the Nizam years and years ago by the British, as is too well known, are old and worn out, and are dangerous for firing blank charges, and the ball, we believe, is never allowed to be fired out of them. As regards the infantry, it will be sufficient to mention that during the Rampa rebellion, when a regiment was ordered for field service, the officer commanding represented that the muskets would probably do more harm to the men than to the rebels, and an application was made to the Resident for a supply of Enfield rifles, which was accordingly given from the Secunderabad Arsenal. We next refer to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. According to the treaty of 1880 this force for the security of the Nizam against foreign aggression was fixed at—Infantry, 8,000; cavalry, 1,000; artillery in proportion. Again, according to the treaty of 1853 the strength of the subsidiary force is stated as—Sepoy infantry, eight battalions; cavalry, two regiments; artillery in proportion. Since 1853 the strength of the subsidiary force has been decreasing, till in 1870 the strength of the force at Secunderabad was—Europeans of all arms, 2,423; natives of all arms, 2,747; total, 3,170; and at the present time the number of troops, European and native, at Secunderabad on the 1st April, 1880, was —Europeans, 2,433; natives, 2,404; total, 4,837.—*Deccan Times.*

STATIONS OF THE CORPS OF THE ARMY IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—The following statement shows the places at which the several corps at the Bombay army are (1st May) stationed:—NOTE—Where regiments are divided the headquarters station is mentioned first. ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY—D Battery, Karachi; E Battery, service. ROYAL ARTILLERY—1st—I Battery, Kirkee; M Battery, Karachi; N Battery, Deesa; 2nd—A Battery, Ahmedabad, Baroda; B Battery, Belgaum; C Battery, service; D Battery, Kirkee; E Battery, Nusseerabad; F Battery, Hyderabad; G Battery, Neemuch; 8th—No. 5 Battery, Puna, under orders for service; No. 9 Battery, Aden, No. 13 Battery, Bombay; No. 14 Battery, Aden; No. 17 Battery, Mhow; 9th—No. 2 Battery, Aden; No. 10 Battery, Bombay; No. 14 Battery, service; No. 15 Battery, Karachi; 11th—No. 5 Battery, service; No. 8 Battery, Bombay. NATIVE ARTILLERY—No. 1 Mountain Battery, Puna; No. 2 Mountain Battery, service. SAPPERS AND MINERS—Headquarters, Kirkee; 1st Company, Aden; 2nd Company, service; 3rd Company, service; 4th Company, service; 5th Company, service. BRITISH CAVALRY—17th Lancers, Mhow. NATIVE CAVALRY—Squadron 2nd Madras Light Cavalry attached; 1st Madras Light Cavalry, Jacobabad; depot, Secunderabad; 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, Neemuch, Puna; 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, Jacobabad; depot, Puna; 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, service; depot, Deesa; Puna Horse, service; depot, Sirur; 1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad, service; 2nd Sind Horse, service; depot, Jacobabad; 3rd Sind Horse, service; depot, Jacobabad; Aden troop, Aden. BRITISH INFANTRY—4th Regiment (2nd Battalion), Puna; 6th Regiment (1st Battalion), Aden; 7th Royal Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), service; depot, Ahmednagar; 11th Regiment (2nd Battalion), Bombay, Hydrabad; 15th Regiment (2nd Battalion), Karachi; depot, Dessa; 17th Regiment (2nd Battalion), Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Mhow, Dessa, Asirghur; 29th Regiment, Indore; 66th Regiment, service; depot, Karachi; 78th Regiment (Highlanders), Puna, Kirkee, Baroda; 83rd Regiment, Belgaum, Satara. NATIVE INFANTRY—1st Grenadiers, service; depot, Ahmedabad; 2nd Grenadiers, Nusseerabad; 3rd Light Infantry, Karachi; depot, Sholapur; 4th Rifles, service; depot, Surat; 5th Light Infantry, service; depot, Sholapur; 6th Regiment, Neemuch, Malegaon; 7th Regt., Bhuj; 8th Regt., Puna, Bombay; 9th Regiment, Karachi, Jacobabad; depot, Surat; 10th Light Infantry, service; depot, Surat; 11th Regiment, Puna, Mehidpur, Sholapur, Kirkee; 12th Regiment, Rajkot, Dwarka; 13th Regiment, Mhow; 14th Regiment, Aden, Perim; 15th Regiment, Ahmedabad, Sadr; 16th Regiment, service; depot, Malegaon; 17th Regiment, Satara, Dharwar; 18th Regiment, Puna, Tannah, Ahmednagar; 19th Regiment, service; depot, Sholapur; 20th Regiment, Baroda; 21st Regiment (Marine Battle), Bombay; 22nd Regiment, Belgaum, Kaladgi; 23rd Light Infantry, Jacobabad, service; depot, Ahmednagar; 24th Regiment, Hyderabad; depot, Mhow; 25th Light Infantry, Bombay; 26th Regiment, Deesa, Surat; 27th Light Infantry, (1st Beluchees), service; depot, Hyderabad; 28th Regiment, service; 29th Regiment, (2nd Beluchees), service; depot, Hyderabad; 30th Regiment, (Jacob's Rifles), service; depot, Jacobabad.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Bombay Volunteers are terribly disappointed at Sir James Ferguson refusing to succeed Sir Richard Temple as their honorary colonel.—*Times of India.*

MR. A. N. PEARSON has been appointed to act as meteorological reporter for Western India. His Highness Hussein Yower Khan, Nawab of Cambay, in Guzarat, died on the 25th ult. His eldest son, Jaffer Ali Khan, aged 24 years, has succeeded to the throne.

MR. JUSTICE WEST has been elected vice president of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association.

NEW BOMBAY BILLS.—The Viceregal assent has been given to the following Bombay Bills:—"The Khoti Settlement Act, 1880;" "The Bombay Municipality's Consolidated Loan Act, 1880;" and the "Act to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act, No. VII. of 1879." The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1880, received the assent of the Governor General on the 30th ultimo, and has been promulgated in the usual way for general information. The Act empowers the Governor in Council by notification in the official gazette to fix and, from time to time, alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the subordinate judges.—*Times of India.*

THE LATE GENERAL BALLARD.—At the meeting of the Bombay Port Trust on the 3rd inst. before the regular business was proceeded with, Mr. Mathew proposed that the trustees should record their sorrow at the untimely death of General Ballard, the news of which had reached Bombay by last mail. General Ballard had

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been chairman of the board during three years at the commencement of the trust, and had rendered most valuable service, while personally he had the high respect and most friendly regard of the members of the board and of the officers of the trust. The proposal was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Mowat, at whose suggestion a copy of the trustees' minute was ordered to be transmitted to General Ballard's family.—*Times of India.*

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) BURROWS (commanding a brigade on service in Southern Afghanistan) has been appointed to the Brigade Staff, in succession to Major General R. Phayre, C.B., who vacates on promotion. General Burrows remains in his present command, Brigadier General Little continuing to officiate for him at Nusseerabad.

THE following appointments have been made on the general staff of H.E. the Governor, with effect from April 28:—Lieut. Col. H. J. Stracey, Scots Guards, military secretary; Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe, B.S.C., Second Lieut. A. C. Christopher, 78th Regt., and Lieut. D'Arcy Chapman, 29th Regt., aides de camp; Mr. G. H. R. Hart, private secretary; Surgeon G. Waters, medical officer.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Lieut. Col. Stracey, and the rest of his Excellency's staff have proceeded to Mahableshwur. General Warre and the staff of the Bombay Army Headquarters have also gone to Mahableshwur for the season.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

INDIAN SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

THE following paragraphs of the late Secretary of State's despatch of the 12th February to the Government of India describe the changes which Lord Cranbrook determined to carry out at once in certain Indian salaries and outfit allowances:—

"I have had under my consideration in Council the propriety of effecting various reductions of Indian expenditure, especially in the charges borne on the Home accounts. As the subject of military expenditure is being minutely investigated, both in England and in India, by commissions appointed for the purpose, I directed that the present inquiry should be, in the first instance, addressed to other branches, and particularly to the question of the salaries and outfit allowances of persons appointed to office in India. It was brought to my notice that, in certain cases, it was not competent to her Majesty's Government, without an alteration of the law, to effect any reduction of such allowances, and I have accordingly determined to have a bill prepared for introduction into Parliament with the object of giving to the Government power to effect any changes of this kind which may from time to time be desirable. The following are the alterations which I have decided, subject to legislative sanction it needed, to carry into effect forthwith:—The salary of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, which is at present Rs.1,28,000 (the equivalent of sicca Rs.1,20,000), will be reduced to Government Rs.1,20,000, the Sicca rupee having long ceased to be a current coin. The salary of all members of your Excellency's Council will be reduced from Rs.80,000 to Rs.76,800, the amount now drawn by such members as are still in the Civil Service, and the deduction of 4 per cent. from the salaries of the latter will cease. The salary of members of Council at Madras and Bombay will, in future, be fixed at Rs.61,440, free of the deduction of 4 per cent., instead of at Rs.64,000, subject to such deduction. The alteration in this case is nominal. The salary of the Commander in Chief at Madras and Bombay will be reduced from Rs.70,000 to Rs.66,000, as I consider that while their salary should, so long as they retain their seats in Council, be somewhat above the civil members, it will fairly bear the reduction mentioned. In the case of the Commander in Chief in India I do not make any change. The pension of £800 provided for Archdeacons, under a construction of the two Acts of Parliament (Act 4, Geo. IV., Chap. 71, Sec. 2; and 53, Geo. III., Chap. 155, Sec. 54), has long ceased in practice to be granted; and the opportunity will be taken to repeal those provisions of the law. As regards passage and outfit allowances, I find that the allowance of £5,000 formerly granted to the Viceroy and Governor General on his nomination was reduced by upwards of £1,400 by the payment of stamp duty for an appointment. The repeal of the stamp duties and the reduction of the charges connected with equipment and voyage have practically led to a great increase in the outfit allowance in this and other cases, which was not intended. I have accordingly determined that the passage and outfit allowances granted to those resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their appointment shall be reduced as follows: To Viceroy, £3,500, instead of £5,000; to a Governor of Madras or Bombay, £1,500, instead of £2,500; to a member of the Council of the Governor General, £899, instead of £1,200; and that none shall be granted to members of Council at Madras and Bombay, as the appointment can only be given to on officer at the time in the Civil Service, and there is no reason for putting one who receives the appointment when on furlough in a better position than if he had been nominated in India. The passage and outfit allowance granted to the Commander in Chief in India, if resident in the United Kingdom at the time of appointment, will be reduced from £2,500 to £1,500; to the Commanders in Chief at Madras and Bombay, from £2,000 and £1,500, respectively, to £1,000 in each case; to the Bishop of Calcutta from £1,200 to £800; and to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay, from £500 to £400. The allowance of a Chief Justice ot Calcutta will remain at £1,000; but that of the three other Chief Justices will be reduced from £1,000 to £800; and that of all Puisne Judges from £800 to £500. The allowance of £500 for an Archdeacon will cease because the appointment can only be given to officers in the service, and there is no reason for placing one on furlough in a better condition than if he were in India. In the case of officers appointed to the Telegraph, Forest, Educational, and Ecclesiastical Departments, a free passage will be granted, but no outfit allowance; the small allowance of £20 granted to lads appointed to the Bengal Pilot Service will, however, be continued, in addition to a free passage. It is intended to discontinue the allowance of £150 granted in five half-yearly instalments to students for the Forest Department during their residence at Nancy, but the prizes, which are inexpensive, and which are only those allowed to French students in the same school, will be retained. The arrangements for selected candidates for the Civil Service have been so recently agreed upon that I have decided at present to make no alteration, except that the sum granted in prizes, which now are only allowed at the final examination, has been considerably reduced. The change in the salaries of Civilian Members of Council and the Judges, which is of a nominal character, should be effected from the end of the present official year. The other changes mentioned in this despatch will come into effect in regard to all future appointments provided that no legal difficulty remains."—*Press Commissioner.*

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BAYLY—In May, at Karachi, Sind, the wife of Lieut. A. W. L. Bayly, 108th Regiment 4th Bombay Rifles, a daughter.

BROWNE—April 28, at Calcutta, the wife of Spencer Gore Browne, a daughter.

CLAY—April 27, at Simla, the wife of Colonel C. H. Clay, a son.

CARESWELL—March 26, at Sahibgunge, the wife of James H. B. Careswell, a son.

DARE—May 3, at Allahabad, the wife of W. J. Dare, a daughter.

DAVIDSON—April 27, at Glenview Hotel, Coonoor, the wife of Mr. John Davidson, a daughter.

FENERAN—May 20, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major Feneran, 48th Regiment, a son.

GORE-BROWNE—April 29, at Calcutta, the wife of Spencer Gore-Browne, a daughter.

GOTHARD—May 20, at Sealkote, Punjab, the wife of the Rev. G. Gothard, Bombay chaplain, a son.

HEWETSON—April 23, at Quilon, the wife of Major Charles Campbell Hewetson, officiating wing commander, 26th N.I., a son.

KERR—April 14, at Rawul Pindi, Lady Anne Kerr, wife of Lieut. Col. Lord R. Kerr, 10th Royal Hussars, a daughter.

KENNEDY—April 27, at Karachi, the wife of Conductor Louis Kennedy, Commissariat Department, a daughter

MINORS—April 11, at Plymouth, Mrs. E. Minors, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONINGTON—DANSON—May 15, at Singapore, Clement William Connington, of Sourabaya, to Constance Mary, daughter of C. E. B. Danson.

CLARKE—DAVIS—April 21, at Agra, J. Braley W. Clarke, to Cecilia Henrietta, daughter of the late Charles John Davis, collector, Inland Customs.

JOHNSTON—PRICE—April 26, at Anarkali, William Johnston, Mian Mir, to Marian, daughter of the late Mr. C. Price, Lahore.

STRAUGHAN—LANGHOM—April 21, at Ferozepur, Robert Straughan, to Charlotte Langhom, widow of the late Conductor Langhom.

WYNTER—WOOLLEY—April 29, at Coonoor, R. Wynter, 14th King's Hussars, to Alice, daughter of R. Woolley, Esq., of Woodcote, Coonoor.

DEATHS.

BAYLY—May 13, at Karachi, Sind, Ada Margaret, wife of Lieut. A. W. L. Bayly (108th Regiment), 4th Bombay Rifles, and daughter of the late Major General Sam Thacker, Bo.S.C.

BUDD—April 15, at sea, on his passage home from India, Frederick John Budd, of Woodlands Estate, Kulpetta, South Wynaad, Madras, aged 38.

DENNISTON—April 23, at Fatehgarh, William Maxwell, infant son of J. L. Denniston, aged nine months.

DORMIEUX—April 22, at Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Emily Rodda Dormieux, aged 62.

DRUMMOND—April 1, at Malta, from hæmorrhage of the lungs, Major F. C. W. Drummond, B.S.C.

GREEN—April 28, Mr. George Fox Green, of the Locomotive Department, E.B.R., aged 42.

KERR—April 27, at Rawul Pindi, the infant daughter of Lieut. Colonel Lord R. Kerr, 10th Royal Hussars.

PALMER—April 15, killed in action, on a reconnaissance with Brigadier General Arbuthnot's force, Hissarik Valley, Afghanistan, Lieut. Edmund Palmer, Indian Staff Corps, S.A., Commissary General, son of Lieut. Col. Edmund Palmer, late R.A., and grandson of Capt. E. Palmer, R.N., C.B., H.M.S. *Hebrus*, aged 29.

RACKSTRAW—April 18, at Fort Allahabad, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Conductor James Joseph Rackstraw, Ordnance Department, aged 27 years and 8 months.

SAUNDERS—April 29, at Murree, 2nd Lieutenant C. G. B. Saunders, 10th Royal Hussars, aged 20.

SMITH—May 3, at Trichinopoly, Gerald, the son of Francis F. Smith, Esq., assistant engineer, S.I. Railway, aged 6.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1880.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAMME.

ATTENTION is necessarily fixed at present not so much on the intelligence which may arrive from India as on the general indications which may be given of the plans and purposes of the Government with regard to Indian policy. The paragraph in the Royal Speech which alluded to Afghanistan was perforce vague. The common object of all concerned has been, and still is, to secure the pacification of Afghanistan, but there is no suggestion of retrograde measures in the phrases which announce that her Majesty's Government desire to secure the independence of the Afghans and to restore their friendly relations with the Indian Empire. The latter expression could not nowadays be interpreted to cover a hasty abandonment of what has been attained or an establishment of friendly relations on the old basis, which could be only described by the term in vogue in the Midland Counties, "civil but strange." The Secretary of State for India has taken especial care to remove from all minds any anxiety as to hasty or inconsiderate retirement of the troops. The qualifications as to the health of the troops, which certainly will not admit of an early return; and as to the needfulness of protecting the friendly tribes and chiefs which the Marquis of Hartington has added to the generally expressed desire of winding up Afghan affairs as soon as possible, are capable of great extension. But the well-chosen and deliberate expressions as to the necessity of maintaining engagements entered into which affect the question of retirement from Kandahar are a full and sufficient comment on the mistaken arguments and prophecies which pointed to a sacrifice of Southern Afghanistan. The gratifying intelligence of the goodwill shown by Abdul Rahman, concurs with the reassuring utterances of the Secretary of State. It is to be hoped that fussy members of Parliament will exercise some discretion, and cultivate a sensible abstinence from questions which can effect nothing for the good of India or England, however they may exalt the querist in the eyes of his constituents. There have been frequent complaints about government of India by telegram; it seems probable that to these may be added objections against administration by catechism. The voluble and half-informed orators of the Calcutta Indian Association and the Puna Sarvajanik Sabha will read with astonishment that the Government does not propose to commence its tenure of office by a reversal of the Indian policy pursued of late years, or a disowner of the acts of late Ministers of the Queen-Empress. They will be doubtless able to secure malcontent orators in the House of Commons to present verbose petitions which claim to emanate from the people of India, and really contain the crude desires of insignificant fractions of the population in their respective Presidencies. It is to be hoped that the earliest opportunity will be taken of disabusing both the petitioners and their possible representatives of the idea that their "tall talk" imposes on the Legislature. There is not much room for apprehending that their utterances will be regarded on the questions of foreign policy. But with regard to Indian Finance, and the questions as to the Vernacular Press and the Arms Act, they will undoubtedly make themselves heard. There is a strong belief that the advent of the Liberal Party to power must necessarily be marked by the repeal of the two restrictive Acts. We are well assured that, as it belongs to no party in English politics to impose undue restrictions or oppressive precautions, so it does not involve the maintenance or sacrifice of Liberal principles to continue the existence of legislative remedies which are inactive so long as the disease is dormant. Any changes in the Vernacular Press law, or in the Arms Act, that may be proposed will be rather in the form of relaxation than of abolition, and it is to be expected that the opinion of experienced Indian officials will prevail without reference to partisan support or opposition. This, at least, may be gathered from the very cautious reply to Mr. O'Donnell's question. The subject of Indian Finance, which includes the incidence of taxation, and especially of the License Act, is not to be disposed of by the Socratic method, and there is quite enough matter for grave and keen debate in the settlement of the Budget without starting a committee on the abstract question of Indian Finances, which could not possibly arrive at any satisfactory conclusion before the end of the session. There are two questions that may be considered as certain to occupy an early position on the parliamentary programme of Indian subjects, and it is to be hoped that both of them will be taken out of the hands of private members. They are both without the scope of Indian agitators. As to Burma, an omniscient weekly contemporary assures us that "Lord Ripon is authorised to deal with the Burmese difficulty, which appears to the new Indian Secretary one easy of solution." The most recent telegrams confirm the opinion expressed some time back in our columns, that the reports as to the reign of terror prevailing at Mandalay, the hideous outbreak of superstitious cruelty, necessarily contained some truth, even if the accounts were exaggerated. The proceedings of the envoy, who has been spending the last few months in diplomatic security at Thayetmyo, do not seem to promise a speedy settlement, except under strong pressure. It will be good news that a short and easy method of persuasion is to be tried to restore the reign of peace and common sense at Mandalay. The condition of Cashmere invites immediate attention: on the one hand, as our readers know, there have been constantly increasing accusations of maladministration, of oppression, and neglect. The once prosperous State is said to have grown poorer and poorer, and the people

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more miserable, while the ravages of famine have been intensified by the malpractices, as well as the callous indifference, of the officials, against whom even charges of wholesale murder have been brought; and, in addition to all this, imputations of treasonable intrigues have been made against the Maharaja. On the other hand, we understand that able authorities defend the ruler of Cashmere from these allegations, and aver that on all points there exists a sufficient answer. As yet there has not been made public sufficient official information on the subject, which is one of the greatest importance to the good name of the Government of India. It has been understood for some time that such full information was on its way home, and that there will be ample opportunity afforded for either refuting or establishing the statements as to the misgovernment and the disaffection of the Maharaja. It cannot be for the common weal of the Indian Empire that such assertions as have been current should lack official denial if untrue; or, if true, should not be promptly followed by an act of rigorous justice. It may be that in political matters the Maharaja has been misled; in domestic affairs has been grievously misrepresented. But if, on the other hand, one-half that has been rumoured be true, it is incumbent on the Government to interfere promptly. The exquisite products of Cashmerian looms that are yearly offered to the Queen-Empress must not be stained with the blood or tarnished by the tears of the suffering population.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, May 1.)

CARTER, Mr. G. M. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police in British Burma, to be assistant superintendent of municipal police, Moulmein, vice Mr. G. M. Doughty.

MERCER, Mr. J. D., inspector of police in British Burma, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, vice Mr. Carter.

PORTER, Mr. W. N., assistant superintendent of police and officiating superintendent, 5th grade, in British Burma, is confirmed in the latter appointment, from Jan. 18, vice Mr. M. M'Leod, resigned.

O'DONOGHUE, Mr. C. J., officiating assistant superintendent of police in British Burma, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. W. N. Porter.

Temporary promotions in the British Burma police from Feb. 26:—

FFORDE — PERREAU — FANSHAWE — MERCER—Mr. T. F. Fforde, superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr. T. D. Jameson; Mr. J. C. Perreau, superintendent, 5th grade, to officiate in the 4th grade, vice Mr. Fforde; Mr. K. A. L. Fanshawe, assistant superintendent to officiate as superintendent, 5th grade, vice Mr. Perreau; Mr. J. W. Mercer, 1st class inspector, to officiate as assistant superintendent vice Mr. Fanshawe.

FERRIER—The services of the Rev. A. Ferrier, M.A., assistant chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for duty with the 72nd Highlanders.

Appointments with effect from the 3rd inst., consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. A. B. Wynne, F.G.S., acting deputy superintendent and officiating assistant of the 1st grade in the Geological Survey of India:—

HUGHES—FEDDEN—Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., officiating of the 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent; Mr. F. Fedden, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., assistant of the 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

TALBOT—LONGE—Lieuts. the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., and F. B. Longe, R.E., are appointed temporarily to the Survey of India as supernumerary assistant superintendents of the 3rd grade.

WILD, Mr. A. E., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is transferred from British Burma to the Punjab.

Promotions from the 19th ult., consequent on the departure on furlough of Capt. M. W. Rogers, R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India:—

HILL—BARRETT—Capt. J. Hill, R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade; Mr. E. C. Barrett, assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

CLEMENTSON, Mr. E. H., asssistant engineer, is posted to the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections Kandahar State Railway.

Passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani:—

ROSE—ELLIOTT—Mr. G. P. Rose assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. E. C. Elliott assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

Extract from Brigade O., issued by the commandant, Central India Horse, April 8, confirmed:—

DRESSNER—2nd Regt.—Lieut. C. J. B. B. Dressner, officiating 2nd squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, from Jan. 1, vice Brevet Major M. G. Gerard, on field service.

Extract from O., issued by the commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, Feb. 20, confirmed:—

TEMPLE—RUNDALL—SETON-BURN—Major E. Temple officiating 2nd in command, Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd assistant political agent, Beywar, having joined, will be returned accordingly; Lieut. M. Rundall, officiating 2nd in command, to revert to adjutant; Lieut. R. Seton-Burn, officiating adjutant, to revert to officiating wing officer.

BARCKHAUSEN, Mr. C. A., is appointed consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon.

BADELIER, Mr. E., is appointed acting consul for Siam at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. E. Powle.

HEWSON, Mr. F. T., C.S., officiating political assistant, 3rd class, and assistant to the agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to officiate as political assistant, 2nd class.

M'KENZIE, Mr. P., assistant engineer, to officiate as executive engineer, Chakrata Division, Military Works.

COWPER, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bombay.

WINGATE, Major T. O., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Jan. 1.

COPPIN, Mr. R. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been transferred from railways under the Government of Bombay to the establishment under the Director General of Railways.

Assistant engineers, 1st grade, promoted to executive engineers, 4th grade, temporary rank, from Jan. 1:—Mr. A. Brereton, Mr. P. P. Dease, Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Mr. R. C. Beeston, Mr. R. A. Way, Lieut. F. T. Maxwell, R.E., Lieut. H. Pilkington, R.E., Mr. W. de W. Peel, Mr. G. V. Martyn. Assistant engineers, 1st grade, temporary rank, revert to assistant engineers, from April 1:—Mr. W. M'Hutchin, Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, Mr. R. M. Marsh, Mr. G. Cowper, Mr. H. C. Knox, Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. J. S. Brown..

MORTON, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, acting locomotive superintendent of the Ahmedabad-Pahlunpore Section of the Western Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the State Railway Revenue Establishment, class 3.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. Waterfield, comptroller general and head commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, for eighteen months; Mr. A. Flockhart, 3rd class engineer, I.G.S. *Sir William Peel*, twenty months to Europe on medical certificate; Mr. F. F. Hensley, deputy examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Bombay, out of India for eight months.

MEDICAL.

WATSON, Surg. Major G. A., medical officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, and officiating medical storekeeper, Meean Meer, to officiate as examiner of medical and fund accounts, Bengal, during the absence on furlough of Surg. Major J. Picthall, M.D.

MILITARY.

STUART, Lieut. C. J. L., 1st Battalion 17th Foot, officiating squadron officer (now squadron officer), 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bl.S.C. from the 2nd Nov., 1877.

O'BRIEN—Punjab Frontier Force:—1st Punjab Cavalry—Lieut. E. D. J. O'Brien, 40th Foot, a candidate for the Bl.S.C., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major W. R. Barlow, R.A., No. 10 Battery 8th Brigade, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs; Capt. and Brevet Major C. B. Brown, 2-8th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; 2nd Lieut. E. C. P. Curzon, 34th Foot, to Darjiling, from the 1st April to the 1st October, 1880, on medical certificate; Lieut. A. Wiley, 73rd Foot, officiating instructor of musketry, to England, for nine months, on urgent private affairs; Colonel H. Cook, 100th Foot, to England for six months on urgent private affairs; Surgeon Major N. Ffolliott, B.M.S., to England for six months; Lieut. Colonel E. T. Shiffner, 54th Foot, to England for twelve months; Surgeon A. E. Hayes, B.M.S., to England for twelve months; Capt. J. F. Alexander, 17th Lancers, to England on private affairs; Surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., in medical charge 4th Bengal Cavalry, to Dalhousie, for six months, on medical certificate; Capt. J. de S. Isaacson, 2-1st Foot, twelve months; Lieut. J. C. Fenton, 2-1st Foot, nine months; Lieut. W. F. Percival, 1-12th Foot, twelve months; Lieut. W. C. Boyd, 92nd Foot, nine months; Surgeon Major F. Ferguson, M.D., A.M.D., eight months; Surgeon W. H. Briggs, A.M.D., six months; Lieut. Col. F. E. A. Chamier, S.C., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, North West Provinces and Oudh, private affairs, for one year 234 days; Capt. H. W. Clarke, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, and deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta, P.W.D., medical certificate, for one year 182 days; Capt. C. P. Egerton, 39th Foot, aide de camp to H.H. the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, medical certificate, for 182 days; Lieut. H. R. Marrett, S.C., wing officer, 24th Punjab N.I., sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation, medical certificate, for one year; Surgeon Major J. Picthall, M.D., examiner of medical fund accounts, Bengal, private affairs, for one year 182

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days; Surgeon Major J. Fairweather, M.D., medical certificate, for one year.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, April 24.)

Orders confirmed :—

WHISH—Ali Musjid Station O., March 16—Capt. J. T. Whish, 16th N.I., to be provost marshal at Ali Musjid, vice Major F. F. J. Toke, 9th N.I., proceeding to the front with his regiment.

BAINES—3rd Infantry Brigade, Kuram Division, Cabul Field Force O., Oct. 14—Local Major J. E. Baines, to be provost marshal to the 3rd Infantry Brigade, Kuram Division, Cabul Field Force.

MARTIN—South Afghanistan Field Force O., March 17—Lieut. M. Martin, R.E., assistant field engineer, from March 14.

HUTCHINSON—Khyber Line Force O., March 24—Second Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, 1-12th Foot, to be station staff officer to the 3rd section of the force, Safed Sung.

LOWRY—1-12th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major H. M. Lowry to be a member of the committee of paymastership from April 1 inclusive, vice Capt. C. T. Morris, on detachment.

BANON—39th N.I.—Lieut. A. T. Banon, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. C. W. Harris, relieved.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 28.)

M'LAUGHLIN, Mr. F. H., district and sessions judge, Noakholly, to act in the 1st grade of district and sessions judges, from 10th inst., vice Mr. W. Cornell.

HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., assistant magistrate and collector, to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to Gya on being relieved as officiating magistrate and collector of Pooree.

WELLS, Mr. W. S., C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on March 31.

HARDING, Mr. F. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the Buxar division of Shahabad, is posted temporarily to the Suddur Station of that district during the absence of Mr. F. H. Barrow.

HAND, Mr. J. R., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, to have charge of the Buxar division during the absence of Mr. F. H. Harding.

SWINDEN, Mr. C. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rajmahal, to be ex-officio sub-registrar of that station from March 4 last.

GENNOE, Mr. C. A. C., officiating assistant sub-deputy opium agent, attached to the Behar agency, to be temporarily an assistant sub-deputy opium agent, from July 14, 1879.

OSBORNE, Mr. H., officiating sub-deputy opium agent, Futtehpore, to act as sub-deputy opium agent of Azimgurh during absence of Mr. H. F. Campbell.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A. F., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, to act temporarily as sub-deputy opium agent of Azimgurh, until relieved by Mr. H. Osborne.

FLYTER, Mr. J. A., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, to act as sub-deputy opium agent of Futtehpore.

JACKSON, Surgeon Major C. J., civil surgeon, Mozufferpore, to act as civil surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence of Surgeon Major R. Harvey, Surgeon Major Jackson to have medical charge of the Alipore and Kussa Gaols.

MATTHEW, Surg. Major R. G., officiating civil surgeon, Durbhunga, to act as civil surgeon of Muzufferpore, during the absence of Surg. Maj. C. J. Jackson.

JACKSON, Surg. Major C. J., officiating civil surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, to act as medical inspector of emigrants at Calcutta, during the absence of Dr. R. Harvey.

WILSON, Mr. A., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, made over charge of the 3rd Calcutta division, and rejoined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 5th April.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. T. J. Mendes, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of Kurigram Division, Rungpore, for three months, from May 7; Mr. F. H. Barrow, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, for two months, from May 3; Mr. H. F. Campbell, sub deputy opium agent, Azimgurh, for six months; Surg. Major R. Harvey, civil surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, for three months, from 1st prox; Mr. W. Fiddian, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Rajshahye, special leave for six months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

DAMES, Mr. M. L., assistant commissioner, is transferred to Dera Ismail Khan, and to officiate as judical assistant of that district.

HUGHES, Mr. G., civil surgeon, assistant commissioner, obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persian at Calcutta on 5th April, and has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.

ANDERSON, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, from Hoshiarpur to Kangra district.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., assistant commissioner, from Delhi to Dera Ghazi Khan district, which he joined on the 7th April.

DOUIE, Mr. J. M'C., assistant commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed to the charge of the Rajanpur sub-division, from April 12, vice Mr. M. L. Dames, transferred.

TAYLOR, Surg. Major A., is reappointed civil surgeon of Peshawur, vice Surg. Major G. C. Ross, transferred.

FURLOUGHS.—Surg. Major G. C. Ross, late civil surgeon, Peshawur, privilege leave for three months; Lieut. Col. W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., commissioner and superintendent, Peshawur division, privilege leave for three months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

HASTINGS, Major H. W., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Sitapur, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bara Banki.

BENSON—CRUICKSHANK—With effect from March 7—Mr. T. Benson, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade, and Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

LAIDMAN—STOKER—With effect from March 11—Mr. G. J. Laidman, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade, and Mr. T. Stoker, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

WRIGHT—With effect from March 16—Mr. F. N. Wright, officiating magistrate and collector, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. Rustomjee, assistant magistrate and collector, Ghazipur, privilege leave for three months; Mr. E. C. Buck, director of agriculture and commerce, N.W.P. and Oudh, to Europe for one year, from March 18; Mr. J. Macpherson, assistant magistrate and collector, Hamirpur, on urgent private affairs in India, for five and a-half months, from April 19.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

SAUNDERSON—Station O., 15th ult., issued by the major-general commanding Saugor district appointing Surgeon Major A. Saunderson, 2-1st Foot, to assume temporary charge of the Jubbulpore Lock Hospital, is confirmed.

STRON—Surgeon Major J. W., of the 8th Regiment, M.N.I., to be civil surgeon of Saugor, as a temporary measure, is confirmed in the appointment.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 4.)

LEEMING, Rev. W., chaplain of Wellington, to be chaplain of Mysor.

TREND, Rev. J. B., chaplain of St. Marks, Bangalore, to be chaplain of Wellington for the usual term of two years.

HUGHES, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, to the Tanjore division.

CUMMING—KOUGH—The appointments of Mr. C. L. B. Cumming to be special assistant to the collector and magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, and of Mr. C. Kough to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Kurnool, will be considered to have effect from Jan. 18 and March 18 respectively, the dates on which Messrs. H. G. Turner and H. F. Clogstoun were confirmed in their appointments as postmaster general, Madras, and assistant to the accountant general, Madras.

GROSE—HARDINGE—Mr. J. Grose, collector and magistrate of Nellore, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. T. von D. Hardinge, acting sub collector, on April 12.

To be magistrates of the 1st class :—

ATKINSON, Mr. J. N., assistant to the collector and magistrate of the District of Kistna.

RAU, Mr. R. Ry. Tanjore Rajaram Rau, temporary deputy collector and magistrate in the district of Madura.

BRANDT, Mr. F., district and sessions judge of Trichinopoly, resumed charge of the court from the sarishtadar on April 26 last.

M'IVER, Mr. Lewis, officiating registrar of the High Court, appellate side, assumed charge of the office on April 20 last.

GORDON, Mr. H. P., acting collector and magistrate, Bellary, to be collector and magistrate of that district.

SMITH, Mr. J. F., to be collector and magistrate, Kurnool, but to continue to act as district and session judge, Tinnevelly.

CROSTHWAITE, Mr. C. J., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate, Kurnool.

FARMER, Mr. H. R., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Bellary, but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Chingleput.

These appointments will have effect after the 30th April, the date of Mr. J. H. Master's retirement from the service.

MEDICAL.

MADDEN, Deputy Surg. Gen. C. D., A.M.D., from officiating surgeon general, A.M.D., to resume charge of his office as deputy surgeon general A.M.D., Mysor Division and Ceded Districts.

STEWART, Surg. Major W., M.D., A.M.D., from officiating deputy surgeon general, A.M.D., Mysor Division and Ceded Districts, to medical charge R.A., including H.A., Secunderabad.

POPE, Surg. T. H., from doing duty 21st N.I., to attached 27th N.I.

MARSDEN—KEEVES—POYNDER—HOEY—COLLINGTON—Appointed surgeons on the Madras Establishment, their commission as such bearing date Oct. 31, 1879 :—James Cort Marsden, Francis Casement Reeves, John Leopold Poynder, John Hoey, and Arthur Gabousel Collington.

MILITARY.

(*Ootacamund*, April 27.)

GOODWYN—The services of Lieuts. George Henry and Henry Edward Goodwyn, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, P.W.D.

(*Ootacamund*, April 30.)

CHILDERS, Col. E. W., R.A., to be superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory for one year from April 24.

Permitted to retire from the service from May 1 :—

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Percy Scudamore, S. C., 256-5, 7,038, £700 in India, and £6,338 in England.

M'GHEE, Capt. R. J., M.S.C., to be major, from May 1.

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Brevet: To be colonels:—

SWINEY—SLADEN—Lieut. Col. J. Swiney, M.S.C., April 12; Lieut. Col. E. B. Sladen, M.S.C., April 14.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Captain W. T. M'Laughlin, 2-13th Foot, to England for twelve months, medical certificate; Lieut. T. Harney, assistant commissiary, Ordnance Department, on medical certificate for six months to Rangoon and Moulmein.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund,* April 19.)

TAYLOR, Lieut. Col. J. C., R.A., to command the R.A. Nagpore Force, temporarily.

WOODWARD, Lieut. Col. W. W., R.H.A., to proceed from Secunderabad to Bangalore for duty with the R.A. at that station.

Promotions, &c., of R.A. Officers:—

PEARSE—CHILDERS—LOCKYER—DUNCAN—BOURKE—Colonel G. G. Pearse, C Brigade, commanding R.A., Mysore division, has been promoted major general, from the 26th Feb.; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. W. Childers, on the seconded list, Ordnance Department, Madras, has been promoted regimental colonel on the seconded list; Lieut. W. N. Lockyer, on the seconded list, Ordnance Department, Madras, has been promoted captain thereon; Major A. W. Duncan O Battery, 6th Brigade, has retired from the service from the 1st March; Lieut. G. Bourke, No. 12 Battery, 8th Brigade, has been placed upon the seconded list.

RAMSDEN—The appointment of Lieut. H. F. S. Ramsden, 67th Foot, to be officiating wing officer, 36th N.I., is cancelled.

MADDEN, Capt. W. C. F., 2-13th Foot, now at Bellary, to proceed to England for duty with the Regimental Depot, vice Randall, retired.

YATES, Capt. H. T. S., R.A., is appointed adjutant to the R.A., British Burma Division.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* May 6.)

Appointments during the absence of Brigadier General F. A. E. Loch, C.B., political resident at Aden:—

HUNTER—LESTER—Capt. F. M. Hunter, second assistant political resident, to act as first assistant political resident; Mr. C. F. G. Lester to act as second assistant political resident.

HAMMICK, Mr. S., to act as judge and sessions judge at Shikarpur during the absence of Mr. S. N. Tagore.

BOLTON, Mr. W. H., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi, vice Lieut. Col. Ross. Mr. Bolton is also appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Karachi for so long as he may be acting as judge of the Small Cause Court at that station, and to be a magistrate of the first class within the limits of the military cantonment of Karachi.

TODD, Mr. J. H., first assistant collector, Kanara, has been appointed district registrar of Kanara, from March 20.

HARRISON, Mr. W. G., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri revenue survey, to act as deputy superintendent, Ratnagiri revenue survey, during Mr. J. R. Gibson's absence on sick leave.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., acting first assistant collector, Nasik, to be forest settlement officer in the Naudgaon, Satana, Kalvan, and Malegaon Talukas, vice Mr. Cooke, appointed forest settlement officer in those talukas.

BOULTON, Lieut. Col. C. F., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Hyderabad and district registrar, Hyderabad, during the absence, on furlough, of Col. L. Dunsterville.

ROSS, Lieut. Col. F. J. T., acting judge of the Small Cause Court at Karichi, to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Shikarpur, and district registrar, Shikarpur, vice Lieut. Col. Boulton.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. Wordsworth, B.A., principal of the Elphinstone College, one year's furlough on medical certificate from May 1; Mr. G. N. Nadkarni, deputy education inspector, Marathi Schools, Bombay, has been granted one year of leave without pay; Mr. J. R. Gibson, deputy superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, for eighteen months; Mr. A. S. George, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

MEDICAL.

M'CALMAN—The services of Surg. H. M'Calman, M.D., are placed at the disposal of Government in the General Department for employment as civil surgeon at Ratnagiri.

JOYNT, Deputy Surg. Gen. F. G., M.D., is granted a pension of £456 per annum for length of service, and the extra pension of his grade, £250 per annum.

MILITARY.

To be captain from date specified:—

ANDERSON—Staff Corps—Lieut. J. W. Anderson, April 25.

Order confirmed:—

HENN—Kandahar Field Force O., April 14, appointing Lieut. T. R. Henn, R.E., commanding No. 3 Company Sappers and Miners, to officiate as brigadier major, R.E., from March 30, as a temporary measure during the absence of Capt. Larminie.

BURROWS—Col. (Brigadier General) G. R. S. Burrows, B.I., (commanding a brigade on service in Southern Afghanistan), is appointed to the Brigadier Staff, in succession to Major General R. Phayre, C.B., who vacates on promotion; General Burrows to remain in his present command, Brigadier General Little continuing to officiate for him at Nasirabad.

MELLISS—Capt. H. Melliss, S.C., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as assistant quartermaster general of division, vice Major Adam, proceeded on service.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. H. H. R. Heath, 11th (P.W.O.) Bengal Lancers, to Europe, on medical certificate; Major C. G. Cantlez, G.L., Bl.C., Military Accountant Department, to Europe, on medical certificate; Capt. H. R. Young, 39th Foot, brigade major, Rawul Pindi, to Europe, on medical certificate; Major E. R. Ives, G.L., Bl.I., to Europe, on medical certificate; Lieut. F. R. B. Knox, Bl.S.C., adjutant, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Europe, on medical certificate; Surg. C. H. Beatson, Bengal Medical Establishment, to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. H. H. Swetenham, Bl.S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Major R. H. de Montmorency, Bl.S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. A. Wapshare, B.S.C., adjutant 11th N.I., to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate; Sub Conductor A. Holmes, Commissariat Department, to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Major the Hon. L. H. Bayley, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England for four months on private affairs from May 1.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. Hugh Rose, S.C., Surgeon Major G. W. Jameson, Col. H. C. Smith, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major G. Rowlandson, S.C., Major St. G. Caulfield, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon Major G. Bainbridge, Major R. M. Lloyd, S.C., Lieut. Col. H. K. Bushe, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. P. Henderson (Cov.), C. A. Roe (Cov.), H. B. Finlay (Cov.), G. W. Rivaz (Cov.), C. W. Watts (Cov.), D. O. Meiklejohn (Cov.), J. O'Callaghan (Uncov.), G. E. Moore (Uncov.), E. S. Douglas (Uncov.), C. N. Banerjee (Uncov.), F. C. Murray (Uncov.), J. W. Cornwall (Uncov.), T. J. Nicholls (Uncov.), J. Scott (Uncov.), F. A. Newman (Uncov.)

Madras Estab.—J. D. Goldingham (Cov.), G. P. Carless (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. E. Down (Uncov.), P. Reynolds (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. P. Fincham (Uncov)., six months, medical certificate.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. Sills (Uncov.), G. Peek (Uncov.), C. F. E. Allen (Uncov.).

MAY 24.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors J. N. B. Hewett, T. N. Walker.

To be major—Capt. and Brevet Major A. Scott, V.C.

To be captain—Lieut. C. R. Macgregor.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the *London Gazettes* named:—*Gazette,* Jan. 27, 1880, Major A. Fitz William Taylor, No. 12, 1879; *Gazette,* Sept. 12, 1879, Capt. C. A. Mercer, June 3, 1879.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. R. C. Low.

To be majors—Capt. and Brevet Major A. H. Prinsep, late 4th European Light Cavalry; Capt. F. W. Macmullen.

INFANTRY.

To be colonels—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. W. G. Pogson, H. A. Cockburn.

To be majors—Capts. C. L. Prendergast, R. Eardley-Wilmot, H. L. Young.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be surgeon majors—Surgeons D. D. Cuuningham, H. Whitwell, A. Cameron, M.D., B. Evers, M.D., J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., A. G. Grant, W. Jackson, G. G. M'Laren, J. J. Monteath, M.D.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major C. H. Grace.

BOMBAY SAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major J. Barras.

To be majors—Capt. D. C. Pedder, W. Scott.

To be captain—F. D. Raikes.

The date of promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut. C. R. Hodgson should be June 23, 1875, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of August 15, 1876.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To be major—Capt. E. S. Walcott.

BREVET.

To be lieutenant colonels—Major H. R. E. Wellesley, Madras Cavalry (since deceased), in succession to Lieut. General W. F. Marriott, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, deceased; Major C. Beadon, Madras Cavalry, in succession to General H. Pritchard, Madras Staff Corps, placed on the Retired List; Major A. H. E. Campbell, Madras Cavalry.

To be majors—Capt. (now Major) E. P. Mainwaring, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut. General Marriott; Capt. (now Major) H. E. Eliot, Bengal Infantry, in succession to General H. Pritchard; Capt. (now Major) G. D. Reid, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut. General J. K. Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List.

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WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—MAY 21.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. the Hon. G. Wrottesley to be colonel, vice J. W. Lovell, C.B., deceased; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. P. Cox, from half pay, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. the Hon. G. Wrottesley; Major H. F. C. Lewin retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. C. Warren, C.M.G., from the Temporary Reserve List, to be major, vice H. F. C. Lewin; Major F. T. Warburton retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Capt. W. J. Engledue to be major, vice F. T. Warburton; Capt. J. H. Satterthwaite, from the Temporary Reserve List, to be captain, vice W. J. Engledue; Capt. E. G. Clayton (late Bengal), upon the Seconded List, retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of major; Lieut. G. A. E. Wisely has been seconded for staff service.

BREVET.

Lieut. Col. D. Limond, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be colonel.

Lieut. Col. A. H. King, Royal Artillery, to be aide de camp to her Majesty, with the rank of colonel in the army.

MAY 25.

12th Lancers—Brevet Lieut. Col. J. C. Russell, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice J. B. Hayes, retired; Veterinary Surgeon F. Smith, from the Royal Artillery, to be veterinary surgeon, vice S. M. Wilson, transferred to the Veterinary Department.

14th Hussars—Captain W. B. M'Taggart retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

1st Foot—Second Lieut. R. T. Knowles to be lieutenant, vice D. F. R. Ancketill, appointed a probationer for the India Staff Corps; Second Lieut. V. M. Birkbeck to be lieutenant, vice W. W. V. Pakenham, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

4th Foot—Lieut. A. Hunter to be adjutant, vice Lieut. R. H. Green, promoted; Second Lieut. G. Laing-Meason, from the 107th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice A. B. Ridley, promoted.

6th Foot—Lieut. R. J. Doyne to be captain, vice A. W. Whitworth, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Second Lieut. C. de C. Etheridge to be lieutenant, vice R. J. Doyne.

7th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Bennett retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of colonel.

8th Foot—Lieut. G. R. Stone to be adjutant, vice Lieut. W. F. Kelly, promoted captain on half pay.

9th Foot—Lieut. F. W. James to be captain, vice J. Ind, retired; Second Lieut. A. S. Vesey to be lieutenant, vice F. W. James.

14th Foot—Lieut. E. C. Mills to be adjutant, vice Lieut. J. Reed, promoted; Second Lieut. H. E. Watts, from the 20th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice A. F. Hogge, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

20th Foot—Lieut. A. Forde to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. R. G. Randall, promoted.

22nd Foot—Lieut. O. E. M. Davies to be adjutant, vice Lieut. J. Deering, promoted.

34th Foot—Lieut. T. L. W. Dowling to be captain, vice E. M. Carter, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces; Supernumerary Lieut. H. R. Rose to be lieutenant, vice T. Laing Wier Dowling.

48th Foot—Lieut. S. A. Dodd to be captain, vice F. Sedley, retired on a pension.

50th Foot—Lieut. P. J. M. Yaldwyn to be captain, vice W. H. Wilson, retired on a pension.

60th Foot—Captain James H. H. Croft, retires on halfpay.

62nd Foot—Lieut. S. C. Faulder resigns his commission.

63rd Foot—Captain and Brevet Major G. E. Borradaile retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Lieut. H. Chevers, from the 39th Foot, to be captain, vice X. N. Gwynne, promoted.

68th Foot—Major W. A. Kay retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel.

72nd Foot—Captain C. W. N. Guinness to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. H. J. Clarke, deceased; Lieut. R. H. Murray to be captain, vice C. W. N. Guinness.

81st Foot—Captain and Brevet Major H. J. Faircloth retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Lieut. J. Davidson to be adjutant, vice Lieut. H. C. B. Farrant, promoted.

83rd Foot—Lieut J. J. Meynell, from the 98th Foot, to be captain, vice Brevet Major F. Karslake, promoted.

88th Foot—Brevet Lieut. Col. W. L. Dalrymple, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice S. H. Gardner, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces.

93rd Foot—Lieut. S. S. C. Dolby to be captain, vice Brevet Major R. W. T. Gordon, seconded for service in a civil capacity in the island of Cyprus.

100th Foot—Lieut. J. A. S. Thomson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

102nd Foot—Major N. C. Stevens retires on half pay.

109th Foot—Lieut. T. Lay has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

BREVET.

Major A. Austin, late 5th Foot, to have the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel.

The undermentioned officers to be colonels:—Lieut. Cols. A. A. Currie, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps; W. Kincaid and W. G. M. Stickland, Madras Staff Corps.

MEMORANDA.

Major N. J. Comins Stevens, half pay, late 102nd Foot, retires on a pension with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel.

Honorary Lieut. Col. C. S. Murray, late captain and brevet major, 72nd Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension.

HOME NEWS.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—In the list of Woolwich cadets receiving commissions, No. 45 should have been Corporal Augustus T. Baker.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.—Detachments of Royal Marines have left Chatham to embark for passage to China for distribution amongst the vessels on that station. The greater portion of the party are for the *Ruby* corvette, which is to be paid off, and re-commissioned on that station, in view of the difficulties likely to arise between Russia and China. In connection with this matter the *Himalaya* went out of Keyham Dockyard on Tuesday, and left for Bombay to-day. She conveys Capt. C. E. Foot and 378 officers and men to recommission the *Ruby* for another three years' service upon the East Indies stations. About 200 supernumeraries also take passage by the *Himalaya* for disposal upon the stations. Time-expired men, invalids, the relieved crew of the *Ruby*, as well as Lord Lytton, family, and suite, will return in her, arriving in England about Aug. 25.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR ANSTED.—We have to record the death of an eminent naturalist and man of science, Professor Ansted, which happened on Thursday last, at the age of sixty-six years. David Thomas Ansted was a son of the late Mr. William Ansted, and was born in London in the year 1814. He graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, as a wrangler in 1836, and was elected in due course a fellow of his college. In 1840 he was appointed to the professorship of geology in King's College, London. Five years later he became lecturer on geology at Addiscombe College, and also at the Civil Engineering College at Putney. About the same time he was made assistant secretary to the Geological Society, whose quarterly journal he edited for many years. From about 1850 down to a very recent date he was extensively engaged in the application of geology to the engineer's work, in mining, and in various other departments of industry. He has also been frequently employed as an examiner in physical geography under the officers of the Government Department of Science and Art. The list of his works is far too long to quote; but among them may be mentioned—besides his contributions to the transactions of learned and scientific societies—his "Application of Geology to the Arts and Manufactures," his "Physical Geography," his "Elementary Course of Geology and Mineralogy," and "The World we Live in." He was also an extensive contributor to the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art."

A SINGAPORE NOTABILITY.—Singapore lost early in April one of its most notable personages by the death of the Chinese merchant Hoh-Ah-Kay-Whampoa, who was for several years Consul for Russia, China, and Japan. He succeeded in 1836 to the business of his uncle, and, thanks to his industry and ability, became one of the richest and most esteemed members of the Chinese colony in the Straits. For many years he was the regular purveyor for the ships both of the British and foreign navies, and in this way he became well known to the successive admirals and other naval officers on the station. His beautiful house and gardens were always at the service of every visitor of distinction. Among others he entertained the Duke of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the Prussian Princes, and the Duke of Genoa. He fully appreciated European customs, although faithfully adhering himself to his own national usages; and, while he sent his only son to be educated at Edinburgh, on his return he insisted firmly on his conforming to Chinese habits. He was a steadfast upholder of order and obedience to the authorities, and often rendered valuable service by the tact with which he influenced his fellow-countrymen. He was made a Member of Council in 1867, and a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1876.

ARRIVAL OF THE "JUMNA."—Her Majesty's troopship *Jumna* arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay on Friday, with a miscellaneous complement of invalids, time-expired men, and others, including forty-one officers, eighteen ladies, and twenty-nine children, eighty-six soldiers' wives, and 200 children, giving with extra details a total of 1,150 souls. She made a good passage, her arrival being four days before the expected time. Three deaths occurred on board during the voyage.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUPHRATES."—The Indian troopship *Euphrates*, Captain Brownrigg, arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay on Saturday, having on board military invalids and time-expired men, a large proportion of whom had seen active service in Afghanistan. The passenger list included details from no fewer than seventy-one regiments and departments, more particularly the Army Medical Department, the Royal Horse and Royal Artillery, 6th Dragoon Guards, the 2nd and 4th Battalions 60th Rifles, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; the 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment; the 2nd Battalion, 13th; 2nd Battalion, 16th; and the 43rd, 51st, 54th, 59th, 63rd, 66th, 67th, 70th, 72nd, 85th, and 92nd Regiments. The following officers were also granted passages home:—Lieut. Col. Hon. A. Stewart, R.H.A.; Lieut. Col. Lewes, Major Shortland, Capt. Lockyer, Lieut. Phillips, and Veterinary Surg. Dawson, R.A.; Capt. Leggett, 4th Foot; Lieut. Mansel, 6th Foot; Lieut Donald, 7th Foot; Quartermaster Jones, 66th Foot; Lieut. Alexander, 99th Foot; Mr. A. Wolfe, sub inspector of schools; Lieuts. Doyne and M'Dougall, and Quartermaster Lewis, 13th Hussars; Lieut. Col. Watts and Capt. Isaacson, 1st

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Foot; Major Chambers (retired), Capt. Egerton and Lieut. Farrer, 39th Foot; Capts. M'Callum and Gordon, 92nd Foot; Lieut. Terry, 43rd Foot; Capt. M'Laughlin, 13th Foot; Lieut. Foss, Madras Staff; Lieut. Sharpe, R.E.; Capts. Gall and Hargraves, 5th Foot; Lieut. King, 6th Foot; Lieut. Percival, 12th Foot; Lieut. Mitchell, 14th Foot; Lieut. Slater, 18th Foot; Lieut. Wiley, 73rd Foot; Major Faircloth, 81st Foot; Capt. Westropp, 68th Foot; Major Laye, 90th Foot; and the following officers belonging to the Army Medical Department:—Surgs. Major Jobson, Muschamp, Ffolliott, O'Leary, Boyd. Joy, Harrison, M'Tavish, Orwin, Alexander, Harvey, and Hunter, and Surgs. Anthorioz, Briggs, and Hayes. Sergeant Riall and one man of the 2nd Battalion, 13th; and one man each of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment, 48th, and 2nd Battalion 60th died during the voyage.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—On Tuesday afternoon the 57th anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at its Rooms, 22, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly; the president, Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., in the chair. Among those present were Lord Powys, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir Richard Temple (formerly Governor of Bombay), Mr. Lewin Bowring, Professor Naville (of Geneva), Mr. Arthur Grote, Mr. Terrien de Lacouperie (of Paris), Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, F.R.S., Mr. Stephen Austin, and Mr. R. N. Cust. The secretary, Mr. Vaux, presented the annual report. The finances were declared to be in a prosperous state, and the accessions by ballot to the society's ranks far exceeded its losses by death and otherwise. It had elected 22 against a loss of three paying resident members, and 26 non-residents against a loss of five paying non-resident members—in other words, there had been a clear gain of 40. Of the lives of deceased fellows—Lord Lawrence, Mr. S. H. Damant, Captain Forbes, Mr. A. D. Mordtmann, and General Low—interesting obituary notices were given, as well as a slight biographical sketch of the late Professor Anton Schiefner, of St. Petersburg, who was especially eminent as a Tibetan scholar, and for his profound knowledge of the Caucasian languages. Prominent among the works in Oriental archæology for which the year had been remarkable the first mentioned was Major General Cunningham's account of the archæology and architecture of the first erections of the early Buddhists. Next came Mr. Burgess's new and complete survey of the Caves of Ajanta. The last spoken of was the Babu Rajendra's exploration of the building known as Buddha Gaya, the original hermitage of Sakya Mouni, founder of the Buddhist religion. The chairman congratulated those present on the improvement in the society's funds and the growth of its number of members. They had been passing through a period of depression, owing in great measure to the foundation of several more or less kindred societies within the last few years, but they were getting over the crisis. On the motion of Mr. Lewin Bowring, seconded by Sir Richard Temple, the report was ordered to be printed. In the evening the members kept the anniversary festival at Willis's Rooms.

SAVING LIFE.—At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on the 18th inst., among the awards made for saving life from drowning was the bronze medal to Private Frederick Pike, 6th Carabiniers, for having gallantly saved another soldier from drowning whilst bathing in Cabul River, Afghanistan.

LORDS RIPON AND KENMARE.—A meeting of Liverpool Protestants was held on Monday night to protest against the appointments of Lord Ripon to the Indian Viceroyalty and Lord Kenmare to the Lord Chamberlainship. The meeting was held in Hope-hall, which was crowded with some 2,000 people, while large numbers had to go away disappointed through the want of accommodation. The chairman, Mr. James Halles, said he regarded the appointments in question as an insult to the Queen and the nation, and a reproach and scandal to the national religion. The appointment of Lord Ripon was calculated to do immense injury to all Protestant missions and to the spread of the Gospel in India. The appointments were a step towards the disestablishment of Protestantism in this country. It was the desire of many politicians to open the throne and every office to men of any religion, and he was sorry Mr. Gladstone appeared disposed to do anything of the kind. Mr. Walter Roughton moved:—"That with every feeling of personal respect for the noblemen in question, this meeting desires to record its earnest and solemn protest against the appointment of Lord Ripon to the Viceroyalty of India, and of Lord Kenmare as Lord Chamberlain, as inconsistent with the spirit of the Protestant Constitution of Great Britain, and consequently injurious to the welfare of the kingdom." It had been mentioned that it was likely, when Sir Garnet Wolseley came back to England, he would be sent as Commander in Chief to India. Sir Garnet was a Roman Catholic of the Roman Catholics, and then we should have the Viceroy of India a Roman Catholic and the Commander in Chief of India a Roman Catholic. The Rev. Dr. Taylor seconded the motion. After other speeches the resolution was adopted amid great cheering. In reference to the statement that Sir Garnet Wolseley is a Roman Catholic, the Rev. Canon Falloon, rector of Ackworth, a near relative of the general, writes to the *Liverpool Courier* as follows:—"The speaker was altogether mistaken in supposing that Sir Garnet is or ever was a Roman Catholic. He was born and brought up as a member of the Church of England, and has never, to my knowledge, renounced his faith. There are two branches of the Wolseley family—one Irish, the other English. The Irish branch have always been strictly Protestant and are so still. The English branch became perverted to Romanism in later times and continue so. Sir Garnet Wolseley belongs to the Irish branch."—*Times*.

DOST MAHOMED ALI KHAN.—In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice on Tuesday, before the Right Hon. the President, a curious probate case was heard. Dost Mahomed Ali Khan, late Minister of Finance to the Shah of Persia, died at Teheran in March, 1873, possessed of money in this country deposited in the Bank of England. The law of Persia allows within certain limits the disposition of property by will, but it does not recognise the relation of administrator. It did not appear that the deceased had left a will, but by a decree of the Persian court it was declared that all the money deposited by him in the Bank of England, whatever the sum might be, was the special property of and belonged solely and entirely to his son, Dost Mahomed Khan, the son-in-law of the Shah. Dr. Deane, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Gazdar), moved the court to grant administration (with the decree of the Persian court annexed) of the personal estate and effects of the deceased in this country to the attorney of Dost Mahomed Khan, as the person in whose favour the decree was made. The President pointed out that, according to the affidavit made by a so-called expert in Persian law and filed in the matter, the relation of personal representation was not recognised by that law, and asked on what ground or in what form a grant could be made by this court. He finally took time to consider his decision.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—A meeting of the deferred annuity holders and of the annuitants of both classes of the above company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on Thursday, May 20—Mr. R. W. Crawford in the chair—for the purpose of receiving from the board of directors a proposal, under section 43 of the East Indian Railway Company Purchase Act, 1879, as to the appropriation of the balance of the surplus assets; also a report of the special committee appointed on Jan. 2 last, and of considering, and, if so advised, sanctioning the recommendation contained in that report. The chairman stated that he only proposed to occupy the chair for the purpose of giving the meeting more details than could be given in the advertisement as to the surplus funds and assets of the company, after which he would retire, as matters personal to himself would come forward for discussion. On Jan. 2 the matter of the surplus funds was dealt with up to June 30, and in the course of the next few weeks the surplus up to Dec. 31 would have to be disposed of; and, seeing that they had 15,150 persons interested, the present meeting had been called in order that they might deal with the surplus assets at the same time. The capital of the company amounted to £26,200,000, and it took £13,100 to pay a dividend of only 1s. per share; and, looking at the great amount of work involved, it had been decided to deal with the surplus funds and assets both at the same time. Dealing first with the assets in England, they consisted of unclaimed interest and dividends on 31st December, 1879, £40,580, and interest and profit on investments £36,402—£76,982; and in India of the moiety of the valuation of Kurhurballee and Serampore Collieries, estimated at Rs.2,78,882·8 at 1s. 8d., £23,240; and the moiety of balance of fire insurance fund Rs.99,094.9·9 at 1s. 8d.; but a small matter was in dispute with the Indian Government which would bring them in a further £2,189, making the assets about £110,500. Mr. Freshfield, M.P., having taken the chair vacated by Mr. Crawford, proposed the adoption of the report, and the distribution of the funds as therein proposed. The assets amounted to, say £110,000, but of that they could not deal with £40,000, seeing that it represented unclaimed dividends which could not be touched; out of the balance £34,000 had to be paid to Sir M. Stephenson in commutation of his annuity, and of the sum then remaining it was proposed to appropriate £15,000 to Mr. R. W. Crawford, the chairman of the company, for the valuable and extraordinary services he had rendered the undertaking. After some little discussion the resolution was agreed to, only five hands being held up against it in a crowded meeting. A poll was demanded, but afterwards withdrawn.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Thursday at the offices, Drapers'-gardens, Throgmorton-avenue; Mr. D. T. Evans presiding. The report stated that the loss on exchange in the half-year was £2,714, making a total of £5,324. Of this they had charged £2,200 to profit and loss account, and £3,124 to the reserve fund, thus writing off the whole loss. The amount at credit of profit and loss for the half-year was £9,548, which, with the balance brought forward, made a total of £9,705. Out of this they recommended a dividend of 4 per cent., making 7½ per cent. for the year, tax free. This would leave £105 to be carried forward. The profit and loss account showed that the total receipts for the half-year had been £23,778. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said, as he predicted at their last meeting, they had been able to maintain the dividend, but not without difficulty. In view of the depression of trade in Bombay, he thought it not unsatisfactory that there had been a small increase in the gas and meter rental. He hoped they would approve the manner in which the board had dealt with the subject of the exchanges. They hoped during the current year to build up the reserve fund to its former amount, and he believed they would do very much better in the half-year. The report was adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY.—The directors of the

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Madras Irrigation and Canal Company have issued a report for the past year containing copious extracts from its agents' reports. These go to show the progress that has been made in carrying out the purposes of the company, but the picture presented is, as might be anticipated, not a very bright one. According to the accounts the receipts for the year were—"from navigation account," £3,022; "from Madras Government on account of revenue," £3,028; and an item called "amount received in England, being establishment charges on navigation expenditure permitted from India," £2,300. It cannot be said, from looking at these items, whether the company has as yet got any proper revenue from its business; but, at all events, the Government of India had, as usual, to find the whole of the interest guaranteed to the company's capital. The capital expended to date on these profitless works has been £1,599,666. This, however, does not appear to include the amount due for guaranteed interest, which now is £49,983 per annum.—*Times.*

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Royal speech contained the following paragraphs:—

"On the last occasion of my addressing you I expressed my hope that the measures adopted in Afghanistan would lead to a speedy settlement with that country. Since that period the gallantry of my troops has continued to be conspicuous, and the labours of my Government in India have been unremitting. But I have to lament that the end in view has not yet been attained. My efforts will, however, be unceasingly directed towards the pacification of Afghanistan, and towards the establishment of such institutions as may be found best fitted to secure the independence of its people, and to restore their friendly relations with my Indian Empire.

"The condition of Indian finance, as it has recently been made known to me, has required my special attention. I have directed that you shall be supplied with the fullest information upon this weighty subject."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. GOURLEY asked the Secretary of State for India what measures her Majesty's Government intended adopting for the purpose of bringing about a speedy termination of the war in Afghanistan. Further, if he would be good enough to inform the House what number of troops, British and native, were now engaged in the war; and also the approximate cost of the campaign down to the present time.

Lord HARTINGTON replied that the number of troops now employed in Afghanistan, generally speaking, including the reserves and also the garrison of Peshawur, which usually amounts to 5,000, the forces, British and native, number 60,000 men. The estimated cost of the whole military operations was as follow:—1878-79, actual accounts, £676,380; 1879-80, regular estimate—in India, £3,033,400; in England, £174,480—total, £3,207,880. In 1880-81, according to a telegram of April 20, the expenses incurred in India in February, not brought to account till 1880-81, was £750,000; March, not brought to account till 1880-81, was £750,000; April, £500,000; May, £500,000—total, £2,500,000; expenses incurred in England, £20,000—total, £2,520,000; therefore the total cost of military operations down to the present time is £6,404,260. The telegram of April 20 did not state whether the expenditure before February would fall into the new year's accounts. In a private letter the arrears had been estimated at £2,250,000, which would involve an addition of £750,000, making a total cost for the whole war of £7,154,260, of which that of the present campaign would be £4,477,880, exclusive of the outlay on the frontier railways, determined upon after the outbreak of September, 1879, which is estimated, for 1879-80, at £1,324,426, and for 1880-81 at £2,040,000—total, £3,364,426. With regard to the policy of the Government, Lord Ripon was fully aware of it, and negotiations were in progress with the sirdars to induce them and the people of Afghanistan to elect a competent ruler and to bring the warlike operations in Afghanistan to a close at the earliest possible moment. As soon as such a ruler could be found the military operations would terminate. It was the anxious desire of her Majesty's Government that the proceedings should be brought to a close as speedily as possible.

CYPRUS.

In answer to Mr. Rylands, Sir C. DILKE said Government had decided that a transfer of the administration should be made from the Foreign to the Colonial Office, probably before October.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. LAING asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the grave errors discovered in the financial statement of the Government of India, he proposed to state the actual financial position of that country. Mr. BAXTER had given notice of a similar question.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in reply to both hon. members, said that the Viceroy had telegraphed from India that the cost of the Afghan war had been seriously under-estimated, and that the charge for that war for the year 1880-81 would probably exceed the estimate by £4,000,000. The present monthly cost of the war is £500,000. The anticipated surplus of £417,000 would be turned into a deficit of nearly £3,600,000. The addition of £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 to the estimates was announced on April 20; but a telegram of March 23 led to the belief that the estimates would be exceeded, and another spoke of the cost of the war as very alarming. He expected on the 26th of this month a despatch of an explanatory character from the Indian Government, and then he would lay all the papers on the table of the House. He trusted that the House would wait for full information until the receipt of which no financial statement could be made.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

Colonel BARNE asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Protestant bishops and clergy in India would have to take orders and directions from the Marquis of Ripon, who is a Roman Catholic.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON was not aware that it was the part of the Viceroy to give any orders to the bishops and clergy in India with respect to their spiritual functions. Certain orders might be given with respect to matters of administration, not by the Governor General, but by the Governor General in Council.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT AND THE LICENCES TAX, INDIA.

In answer to Mr. O'Donnell, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, India, and of the Licences Tax, India, were two important questions which would be considered by Lord Ripon on his arrival in India. Until his lordship had had an opportunity of consulting his advisers and of reporting his own judgment on these matters he thought the Government ought not to come to any conclusion in regard to either of them. He felt certain, however, that these two subjects would receive the early consideration of Lord Ripon.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Mr. A. BALFOUR asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state the name of the official at the India-office who, "before the late Government had resigned," communicated to the right hon. gentleman the Postmaster General information as to the telegram from India received by Lord Cranbrook, and, if not, whether he would make inquiry into the matter.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON had ascertained that his right hon. friend did not receive any communication in regard to that telegram from India from any official in the India-office. The information he had on the matter was the subject of common conversation in society, and appeared to have been in the possession of many persons.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN INDIA.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India would cause the Prisons Act (India) of 1870 to be revised in respect to the flogging of prisoners for trifling infractions of prison rules; and whether he would inquire into and caused to be revised the rules or procedure in the Punjab with regard to cases of insufficient evidence in murder cases.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that there was no reason to believe that the Act of 1870 stood in need of revision in respect of the clause which dealt with the infliction of corporal punishment. Up to 1870 punishment of that kind was inflicted either by the magistrates or the gaol superintendents, with the approval of the local government, and the decisions in that respect were not always in harmony with each other. The whole matter was considered and referred to a committee of the Council. It was the opinion of all experts in Indian administration that it would not be possible to maintain discipline in the Indian gaols without the infliction of corporal punishment. The gaols were large, some containing as many as 1,000 prisoners, and punishments could be inflicted in English prisons which could not be adopted in India, in consequence of the difference of the climate and of the character of the people. With regard to a case mentioned last year by his noble friend, his noble friend's statement having attracted the authorities in India, her Majesty's Government had received a memorandum from the Chief Commissioner, which pointed out that his noble friend had been misinformed as to the facts of the case. The prisoner had been convicted of a serious offence, and in prison it had been found necessary to frequently punish him for grave breaches of discipline. Since the passing of the Act of 1870 a committee had been appointed to inquire into the question of prison discipline. He had taken steps to have the report of that committee transmitted to this country, and if it touched on the point raised by his noble friend he would lay it on the table. His noble friend was misinformed as to a circular having been issued in which the judges directed or recommended that sentence of transportation should be inflicted in capital cases in which the evidence was insufficient. An inferior judge had passed a sentence of transportation in such a case; but the superior judges ruled that he was wrong in so doing, inasmuch as, if the evidence were insufficient to bring home the guilt of the person charged, no sentence should have been inflicted. A judge in Peshawur recommended that there should be transportation in such cases, but the superior judges overruled the recommendation.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

CONTROL OF INDIAN FINANCE.

Sir D. WEDDERBURN asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of the Government to move for the appointment of a select committee in order to inquire into the operation of the Government of India Act, 1858, and into the question of the inadequate control at present exercised over the expenditure of the revenues of India.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that several questions connected with the subject had already attracted attention, but he had found greater difficulties than he anticipated. As at present advised, he should be disposed to move for a committee in the course of next session.

ZORYWARI HOLDINGS (MALABAR).

In answer to Mr. ROBERT FOWLER, who asked the Secretary of State for India if he would state to the House the reasons of the Indian Government for raising the amount of cess payable on Zorywari holdings in Malabar, from one anna to two annas, as stated in the statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India,

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the local cess in Malabar was raised from one to two annas per rupee of Government land assessment by Madras Act I of 1878. Owing to the peculiar tenures of land in Malabar the Government land assessment was extremely light, its incidence in proportion to the value of the land being less than half that of the assessment in other districts. The proceeds of the local cess, which is proportionate to the land assessment, were quite inadequate to the local wants of the district. The average yearly local expenditure was £57,000, while the local funds yielded only £25,000, and the difference had hitherto been made up by grants from provincial revenue. It was thought unjust that the local wants of the wealthy district of Malabar should thus be supplied from the taxation of other and more heavily burdened districts, the rate of the local cess was consequently doubled, and its amount was now really, though not nominally, equal to that paid by other districts.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

In reply to Mr. Cross, Mr. GLADSTONE said that owing to the want of certain information he could not make a very distinct statement as to the apportionment of the expenses of the Afghan War between the Treasuries of England and India. He hoped, however, in a reasonable time to be able to make known the views of the Government upon this question. But he was afraid that that time could not arrive until the Government should be in possession of the despatches alluded to on a previous occasion and should have had time to consider them carefully.

GUARANTEED INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. NORWOOD asked the Secretary of State for India if he would lay upon the table of the House the report of the departmental committee on the engagement of freight for account of the guaranteed Indian railways, which was promised by the then Under Secretary in March of last year.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that on March 10, 1879, the hon. member for Mid Lincoln stated that a small departmental committee would be appointed, whose report, he added, would be laid on the table when received. On Feb. 26 last, however, the hon. member informed the House that as he found no part of the evidence given could be obtained only on a promise of secrecy, it would be impossible to produce the report. Having seen the question of his hon. friend, he had referred the matter back to the members of the committee, asking them to point out to him which part of the evidence had been obtained under promise of secrecy, and whether they could suggest any means, by the omission of names or otherwise, which would make it possible to lay the report or any portion of it on the table.

PERAK EXPEDITION.

In answer to Col. North, Mr. CHILDERS said that the delay in issuing the medal granted by her Majesty on Sept. 1, 1879, to the officers and men of the army who took part in the Perak expedition arose from the rolls having been sent to India in February last for verification; they were expected back daily and on their arrival the distribution would be made immediately.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

In reply to Alderman M'Arthur, Sir C. DILKE said: The remaining portion of Sir T. Wade's report on the Chefoo convention has not yet been received, and the recent correspondence upon the subject is of too incomplete a character to be presented to Parliament at present.

AFGHANISTAN.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I observe that different reports are given in different newspapers of an answer which I gave on Friday last on a very important subject. I think it therefore desirable to repeat what I said on that occasion, and I shall, with the permission of the House, add one or two words by way of explanation. I said, I think, in reply to my hon. friend the member for Hull, who asked me what measures the Government were going to take for the purpose of putting an end to the hostilities in Afghanistan, that Lord Ripon had gone out fully acquainted with the views of the Government and the policy which they desired to pursue, so far as they were able to form an opinion up to the present time. I added, I believe, that it was the desire of the Government to bring the military operations to a close, and to effect the retirement of the troops at the earliest possible moment from Afghan territory. That is, I need scarcely say, our anxious desire. The statement, however, is one which cannot be made without certain qualifications. There are considerations of great importance, with regard to the health of the troops, which must be taken into account in determining the time at which their retirement is possible. I may further state that, of course, regard must be had to any engagements which may have been entered into in the name of her Majesty, and to which the honour of the country is committed. How far such engagements have been made, and to what extent we are committed, we are not at present in a position definitely to decide, but I must say that from the knowledge we do possess it is not probable that it will be possible to effect so early a retirement from Kandahar as from Cabul and Eastern Afghanistan. I may further observe that whenever we may be able to effect this retirement regard must be paid to the protection of those chiefs and tribes who have rendered assistance to our troops. It is obvious that a great many of those might be placed in a position of very great danger if our troops were retired without due care, and I can only repeat that it is the wish of the Government to see the retirement of the troops effected at the earliest possible moment.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

PETITIONS.

Viscount BARRINGTON presented a petition from certain petitioners in Berkshire against the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon, a Roman Catholic, as Governor-General of India. The noble viscount said that in presenting the petition he did not feel in any way bound to concur in its prayer.

Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE presented petitions from the guardians of the poor of the Wem Union, Salop, Baptist inhabitants of Stamford, Primitive Methodists of Stamford, Congregationalists, Stamford, clergy and parishioners of Ventry and Kildrum, inhabitants of Nonington, Watford, Worcester, Stamford, Ufford-cum-Bainton, Barnack, Loose, Kent, Brockham, Stony Middleton, and Plumstead, Kent, against the appointment of a Roman Catholic Viceroy of India, &c.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ELDRIDGE—May 6, at Brighton, the wife of F. G. Eldridge, of New York and Calcutta, prematurely, a son.

GOUGH—May 22, at Sunnyside, Upper Norwood, the wife of Brigadier General Hugh Gough, C.B., V.C., a son.

STANLEY—May 18, at Croydon, the wife of E. J. Stanley, of Calcutta, a son.

STURROCK—May 16, at Budleigh-Salterton, South Devon, the wife of J. Sturrock, M.C.S., a son.

THOMPSON—May 20, at South View, Cleveland, the wife of Henry Thompson, of Debroghur, Assam, a son.

DEATHS.

BAGSHAWE—May 14, at Dover, Augustus John Bagshawe, late of the Oriental Bank Corporation, son of the late Lieut. Col. S. R. Bagshawe, of the Bengal Army, aged 39.

BARROW—May 22, at Netley, Southampton, Emily Frances, wife of Major General J. L. Barrow, C.B., late R.A., and daughter of the late Col. Bryce M'Master, of the Madras Army.

FRASER—May 9, at Liverpool, Wm. Fowler Fraser, agent Bank of Bengal, aged 37.

LAW—May 19, at 67, Avenue de l'Alma, Paris, Mary Ann, daughter of the late James Law, formerly of the Bengal C.S.

MEIKLEJOHN—May 11, at Malta, on passage home from India, Ernest Basil, son of Major Meiklejohn, R.A., aged one year and ten months.

PATON—May 17, at Beau Séjour, Lausanne, Switzerland, Fanny Wilson, widow of Captain James Paton, Bengal H.A., and daughter of the late Dr. Henry N. Atkinson, of Madras, aged 63.

VINCENT—May 21, at 3, Shrewsbury-road, St. Stephen's-square, W., Capt. Charles Vincent, F.R.G.S., for many years commander in the P. and O. Company.

WARREN—May 22, at Southsea, Isabella Palmer, the daughter of General George Warren, H.M's. India Forces, late 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 18. Aline, Java.—19. Cavalier (s), Akyab; Malvina, Hong Kong; Comus, Singapore.—20. Royal Alexandra and Baron Blantyre, Calcutta; Portia, Calcutta; Benmore, Calcutta; Cathay (s), Calcutta; Gannett (s), Calcutta; Nouveau Monde, Sourabaya; Visurgis, Bangkok; Speke Hall (s), Bombay.—21. Portis, Calcutta; Medora (s), Bangkok; Silverhow (s) and Cathay (s), Calcutta.—22. Flensburg, Hong Kong; Martha Brockmann, Shanghai; Warrior, Singapore; Royal Adelaide (s) and Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta; Comus, Singapore; Martaban (s), Rangoon; Nestor (s), Shanghai.—24. Koning Nederlander (s), Batavia; Roman (s), Cape; Spearman (s), Bombay; Verona, St. Kitts; Peiho, Hong Kong; Bay of Naples, Rangoon.—25. Verona (s) and Khiva (s), Bombay; Conception, Trinidad.

CALCUTTA.—April 27. Medina (s) and Euphrates (s), Rangoon; Cleomene, Liverpool.—28. Purulia (s), Singapore; Ganges, Liverpool.—29. Chindwara (s), Bombay; Aldborough, Liverpool; Carisbrook Castle, Algoa Bay.—30. Iskander Shah, Lingut.—May 1. City of

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Carthage (s), Liverpool; Moray (s), Hong Kong; Maharaja (s), Singapore.—3. Japan (s), Hong Kong.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 22.—Orion (s), Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—May 1. Puttialla (s), Bussorah; I.G. Dalhousie (s) and I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karachi.—2. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Nesutan, Moulmein; I.G. Patrick Stewart (s), Karachi; Salamu tee, Dwarka.—3. I.G. Czarewitch, Karachi; Ellora (s), Calcutta.—4. Muzaffer, Moulmein; Mongolia (s), Southampton; Umballa ( ) and Lennio (s), Karachi.—5. Chilka (s), Rangoon; Wolviston (s), Cardiff.—6. Elpee (s), Newcastle; City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool; Iraia (-), Karachi.—7 Siam (s), Sydney; Colaba (s), Tuticorin; Lombardy (s), Shanghai; Byculla (s), from sea.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 21.—Plantain (s), Liverpool.—22. Trenthall (s), Liverpool; Timaro (s), Trieste; Thessaly (s), Cardiff.—23. Kingston, Cardiff.

MADRAS.—April 28. Duke of Sutherland (-), Calcutta.—29. Australia (s), Calcutta; Malda (s), Bombay; Duke of Buccleuch (s), London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 22.—Almora (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 18. Kedron, Java; Countess of Merioneth, Batavia; Britannia (s), Bombay; Mountaineer, Calcutta; Zenobia (s), Mauritius; Eastern Star, Natal; Sofia B., Table Bay; Borrowdaile (s), Bombay.—19. Ravenna (s), Bombay; Ben Rhydding, Calcutta; Orissa (s), Calcutta; Ulysses (s), Penang; Francesco Reyes (-), Manilla.—20. Trojan (s), Capetown, &c.; Hampton (s), Batavia.—21. Nuh (s), Demerara; Annie H. Smith, Hong Kong.—22. Inch Keith, Bombay; Brocklmann, Natal; City of London (s), Calcutta.—24. Blair Hoye, Singapore; Palawan (s), Calcutta; Kirkwood (-), Calcutta; British Consul (s), Calcutta; Golden Fleece (s), Calcutta.—25. Ellen Bates, Calcutta; Elmstone (s), Madras; Channel Queen, Hong Kong.

CALCUTTA.—April 27. Dunskeig.—28. Madura (s), Reliance (-), Queen of Scots, and Umvoti.—29. Sir John Lawrence (-), Maharani (s), and Knight Commander.—30. City of Ningpo and Cabul.—May 1. Commilla (s) and Blairgowrie.—2. Euphrates (s), Meinam (-), Dorunda (s), and Lochee.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 22.—Eldorado (s), London.

BOMBAY.—May 1. Sumatra (s), Genoa, &c.; Robert Lees, Dunkirk; Shakespeare, Liverpool; Burmah (s), Kutch and Kattyawar; Macedonia (s), Liverpool; Glenrath (s) and Verona (s), London; Tenedos (s), Genoa and Marseilles.—2. Byculla (s), Karachi; Tebe (s), Trieste, &c.; Khandalla (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—3. Zephyr, Coconada; I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karachi.—4. Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Euphrates (s), Liverpool; Puttialla (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi.—5. Edwin (s), Liverpool; Clan Gordon ( ), Madras.—6. Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool; Memfi (s), Trieste, &c.; Java (s), Zanzibar; Ethiopia (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—7. Byculla (s), Akyab; Bangalore (s), Melbourne; Gwalior (s), China, &c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 23.—Sidonia (s), Liverpool.—24. Patterdale (s), Barcelona.

MADRAS.—April 29. Australia (s), Southampton.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 22.—Duke of Buccleuch (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Kaisar-i-Hind*, May 14.—From Bombay: Mr. A. George, Mrs. Symons and two children, Mr. H. Reid, Capt. Thomas, Mr. Crew, Mr. Pitcher and children, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. Trafford, Miss Jenner, Col. Baker, Major Pitcher, Mrs. Kelly and child, Count Van der Stein, Mr. Anderton, Mr. Hammer, Mrs. Crichton and child, Dr. and Mrs. Fairweather and children, Miss Cooke, Mrs. Venning, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and children, Dr. and Mrs. Selous and children, Mr. and Mrs. Masson and child, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Fennell, Mrs. Goldsmith and child, Mr. Pinhey, Mr. and Mrs. Watts and children, Major Sunderland, Mrs. Meale and child, Mrs. Pennycuick and children, Mrs. Storey and children, Miss Plowden, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy and children, Mr. A. Stanton, Mr. Keilly, Rev. W. J. Fennell, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Gilbert, Col. and three Misses Thacker, Mrs. G. C. Ross and child, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Burkhill and children, and Mr. Hopkins. From Suez: Mr. Gordon, Miss Jourdain, Col. Reid, and Dr. Cooper. From Port Said: Sir F. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. Pym, Mr. Hogg, and Mr. Broadway. From Malta: Lieut. Cochrane and Lieut. Shortland, Mr. Irving, Lady Borton, Miss Drummond, Miss Williamson, Col. and Lady Crichton, Lady Coates and children, Mrs. Gardner and child, Capt. Tyacke and Capt. Allen, Mr. Kellie, Mrs. Litterdale and child, Mrs. Welsh, and Mr. Heelis. From Gibraltar: Hon. C. and Earl Cathcart, Gen. Anerton, Col. Pemberton, Mr. Gerard, Capt. and Mrs. Annerley, Miss Mew, Mr. Crozier, Capt. Fielden, two Misses Crozier, Hon. P. Sidney, Mr. and Mrs. Lewellyn and children, Mr. Joop, Major and Mrs. Pearte, Lieut. Trower, and Mr. Moniton.

AT LONDON.—Per *Pleiades*, May 18.—From Calcutta: Mr. Peter Barry, Mr. W. W. Boucher, Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ferguson and two children, Mrs. Glasse, Mrs. Hooper, five children, and ayah, Mr. P. S. Luard, Mrs. M'Arthur and child, Capt. and Mrs. Motley and two children, Miss Saker, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. G. Carmichael Smythe, Mr. Sweting, Mrs. T. Towers and child, and Major R. Graham Smythe. From Colombo: Mrs. Meyrick and two children, Mr. F. S. Lakeman, Mr. J. F. Jaques, infant, and European nurse, Mr. W. B. Gade, and Mr. and Mrs. Garland.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Mongolia*, May 6.—From Southampton: Mr. Tuson, Mr. A. P. Alleyne, Mrs. Galloway, Major Bannatyne, Surg. Major P. Smith, Capt. Bolton, Mr. A. M'Grath, Mr. G. Caldecourt, Mr. and Mrs. Chose, infant, and three children, and Mr. H. Bayley. From Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Worthy and son, Mr. F. D. Davies, and Mrs. Durrah. From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Da Costa, child, and infant, and Mr. Allon.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, May 23.—From Yokohama: Col. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Aston, Mr. J. Mair, Mr. Hernandez, Mr. Tucker, Lieut. W. C. Boyd, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. C. J. Sharp, Capt. Shepperd Mr. H. Borland, Mr. A. Somerville, and Mr. C. M. Coode. From Alexandria: H.H. Prince Osman Pasha, H.H. Ibrahim Raschid, Mr. de la Motte, Madame Pantellini, mother, infant, and child; Mr. Rogers, Mr. A. Nicol, and Mr. Dicey.

AT VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, May 26.—From Alexandria: Mr. P. M. Mackinnon, Mrs. and Miss J. Gordon, Mrs. J. Scott and three children, Mr. Strausburgh, and Mr. Hartmann.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Khedive*, May 12.—For Hong Kong: Commander Lang and Lieut. Groome. For Calcutta: Mr. Degener. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. Master, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Symons, and Mr. Franks. For Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. D'Esterre. For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. A. Scott, Mrs. Blackwell and child, and Mr. F. D. Campbell. For Port Said: Mr. T. P. Wilson. For Malta: Rev. T. F. Morton. For Gibraltar: Capt. Gildea, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Miss Gibbs, Mr. Birch, Mr. Morgan, Rev. and Mrs. Bullock, Right Rev. M. Scandella and secretary, Mr. Trail, and Rev. Father Chautain.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Pera*, May 21.—For Calcutta: Mr. Roy, Mrs. and Mrs. A. Stanks, and Mr. W. Touch. From Brindisi: Mr. H. F. Wilson and Mr. G. Clark. For Ceylon: Mr. E. A. Cooke. For Bombay: Mr. Little. From Brindisi: Mr. Consolo, Mr. W. Grant, Mr Stephen, and Mr. Soalding.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Mira* May 15.—For Calcutta: Surg. Major J. C Shaw, Mr. C. F. Chadburn, Miss Cora Faulkner, Capt. W. Brydon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Daniel, and Mr. J. A. H. Louis. For Colombo: Mr. R. C. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. H. Owen, Mr. D. D. Dickson, and Mr. Alp. Hall.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Venetia*, May 8.—For Southampton: Deputy Surgeon General J. Gibbons, Mrs. Land, Mr. M. Martinez, Mr. M'Lellan, Mr. R. Witham, Surg. Beatson, Mrs. H. F. Aston and child, Mrs. M'Laughlin, Mrs. Donaldson, Deputy Surgeon General Joynt, Sub-Conductor Holmes, Mr. C. W. Boyd, Lieut. T. S. Kett, R.A., Mr. R. Sievewright, Surg. Major and Mrs. Kearns, three children, and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Creak, Lieut. Schuyler, Mr. W. Pearce, and Capt. Hayes. For Brindisi: Mrs. Henry Fraser, Lieut. Col. Henry Fraser, Mr. Baumbach, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. Pickering Clark, Mr. L. Hernandez, Mr. Cunyngham, Mr. H. H. Jones, Mr. C. J. Sharp, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. Borland, Mr. A. Somerville, Mr. W. R. Tucker, Mr. H. F. Aston, Mr. T. W. Muir, Mr. Clark, Mr. P. Coode, and Capt. A. J. Shepherd. For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. W. M'Clelland, Mr. C. T. Palin, Capt. R. Warburton, and Mr. N. B. Beardmore. For Suez: Mr. Vernon and Mr. A. O. Frere. For Aden: Mr. Edward Brock and Mr. N. Shimmings. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on May 1:—For Southampton: Mr. A. R. Grant and Mr. W. Gillam.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Portia, from Calcutta, May 11, 50 N., 10 W.; Davina, for Bangkok, May 2, 35 N., 19 W.; Rufus E. Wood, from Calcutta, March 28, 33 S., 31 E.; Beann Uamha, from Calcutta, April 8, off Cape Agulhas.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—At the half-yearly meeting to be held on the 4th prox. the report for the half-year ended March 31 last will be presented and an interim dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be recommended. For the corresponding period of last year the dividend recommended was at the rate of 3 per cent. The company have contracted with Messrs. W. Doxford and Sons, of Sunderland, for a steamer of about 3,500 tons and 600-horse power nominal (3,000 effective).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—A telegram was received from Malacca on May 13 to the effect that the Datu Perba or chief of Rambowe was to attack Tampin next day, and that Government had declined to interfere for the protection of British property. Tampin is a small district in Rambowe on the borders of Malacca, which was conferred by the British authorities on a chief named Syed Sabban, once chief of Rambowe, for his good services in the Naning War some fifty years ago. He bequeathed it, with another district, Kru, to his son Tunku Hamid, who had been in possession of it ever since. Why the Datu Perba should attack him, or why our Executive should permit any disturbance on our very borders in Malacca, is unknown here, our officials being unable, or unwilling to give any information on the subject. It is reported, indeed, that the Datu of Rambowe is acting with their sanction and at their instigation. The charge against Inche Awang Ibrahim, private secretary to Tunku Allum, son of the late Sultan Ali of Johore, of waging war against H.H. the Maharaja of Johore, the ally of her Majesty the Queen, for the possession of Muar territory, is still in course of investigation, and the prisoner is in gaol, bail being sternly refused for such a dangerous character. The general impression is that the authorities are in a quandary what to do in the matter, and that the Attorney General is at his wits' end how to get them out of the scrape, as it is feared, if the case goes before the Supreme Court, they may get no jury to convict, and that the result will be a ridiculous fiasco, of small credit to the British Government and no good to its pet, the Maharaja of Johore.—*Straits Times.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 95
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	705
Bank of Bengal	500	740
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	126
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	300
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,925	980
Frere	150	34
Mazagon	2,000	360
Port Canning	1,4 0	195
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	825
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1100
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	300
Bellary	1,000	460
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	445
New Indian	350	117½
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	26
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	460
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	915
Fort	8,500	1,150
French	500	440
Sind	750	485
Mofussil	400	217½
Prince of Wales	1,500	200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	240
Volkart	1,000	640
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,300	990
Anglo-Indian	100	57
Alfred Manufacturing	500	465 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,600
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	220
Bombay United	1,000	845 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	570
Central India S. W. and M	500	630
Coorla Mills	1,000	480
D. Spinning	2,000	265
Hindustan	1,000	965
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	500
Khandeish	1,000	925
Madras	1,250	440
Madras United	1,000	1,275
Manchester Spinning	50	3 nomi.
Mazagon Spinning	500	90
National Spinning	1,000	800
New Great Eastern	1,000	880
Oriental	625	640
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	95
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	875
Sholapore Mills	1,000	830
Victoria Mills	1,000	600
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	1:0-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	10
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	120 xd.
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	1,950
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	375
Treacher and Co.	500	785
Thacker and Co.	100	125

CALCUTTA.—May 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes	Rs 95 0 to 95 4
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 8 to —
4½	of 1871 (1881)	95 8 to 96 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	102 2 to 102 6
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	102 2 to 102 6
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	1 5 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6	of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 0
5	of 1878 (1 08)	102 10 to 102 12

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	10	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	10	102 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	750 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	101 to 102
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
ncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	60 to —
Benga lCoal	1000	1625 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1210 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	290 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	50 to 51
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	76 to 77
Burrakur Coal	100	75 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	140 to 150
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	120 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	30 to 32
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	110 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	68 to 70
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	277 to 272½
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	30 to 31
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to 220
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	180 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	70 to 71
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1110 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm.
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	390 to 400
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	114 to 115
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	12 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	95 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	95 to —
Riverside Press	90	83 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	265 to 270
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	£20	270 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	37 to 38
Strand Bank Press	100	107 to 108
Watson's Patent Press	100	103 to —
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	175 to 180
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to 68
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	47 to 48
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	280 to —
Do. contributory	100	140 to —
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	101 to 102
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	70 to —
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	70 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	190 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to 43
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	50 to 51
Eastern Cachar	100	90 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	40 to 41
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	66 to 67
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	110 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to 65
Do. contributory	200	50 to 55
Kurseong and Terai	100	7 to 10
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	122 to 123
Majagram Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to —
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	83 to 84
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	120	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singe'l (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	90 to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	70 to 75
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—May 9.

Four per cent.	4⅜ to 5	% Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	2 to 2¼	pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	2 to 2¼	pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1 to 2	do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	par to ⅛	do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1¼	do
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to 26	prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	—	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 7-32d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5-32d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight	1s. 8 17-32d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8¼d	—

LONDON.—May 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
4	Do. October 10, 1888	103½ to 104
4	India Enfaced Paper	77½ to 78½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	84 to 85
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	35 to 40pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	35 to 40pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 102
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	102 to 104
4½	Do.	105 to 107
6	Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	115 to 118
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government	98 to 100

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	112 to 114
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	113 to 115
RAILWAYS.		
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125½ to 126½
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	137 to 139
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	21¾ to 22
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23 to 23¼
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	122 to 123
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	128 to 129
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	123 to 124
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	113 to 115
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	123 to 124
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	123 to 124
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	109 to 111
TELEGRAPHS.		
Eastern	10	8¾ to 9
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	101 to 104
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	101 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12¾ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	9 to 9¾
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	102 to 104
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	102 to 105
Indo-European	25	23 to 24
BANKS		
Agra	10	10¼ to 10¾
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22 to 23
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	20¼ to 21½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	35¼ to 36½
Land Mortgage of India	2¾	1⅜ to 1⅝ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	19 to 20
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Agricultural of Mauritius	1	⅞ to 1⅛ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	all	— to —
Do.	11¼	— to —
Do.	8	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	2½ to 3½ pm
Glenrock Gold Mining	1	1¾ to 2
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	1¾ to 2¼ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	3 to 4
Moyar Coffee	5	20½ to 11½
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	2	1⅝ to 1⅝ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	11 to 12
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	54 to 56
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1 to 2 pm
South Indian Gold Mining	1	2¼ to 2½
TEA.		
Assam	20	57 to 62
British Indian	20	4¼ to 5⅛
Borelli	—	25 to 26
Darjiling	20	22½ to 23¼
Dejoo	—	10 to 10⅛
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jórehaut	20	44 to 49
Lebong	10	11 to 12
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10 to 11
Do. New	10	⅛ to ¾ pm
Mungledye	—	8½ to 9⅛
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	2¼ to 2¾

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Madras	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Mauritius	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.

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LIST OF
INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Adam, R. M., Mad. Salt Depart., 6 mos., Feb. 7, '80.
Adams, M., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos.
Adams, W. P., Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Allen, C. F. E., B. B. Law Dept., 12 mo., Aug. 29, '79.
Ameer Ali, Ben. Jud., 15 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Ancell, F., B. Pilot, 18 mo., May 23, '79.
Anderson, G. A., Bo. P.W.D. 18 mo., March 15, '79.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 10 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
Apjohn, J. H., Bl. P.W.D., 18 mo., April 5, '79.
Archibald, E. D., Bengal Educational, 24 mo., Aug. 21, '78
Ashton, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., Oct. 16, '79.
Bagshawe, F. T. P., Madras Police, 20 mo., July 27, '79.
Baker, M. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judicial, 12 mo., Oct. 20, '79.
Baker, H. V. S., P.W.D. Punjab, 6 mos., April 9, 1880.
Ball, V., Geological Survey, 27½ mo., July 1, '78.
Bamber, H. W. J., Bengal Police, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Banerjee, C. N., Bl. Rev. and General, 12 mos., Apl. 9, '80.
Barbour, D.M., Bl. Cov., Finan. Depart., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Barr, D. L., Indian Marine, 15 mo., Sept. 21, '79.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forest, 26 mo., May 31, '78.
Barry, W., Bl Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo, May 5, '79.
Batten, G.H.M. (Bl.Cv.), Com. of Inld. Cust., 9mo., Mr. 3, '80.
Batty, H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 24 mo., Mar. 5, 1879
Beckett, J. O'B., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 23 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
Bellett, G., Ben. Ed., 24 mo., Nov. 18, '79.
Benett, W. C. (Ben. Cov.). N.W P., 7 mos., April 10, 1880.
Best, J. W., M. Cov, M. Judicial, 15 mo., April 14, '79.
Beynon, R. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 18 mo., Feb. 17, 1879.
Biddulph, T. H. S., Fincl. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 17, 1880.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., April 22, '79.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 15 mo., Aug. 22, '79
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 20 mo., April 1, '79.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 12 mos., July 13, '79.
Borradaile, A. A. (Bo.Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 9mo. Nov. 24, '79.
Boutflower, W. N., N.W.P. Educational, 19 mo., Mar. 28, '79
Boxwell, J., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 7, '79.
Bradbury, J. F. (B. Cov.), B. R. and G., 21 mo., Mr. 8, '79
Broadhead, J. T., B. Pilot Service, 2 y., June 28, '78.
Brooke, W. R., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 25, 1880.
Bruce, R. I., Pol. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
Bryant, A. J. Mil. Accts. Depart., 2 years, Dec. 6, '78.
Buckley, R. B., B. P.W.D., 16 mo., May 3, 1879.
Burgess, J., Bo. Archæological, on duty.
Burns, J. H., Hyderabad R. and G., 18 mo., April 30, '79.
Burrows, L. R. (M. Cov.), M. Municipality, 8mos., Mar 6, '80.
Campbell, W. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mo., Feb. 8, '80.
Capper, W. C. (Bengal Cov.), Oudh, 7 mo.
Carless, G. P., P.W.D., Madras, 5 mos.
Carr Gomm, F. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 30mo., Mch. 11, '78
Casson, G. D., Survey Department, 12 mo., Nov. 1, '79.
Channing, F. C. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 7½ mos., Apl. 10, '80.
Charles, J. G. (B. Cov.), B. R and G., 17 m. 20d., May 6, '79
Charles, F. L. (Bo. Cov.), 17 mo., Dec. 6, '79.
Chichester, F. A., B. Police, 18 mo., Sept. 9, '79.
Church, W.T. (Bl.C.), N.W.P., Rv. and Gen., 7mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Clarke, C. B., Bengal Educational, on duty.
Clutterbuck, H., India P.W.D., 21 mos., Nov. 4, 1878.
Collins, F. B., Punjab Police, 12 mo., Jan. 4, '80.
Coghlan, J. A., Bombay P.W.D., 2 y., July 25, '78.
Coles, C. E., Bombay Police, 9 mo., Feb. 21, '80.
Cook, A., Railway Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Conceicao, De, Bo. Med., 18 mo., Aug., '78,
Cornwall, W.W.G. (B.C.), N.W.P., R. & G., 19½mo., Mr. 24, '79.
Cornwall, J. W.
Court, F. W., N.W.P. Police, 8mos, Mar. 1, '80.
Cox, A. F. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 1, 1880.
Crampton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 13 mo., Sept. 10, '79.
Crawley-Boevey, A.W.C. (Bo. Cov.), Settl., 16mo., Feb. 28, '80.
Crosthwait, T. P. S., Punjab Irrigation, 24 mo., Apl. 16, '79
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Jud., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Cumming, C. L. B. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos., Aug. 29, '79,
Daines, W., Madras Police, 12 mos., Nov. 2, 1879.
Dane, R.M., Bl. Cov., Punjab Commission, 15mos., April 21, '79.
Daniel, J. R. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 18 mo., Mar. 31, '79
Darling, W. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mo., May 12, '79.
Davies, J. R., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., May 12. '79.
Davies, W., Madras Police, 12 mos., Nov. 2, '79.
Davis, R., India P.W.D., 18 mo., Mar. 6, 1879
Dick, R., Pun. Ed., 21 mo. 19 days, Oct. 28, '78.
Dobbs, R. C., Mysore P.W.D., 20 mo., April 22, '79.
Dodd, A. J., Burma Marine, 24 mo., April 23, '79.
Dodsworth, R. S., N.W.P. Forests, 16 mo., May 1, '79.
Douglas, C. J., Madras Forest. 30mo., May 18, '78.
Douglas, W H, Telegraph Dept., 39 mo., March 28, '77.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Douglas, E. S.
Down, J. E., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Druitt, G. (Bo. Cov.), 8 mos, April 21, 1880.
Drysdale, A. T., Berar Forests, 12 mo., Feb. 1, '80.
Duncan, D., M. Educational, 20 mo., April 8, '79.
Duncan, G., M. Educational, 24 mo. April 9, '79.
Durant, A. H., Transport Dept., 12 mos., April 23, 1880.
Duthie, J. F., Bot. Gardens, N.W.P., 24 mos., Apl. 24, '80.
Duthy, J. W. B., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Edwards, F. L., Punjab Police, 20 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
Elliott, C.A., C.S.I., (B. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., on duty
Elsmie, G. R. (Bl. Cov.), Punj. Comm. 22 m., Feb. 10, '79.
Elston, J., Indus Valley Railway, 12 mos., Aug. 11, '79.
Evans, C. T., N.W.P. P.W.D., 24 mo., April 21, '79.
Ewing, R., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 20 mo., Feb. 25, '80.
Filgate, T. M., Regis. Dept., Bo., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Fincham, R. P., Persian Telegraph, 18 mo., Aug. 20, 1879.
Finlay, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos, April 24, '80.
Fitzgerald, J. R. (Bo. Cov.).
Foote, R. B., Geological Survey, 24 mo., May 13, '79.
Frost, O.E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 13 mos. May 5, '79.
Fryer, F. W. R. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 21 m., Nov. 10, '79
Fulton, E.M.A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18mos., May 5, '79.
Furnivall, J. G., State Railways, 12 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Gardner, D.M. (Bl.C.), N.W.P., Rv. and Gn., 10m., Mr 20, '80.
Garrett, C.B., (B.Cov.) Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., Feb. 11, '79.
Gilbert-Cooper, R. G., Sind Settl., 12 mos., Nov. 20, '79.
Gilbert, J. H., Burma Educational, 18 mos., April 14, 1880.
Giles, R., Sind Commission, 18 mo., June 6, '79.
Gillon, H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. R. and G., 19 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Good, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 20 mo., April 1, '79
Goodrich, H.St.A., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18mo., Apl. 25, '79.
Goldingham, J. D. (Mad. Cov.), 8 mos., April 5, 1880
Gompertz, H., M. Revenue Survey, 18 mo., April 25, '79.
Gompertz, R. L. D., Telegraph Dept., 18 m., Mar. 13, '80.
Gordon, J. H.
Gosselin, G. A., Telegraph Depart., 2 years, Nov. 13, 1878.
Grant, J. D., Madras P.W.D., 2 years, Oct. 21, 1878.
Grant, T. J. C. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., July 1, '79.
Grant, F., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79.
Greaves, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen. 18 mo., April 25, '79.
Grimley, W. H. (B. Cov.), B. R. & G., 16 mo., May 26, '79.
Guerin, J. A., Bombay Revenue, 24 mos., April 24, 1880.
Guthrie, W., Kidderpore Dockyard, 20 mos.
Haggard, A. H. (Ben. Cov.), 12 mo., Oct. 17, '79.
Hamilton, R.C.A., N.W.P. Police, 18 mo. 15 dys, Mar 1, '79.
Hamilton, W.R., Bombay Rev. and Gen., 12 mo., Aug. 14, '79.
Hardy, R. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 17, '80.
Harrison, H. L., Ben. Cov., Bd. of Rev., 12 mo., Mar. 6, '80
Hatchell, F. J. G., Pun. Police, 24 months, June 29, '79.
Hawkins, J. P., Indo-European Telegraph, 2 y., Oct. 24, '78
Heard, C., Bl. Pilot, 24 mos., Feb. 26, '80
Heineky, G. M., Burma Police, 12 mo., July 18, '79.
Henderson, E. P. (Ben. Cov.)
Hensley, F.
Hobart, R. T. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Police, 24 mo., July 12, '78
Hodges, E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 15 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Hogg, F. R. (Ben. Cov.), Post-office, 12 mo., fm. Aug. 8, '79.
Holland, W.
Homan, T. H., Punjab Commission, 18 mo., May 26, '79
Horst, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., June 5, '79.
Hill, A. D., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., March 15, 1880.
Hime, R. D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 3, '79
Hurst, B., 12 mos., from Sept. 18, '79.
Hynes, L. G., Bo. Mint. 18 mo., May 5, '79.
Innes, C. E. S., Opium Dept.
Irvine, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & Oudh, 9 mo., Feb. 14, '80
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov.), Oudh Com., 24mo., Dec. 24, '79.
Ivens, T. E., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., Feb. 15, '80.
Jacob, W., Ben. Forests, 18 mo., June 6, '79.
Jameson, T. D., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 13, '80.
Jardine, J. (Bo. Cov.), Burma Judicial, 27 mo., Jan. 1, 1879.
Jenkinson, C. H. G., P.W.D., 12 mo., May 31, '79.
Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen.
Joll, H., P.W.D. Bengal, 18 mos., April 5, 1880.
Jones, T., B. Judicial, 30 mo., May 15, '78.
Jones, J., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Jones, W.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 1, 1880.
Josephs, S. J., Telegraph Depart., 15 mos., Jan. 3, '80.
Kelleher, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 24 mo., Sep. 12, '79
Kemble, W. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen, 24 mo., Sept. 6, '78
King, W., Coorg Forests, 15 mos., from July 9, '79.
Kingsmill, J., Bombay Press, 15 months, from July 11, '79.
Knyvett, C. F., N.W.P. Police, 6 mos., April 17, 1880.
Larminie, W. R., (B. Cov.), B. R. & G., 18 mo., May 7, '79.
Larymore, A. D., Bl. Gaols, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mo., Mar. 26, '79
Laycock, F., Bengal Marine, 18 mos. 7 days, April 5, '79.
Lee Warner, W. (Bo. Cov.), Sind Com., 24 mo., Sept. 6, '78.
Le Warner, J. (M. Cov.), Rv. and Gn., 18 m., Jan. 24, '80.
Leeds, R. J. (B. Cov.) N.W.P., Rev. and Gen. 22m., Mar. 1, '79.
Leman, G. D. (M. Cov.), M. R. & G., 16 mo., May 3, '79.
Lethbridge, R., C.I.E., Press Com., 20 m. 2d., Feb. 3, '79.
Leupolt, H. J., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mo., April 0, '79.
Leventhorpe, J. B., P.W.D. C. Prov., 11 mos., Nov. 1, '79.
Lloyd W., Burma Police, 15 months, from June 7, '79.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Ed., 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Logan, W., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 12, '79.
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept. Bengal, 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Mackay, H., N.W.P. Press, 24 mo., April 30, '79.
Macgregor, J., Bengal Marine, 24 mo., Sept. 5, '78.
Maclean, C. D. (M. Cov.), Rev. and G., 12 mo., Sept. 24, '79.
Maclean, C. F., Telegraph Depart., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
Macnabb, D. C. (B. Cov.), P. Com., 16 mo., June 9, 1879.
Macnabb, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 6 mos., April 24, '80.
Macpherson, G. M. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Judic., 24mo., Sept. 30, '78.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 12mo, Jan. 6, '80.
M'Leod, G. E., Assam Commis., 12 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
Mallet, F. R., Geo. Survey, 15 mo., July 25, '79.
Mangles, R. L., V.C. (Ben. Cov.), B.R.G., 14 mo., Sep. 19, '79
Martin, J., Bo. Marine, 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Masters, W., Opium Department, 18 mo., May 25, '79.
Marson, C., Bengal pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '79.
Mayer, R. V., M. Settlement, 18 mo., Mar. 15, 1879
Measa, E. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 20 mos., April 9, 1880
Meares, W. E., P.W.D., N.W.P., 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Meiklejohn, G. F., Mysore Survey, 12 mo., Sep. 19, '79.
Meiklejohn, D. O., (Bl. Cov.), Cntl. Prvs., 19 mo., Apl. 1, '80.
Melville, R. J. (Mad. Cov.), 8 mos., April 3, 1880.
Moir, E. M'H., Punjab Forests. 18 months, April 18, '79.
Monement, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '79.
Monteath, J. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Rev. and Gen., 15mo., Aug. 8, '79.
Moore, L., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., April 8, '79.
Moore, T. M., Tel. Dep., 12 mo., Sept. 26, '79.
Moore, J. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 12 mo., Oct 6, '79.
Moore, C. W. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Judicia, 8mo., Jan. 24, '80.
Moore, G. E., P.W.D., Govt. of India
Moulvi Sani Ullah Khan, N.W.P., Judicial, 6mo., Apl. 24, '80.
Mullaly, A. T., Bombay P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Murray, T. J., Bl. Cov., Assam Com., 19 mos., April 5, '79.
Murray, F. C.
Murrell, T., Bombay Ordnance, 15 mos.. Aug. 8, '79
Nash, A. M., Bengal Educational, 6 mos., Feb. 1, '80.
Newman, F. W.
Nicholls, T. J., Excise Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Noble, G. J.
Norris, W. R., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., from June 12, '79
Norman, T. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20mo., Feb 7 '80.
Norton, D., Bl. Cov., Bl., Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 5, '79.
O'Callaghan, J., State Railways, 6 mos., Mar. 27, 1880.
O'Donnell, C. J. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Ogilvie, G. M. (Ben. Co.), Punjab Judl., 18 m., Mr. 27, '80.
Ommaney, H. F. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. & G., 24 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Ottley, D. G., State Railways, 15 mo., May 22, '79.
Palmer, A. V. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judical, 24mos., frm. July 25, '79.
Parry, R., Bengal Educational, 15½ mo., Feb. 2, '80.
Patterson, A. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Settl., 7mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Peacock, F. B. (Bengal Cov.), Bengal, 10 mo., Feb. 18, '80.
Pearse, H. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 9 mos., April 3, 1880.
Peel, W. de W.
Peile, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bombay Administration, on duty.
Perkins, H. E. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 mos., April 3, '80.
Peterson, F.W.V. (B.Cov.), B.Rev. and G., 13m., fm. Oct. 19, '79
Phelan, A. B., Punjab Irrigation, 19 mo., Mar. 15, 1879.
Philipps, W. R., India Telegraph, 24 mo., Feb. 25, 1879
Pilcher, R. H. (Bn. Cov.), Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Depart., 24 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Pogson, Miss E. J., M Astronomical, 21 mo., Jan. 17, '79.
Porteous, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 20 mo., April 7, '79
Pottinger, J. C., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mo., Feb. 24, '79.
Pratt, W. D., Bengal Police, 10 months, April 8, '79.
Pritchard C. B. (Bo. Cov.), Salt Dept., 18 mo., May 26, '79.
Pritchard, T., M. R. and G., 18 mo., Mar 27, 1879
Propert, W. H (Bo. Cov.), 12 months., Dec. 15, '79.
Purchase, E. B., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., March 11, '80.
Rayne, M., Indus Valley Railway, 20 mo., May 5, '79.
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 24 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Redfern, T.R. (B.Cov.), N.W.P.R. & G., 19mo., April 1, '79.
Reid, H. J. G., Punjab Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Reinold, E. K., Bo. P.W.D., 17 mo., April 7, 1879
Reynolds, P., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., April 10, 1880.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Depart., 17 mos., Dec. 23, '79.
Rigby, W., Punjab Forests, 31 mo., March 25, 1878.
Ritchie D. W., B. Police, 18 mo., May 16, '79.
Rivaz, G. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 19 mos., April 3, 1880.
Robertson, W. R., M. Agricultural, 19 mo., May 7, '79.
Robinson, A. (Bl.C.), N.W.P., Rv. and Gn., 17mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Roe, C. A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 8 mos., April 9, 1880.
Rogers, A. C. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 mo., May 27, '79.
Russell, A. S., P.W.D., Madras, 6 mos.
Sandwith, W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 10 mos,, March. 6, '80.
Saunders, R. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Jud., 9 m., Feb. 21, '80
Sconce, G. C., Bl. Judicial, 16 months, from June 27, '79.
Scott, John, Bot. Gardens, Ca'cutta, 20 mos., Apl. 9, '80.
Sells, A. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 23 mo., Mar. 22, '79
Sewell, H., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 22, '79.
Sewell, R., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 22, '79.
Sharp, H. G., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Dec. 22, '78.
Sharpe. G., Bombay P.W.D., 15 mos., June 1, '79.
Sherman, J. S., Bengal Pilot, 21 months, April 1, '79.
Siddons, W.
Sills, F., B. P.W.D., 15 mo., May 3, '79.
Single, J. G., P.W.D., Bo., 24 mos, Nov. 24, '79.
Skrine, F.H.B. (B.Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 30 mo., April 8, '78.
Smart, R. B., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Smith, W. F., Ben. Police, 18 mo., May 5, '79.
Smith, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 20 mos, April 9, 1880.
Smith, J., P.W.D., N.W.P., 18 mos., April 15, 1880.
Smythe. G. C., N. W P. Police, 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Smyth, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab 10 mos., Apl. 10, 1880.
Sneyd, J. P., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Dec. 5, '79.
Souttar, W. M. (Bl.Cv.), Com. of Plce., &c., 7mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Speak, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 months, from May 24, '79.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Settlement, 18 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Spring, F. J. E., P.W.D., Bombay, 24 mos., April 9, 1880.
Stanbrough, H., Coroner of Madras, 6 mos.
Steinbelt, J. M. C. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., 8 mo., April 1, '80.
Stevens, C. C. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 2 y., Aug. 1, '78.
St. Clair, Hon. J. C. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 24 m., Mar. 26, '80.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 2 years, Dec. 13, '78.
Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 24 mo., May 8, '79.
Stuart, R. H. F., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '80.
Sturrock, J. (M. Cov.), Und. Sect. to Govt., 6mos., Feb. 17, '80.
Sullivan, H. E. (Mad Cov.), Madras Revenue, on duty.
Symons, K. E., Telegraph Department, 28 mo., July 24, '78
Talt, J.
Taylor, F. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Jan. 24, '80
Thomas, T. E. Madras Police, 15 mo., Aug. 20, '79.
Thomas, J. R., Madras.
Thomas, W. C., N.W.P. Police, 19 mos., April 17, 1880.
Thomas, W. P.
Thomas, H. S. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 10, 1880.
Thomson, C., P.W.D., In ia, 20 mos., Mar. 1, '79.
Thorburn, S. S., (B. Cov.) Pun. Sett., 24 mo., Feb. 1, '79.
Thornhill, J. H. N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mo., April 1, '79
Thornhill, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl. 12mo., Dec. 22, '79.
Thornton, T.H., C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), Punj. Jud., 24m., Nov. 9, '79
Tomlinson, T. A., Madras Survey, 24 mos., Aug. 7, '79.
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Jud., 10 mo., Feb. 21, '80.
Toynbee, G. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal, 7 mos., April 3, 1880.
Tracy, T. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P.), 7 mos., April 17, '80.
Tremlett, J. D. (B. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Tucker, H.St.G., Bl. Cov., Punjab Com., 24mos., April 28, '79.
Turner, G. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 12 mo., Oct. 6, '79.
Tweedie, J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 17 mos. from July 25, '79.
Vincent, R. H., 6 mos.
Von Ahn, C., Central India P.W.D., 18 mo., May 25, '79.
Walker, E. O., Telegraph Depart., 24 mo., Jan. 27, '80.
Warden, H. W., India Railways, 15 mo., from July 14, '79
Ward, W. E. (Bengal Cov.), Assam, 12 mo.
Watt, G., Ben. Ed., 18 mo., July 24, '79.
Watts, C. W. P. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 15 mos., Apl. 17, '80.
Waterfield, W. (Ben. Cov.), Fincl. Dept., 18 m., May 1, '80
Webb, W. T., Bengal Educational, 24 mo., Aug. 21, 1878
Weir, T., Mad. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 20 mo., Feb. 11, '80
Weld, M.R. (Mad. Cov.) M. Rev. and Gen., 18mo., Nov. 20, '79.
Wells, W. S. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal, 18 mos., March 31, 1880.
Whiteway, R.S. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Settle., 19 mo., April 7, '79
White, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ajmere, 18 mos., April 1, 1880.
Williams, G.M., M. Cov., M. Rev and Gen., 18 mo., April 11, '79.
Wilkinson, F. H. (M. Cov.), 18 mo., March 10, '79.
Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bengal, 20 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
Wittkugel, T., 24 mos
Woodburn, J. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 6 mos., April 17, 1880.
Woodward, H. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 20 m., Mr. 20, '80.
Woodward, W. (Bo. Cov.), 14 mos., April 17, 1880.
Wood, W. C., Oudh Com., 21 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Wood, R., Bombay Dockyard.
Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educational, 12 mos., May 1, 1880.
Wyatt, J. C., 12 mos.
Wynne, A. B., Geological Survey, 20 mos., April 3, 1880.
Young, J., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 27, '79.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bell, Rev. W. C. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Baldwin, Rev. J. R. (Bl. Est.), 24 mo., July 1, 1873.
Blunt, Rev. J. H. T. (Bo. Est.), 18 mo, Jan. 6, '79.
Blyth, Rev G. F. P. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 22, '78.
Bromehead. Rev. W. C. (B. Est.), Nov. 4, 1878.
Clarke, Rev. D. G. (Mad.), 24 mos., March 31, 1880.
Duke, Rev. W. A. (Ben. Est.), 18 mos.
Easum, Rev. R. (Bo. Est.), 17 mo. 28 days, Nov. 18, '78.
English, Rev. George (Mad.), 24 mos., March 16, 1880.
Higgins, Rev. J. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Nov. 17, '79.
Hocking, Rev. J. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Horsburgh, Rev. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Jarbo, Rev. P. J. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
Johnston, Rev. C. F. H. (Bo. Estab.), 14mo., fm. Sept. 19, '79.
Maule, Rev. W. (Bo. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 11, '78.
McKee, Rev. J. (Mad. Est.), 24 mo., May 10, '78.
Midwinter, Rev. H. W. (Bo. Est.)., 12 mos., Dec. 15, '79.
Moore, Rev. T. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
Ostrehan, Rev. J. D. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, '7
Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Oct. 31, '78.
Ramsey, Rev. A.
Scobell, Rev. J. F. (Bl.).
Stamper, Rev. J. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Stead, Rev. S. (Bo. Est.), 20 mo., March 20, '79
Symonds, Rev. G. D. (B. Est.), Dec. 16, '77.
Thomson, Rev. J. M. (B. Est.), 24 mo., March 4, '78
Walford, Rev. C. (Bo.), 20 mos., April 1, 1880.
Walker, Rev. A. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 11, 77.
Walker, Rev. J. M. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, 79.
Young, Rev. J W. (Ben Est.), 8 mos

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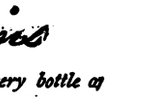
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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY

CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, beut that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, May 15; Madras and Allahabad, May 13; Calcutta, May 12.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending May 4 state that rain has continued in the provinces from which it was reported last week, and has also fallen in the North Western Provinces and Oudh. There has been none in Berar and Hyderabad, the northern districts of Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India States, Rajputana, and the Punjab. Preparations for the kharif sowings are in active progress. General prospects continue good.

THE health report for the same week is as follows:—Bombay: Health good except in Hyderabad, where fever and small-pox continue. Bengal: With the exception of some cholera and small-pox in places, health generally good. N.W.P. and Oudh: Cholera prevalent in Lucknow and Partabgarh, but decreasing in Benares, Gorakhpur, and Allahabad; fever prevails in Jhansi, Agra, and Lucknow; and small-pox in one tahsil of the Meerut district. Punjab: Health generally favourable. Central Provinces: Small-pox continues in Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Hushangabad. British Burma: Small-pox in Pegu, a few cases in Arakan, otherwise health good. Cachar: Health good. Mysore: Health good. Central India: Health good, but fever still in Gwalior. Rajputana: Health good.

WE have received the following telegrams from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, JUNE 1.—From Cabul. No news of importance, except report of large gathering in Zurmat under Mahomed Jan. Mollahs are still stirring up Momands in Komah. A force has been ordered to cross the river to attack them. The Lughman governor has been driven from Tigri by insurgents. Roberts returned with troops to Cabul on Saturday, Ross relieving him at Maidan. All quiet in Kandahar. Distress among Ashakzai and Mairzai tribes owing to drought."

"FROM VICEROY, JUNE 1.—Burma reports rebellion broken out in Upper Burma, believed to be headed by Nyoungoke Prince, refugee, who had left Calcutta secretly. Rebels burned village Teuboungweh on Irrawaddy; were repulsed from Minhla, now encamped near British frontier. Measures taken to prevent persons on British side of the frontier taking part. Rebels, if driven into British frontier, to surrender arms as condition of asylum."

THE *Times'* Calcutta correspondent telegraphs that the apathetic indifference with which the Government have treated the raids of the Kuram Valley tribes appears to have the effect, which might have been expected, of encouraging the hillmen to fresh outrages. The Waziris are now reported to be threatening Mundoree and Thall. The 29th Punjab Native Infantry and detachments of the 95th Foot and 13th Bengal Lancers have been sent to reinforce the threatened posts. The 21st Punjab Native Infantry have moved to the Kuram fort, and the Deoli Irregular Corps and a battery of artillery have marched from Rawul Pindi to Thall.

THE agents sent to Abdul Rahman were received by him at Khanabad, 170 miles north of Cabul. They were entertained by him with all honour, and he will doubtless gladly promise general friendship. There are grave complaints of misgovernment from Turkestan; the soldiers, not having received their pay, are plundering traders.

AYOOB KHAN has proclaimed an expedition against Kandahar, and has ordered an advance of the Herati troops. Wali Shere Ali has left Kandahar for the frontier. The defeat of the Herati chief will be at last proved to be necessary to the settlement of Afghanistan.

A BOMBAY journal says that intimation has been received from Kandahar that, on the evening of May 7, when returning from Kokeran, Capts. Garrett, 66th Foot, and Leckie, transport train, were fired at from behind a wall by, it is supposed, men returned from Ghuzni. Capt. Garrett is severely wounded, and one of the escort, a Sind Horse trooper, slightly.

LIEUT. TWYNAM, 59th Regt., has been recommended for the Victoria Cross for his gallant attempt to save the life of a wounded soldier of the 60th Rifles at the battle of Ahmed Kheyl.

BOTH from the correspondent of the *Daily News* and rom the London agent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company news was received last week of the outbreak of an insurrection against King Theebaw. The Kandahar telegram says that it was at first rumoured that the Nyoungyan Prince, who has been a refugee in Calcutta for some time back, had put himself at the head of the insurgents. In point of fact, however, he has not left Calcutta; and, although a standard may have been raised on his behalf, the actual leader would appear to be his relative, the Nyoungoke Prince. The Rangoon correspondent, telegraphing on Saturday, says:—

"Last week a man in the dress of a Buddhist priest crossed the frontier near Allanmyo, from the British territory, with a small following. There was then no suspicion of any rising, and they were allowed to pass by the Burmese guard. At the first town they reached the priest announced himself to be Nyoungoke. A number of unarmed people joined him, and it is said that a band overcame the governor and guard of the place. They then marched towards the fortified town of Minhla, and took that place, killing the two principal officials. Later and more reliable reports say that the band is only fifteen miles from the frontier, and that the King's troops were marching to meet it. They represent the affair as a dacoity only. The general opinion is that the rising has no chance of success without Nyoungyan."

A *Daily News* telegram, dated Rangoon, Sunday, 6.5 p.m., says:—"The Governor of the Silloymyo Station, midway between the frontier and Mandalay, arrested the Flotilla mail steamer *Yunnan* on Wednesday, and detained her for twenty-four hours. On her arrival he summoned the captain, on the plea of the pilot's misconduct. The captain on attending the court found the pilot's story was a ruse, and was informed that the steamer's progress was stopped owing to war between the English and Burmese. The starting gear was taken from the steamer. The captain protested, and intimated that he would hold the Woon responsible for the detention of the vessel. Twenty armed men were stationed on the steamer ostensibly for her protection. The Woon prevented the shipment of cargo. Many passengers left scared. On the day following, the Governor's clerk, with a large retinue, informed the captain that he might leave when he pleased, and returned the gear. The vessel steamed straight to Prome and arrived on Saturday night, too late for the mail. The Flotilla Company has demanded an indemnity."

A REUTER'S telegram of yesterday says that intelligence received at Calcutta from Burma states that the number of the insurgents is increasing, and that the insurrectionary movement has now extended to Mandalay. The Burmese Embassy to the British Government will leave Thayetmyo on the 3rd inst.

THERE is little fresh news from Rampa, except that the preparations for the renewal of military operations are progressing. The police, who were attacked by the insurgents as soon as the troops left the district, seem to have suffered some loss. There is now every possibility of another tedious campaign in that fever-stricken district—a fact which is believed to be largely due to the half-hearted way in which the former rebellion was put down and to the constant and vexatious interference with the military authorities on the part of the Madras Government.

THE so-called commissariat scandal trials have commenced at Rangoon. A commissioned officer and some sergeants belonging to the Commissariat Department are charged with receiving illegal gratuities from a contractor.

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THE Marquis of Ripon arrived at Bombay on Monday on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Ancona* and landed shortly afterwards. His Excellency will proceed to Simla on June 3.

THE Earl of Northbrook, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has appointed Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, late Bengal Civil Service, private secretary for all business unconnected with naval matters.

THE appointment held by Admiral Bythesea, consulting naval officer to the Government of India, has been abolished. A telegram from the Secretary of State announces that it is to cease one month after the receipt of a despatch just posted. The *Pi* says that this step has been taken in direct opposition to the advice of the Government of India, and will probably prove very short-sighted economy.

ACCORDING to letters from India the report of Sir Frederick Haines's resignation of the chief military command in that country does not rest upon good foundation, and Sir Frederick proposes retaining the appointment till his five years' tenure expires on April 10 next. The statements regarding his successor may therefore be considered premature. It is also understood that Sir Neville Chamberlain, although not in satisfactory health, will retain the Madras command until next February, when his terms of office expires. As was stated some time back, Sir Donald Stewart, now commanding the British forces in Afghanistan, has been designated as Sir Neville's successor. The Bombay command will likewise probably be vacant in October of next year by the return home of Lieutenant General Warre.

THE Government have published, through the Press Commissioner's office, the following list of money offers made by the native chiefs in connection with military operations in Afghanistan:—The Maharaja and Maharanee of Baroda, Rs.10,000, for the support of the families of the Guides who died in defending the Cabul Residency last September; Maharaja Holkar, Rs.5,000, for the same purpose, or towards a memorial in honour of the defence; the Maharaja of Bulrampore, one lakh, to provide allowances for the families of the native soldiers killed in action and to be distributed in prizes among the sepoys distinguished for gallantry; the Nawab of Rampore, one lakh, in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers, British and native; Thakoor Pertub Rude Singh and Oude Taloombar, Rs.400, for the families of the killed. These donations have been accepted with cordial thanks. Besides the above, a subscription of Rs.2,888 was raised by the people of the Furruckabad district for the purchase of warm clothing for the troops. The Indian journals suggest the administration of the above funds by a special committee, and that they may form the nucleus of an Indian patriotic fund.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Daily News*, if all the rumours are to be believed with reference to the reductions proposed in the report of the Army Commission, considerable changes are likely to be effected in the Commissariat Department. It is said that all the executive commissariat offices are virtually to be abolished, and that a few account offices only, in charge of commissioned officers, will remain under the control of the Commissary General. All supplies are to be made by regimental arrangements under the direction of the commanding officers. There will be a director general of stores, who will indent European goods for army supply in India.

THE accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency up to March 31 have been published. From these accounts we gather that the whole amount of notes in circulation was valued at Rs.12,35,77,270, against which there was the following reserve:—Coin, Rs.5,55,72,976; bullion, Rs.80,33,547; invested in Government Securities, Rs.5,99,70,747. Total, Rs.12,35,77,270.

IN its introductory address to the public the *St. James's Gazette* describes the probable elevation of Abdul Rahman to the dignity of Ameer as a "dubious settlement," and says that to "neither political party is it convenient to tell the whole truth about the outlook in Afghanistan. The Liberal journals are, of course, too interested in securing public approval for the Ministerial policy, and their Conservative rivals too much concerned to prove that the late Government made that policy possible and safe, for either party to dwell upon its risks, or to do common justice to the profound uncertainty in which its outcome is involved."

WE willingly invite the attention of our readers to the appeal that is being made anew for subscriptions to Viscountess Strangford's Fund for the relief of the three and a-half millions of people now suffering from famine in Kurdistan, Armenia, and Western Persia. The consular reports give the most harrowing details of the sufferings of the population, whose only hope of escaping extermination appears to lie in English charity. In the words of the appeal—"Whole villages and vast districts in those regions are utterly given over to the horrors of starvation. Men and women by thousands and tens of thousands are thankful if they are fortunate enough to get roots, or leaves, or earthworms to eat. Children are being sold for a morsel of food, or they are abandoned to perish. In many cases the dying are eating even the dead bodies of those who have succumbed to the unspeakable ravages of famine." The Rev. A. Gray Maitland, Woodford, Essex, is the secretary of the fund.

THE list of presentations to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the levee of Monday included the following names:—By the Secretary of State for India—Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I and C.I.E., on his return from India; Mr. R. J. Bruce, political agent, Quetta, Khelat; Lieut. Col. J. G. Cloete, Madras Army; Mr. Elsmie, Bengal C.S.; Captain E. A. Fraser, Madras S.C.; Mr. W. H. Grimley, Bengal C.S.; Mr. Edward Hewetson, district superintendent of police, Mysor Provinces; Major E. S. Ludlow, Madras S.C.; Mr. Charles Edward Pitman, C.I.E.; Mr. James Peile, C.S.I., on being made a C.S.I; Syud Sharfuddin; Surg. G. T. Thomas, Madras M.S.; Lieut. Col. William Garrow Waterfield, C.S.I., commissioner of Peshawur; Mr. Charles W. Watts, Bengal C.S.; By the Adjutant General—Lieut. E. Bethune, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, on return from Afghanistan; Lieut. Charles H. Fergusson, 72nd Highlanders, on return from Afghanistan; Lieut. W. S. Stewart-Savile, 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment, on return from Afghanistan; Lieut. Col. Frederick Chenevix Trench, 20th Hussars, on promotion; Lieut. Col. O'Brien, on return from Mauritius, and on being made a C.M.G., by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

IT is announced that among those to be honoured by the University of Oxford with the degree of D.C.L. will be Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I.

IN a convocation held yesterday afternoon at Oxford it was resolved, after considerable discussion and by the narrow majority of one, there voting 69 for and 68 against, that a site be granted in the University Park for the new Indian Institute, provided that £6,000 be invested in the name of the university before the building is commenced, as a maintenance and endowment fund. Also that not less than half of any sums contributed above £18,000 be added to this fund, and also provided that the plans for the building be submitted to convocation.

BY invitation of the authorities at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Staines, Sir Joseph Taylor, K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.S., recently delivered a lecture "On the Preservation of Health in India." The lecture was so thoroughly to the purpose that special request was made for its publication for the general benefit of all persons interested in our Indian Empire. It is now in the press, and will be issued in pamphlet form by Messrs. Kerby and Endean, of Oxford-street.

THE *Times of India* contains the following obituary of

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the week:—Mr. J. B. Roberts, superintendent of stamps, Calcutta, Mr. F. Graves, Mr. George Simson.

THE following is a list of non-commissioned officers and men of General Sir D. Stewart's division killed and wounded in action on April 19:—Slightly wounded—R.E. Sergeant Jones; A.-B. R.H.A. Gunner E. Woods; and 9-4 R.A. Gunner W. Middleton. Killed—59th Regt., Private G. Rutherford; Colour Sergeant Chessum; and Private G. Ward. Severely wounded—59th Regt., Sergeant F. Thomson; Privates J. Saunders, J. Connolly, A. Lunn, P. Daly, and J. Wood; Drummers J. Butler and W. Worthington; Private Blake; Br. Fitzpatrick; and Private J. Bungay. Slightly wounded—59th Regt., Privates J. Calliper and J. Olliver. Killed in action at Ghuzni on April 23—59th Regt., Private W. Cook.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE MARQUIS OF RIPON AT BOMBAY.

THE correspondent of the *Standard* describes the reception of the Viceroy on his landing at Bombay as follows:—"The noble marquis landed at the Admiralty steps under a salute of thirty-one guns, and passed through a grand pavilion, which was splendidly decorated with flags and flowers, and filled with Europeans, Hindus, Parsees, and ladies, and the bright colours of the dresses made the scene very picturesque. There were also present large numbers of Portuguese Catholics, headed by Dr. Meurin, the Catholic Bishop of Bombay. Very few of the unofficial Europeans and fewer still English ladies were present, as they are absent just now at the hill stations. Having entered the Governor's carriage, amid the hearty cheers of a large native crowd, the Viceroy drove across the broad Maidan, which was lined with the garrison troops and the volunteers, and through the streets and native bazaars. The decorations were very general; but the reception was markedly unostentatious for such an occasion. The corporation, representing all castes, were seated on a dais upon one side of the pavilion. They had prepared an address expressing the hope that the new Viceroy will secure a lasting peace to Afghanistan, encourage public works, develop the resources of the country, and extend railway communication, which they presented yesterday at Government House. In reply, the Viceroy said:—"I have observed with great satisfaction the assurances you give of your loyalty and devotion to the Queen, the Empress of India. It is due, indeed, to the Royal lady, who has always taken a very deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of her Indian subjects. I am deeply sensible of the great responsibility which devolves upon me in respect of the great office with which her Majesty has been pleased to entrust me. We are told it does not become him who putteth on his armour to boast himself as the man who takes it off; and therefore I am not at all inclined upon this occasion to make to you, and through you to the community of India, any large promises, or to lay before you any extensive programme. I will only say this: my constant endeavour will be to devote earnestly and assiduously any powers I may possess faithfully to discharge my duty to my Sovereign and to the people of India. Past famines will prove to have been useful as teaching us to alleviate future misery." In respect to the war in Afghanistan the noble Marquis said:—"No one can think of that contest without feeling his heart beat quicker with honourable and just pride at the recollection of the gallant deeds which in this war, as on so many previous occasions, have been performed for our Queen, our Empress, and our country by her Majesty's troops, European and native alike; and we are proud to recollect that in these later times both these services have shown themselves fully able to maintain the great and glorious reputation which the armies of England have won, which the soldiers of England have won for her in every quarter of the globe. But, gentlemen, it will be my most earnest endeavour to bring that war, so far as lies in my province, to an early and honourable conclusion, in the hope that with returning peace the Government of India may again be able to devote its attention to those works of internal improvement to which you rightly alluded. I can assure you if my lot during my tenure of office may be to contribute in any degree to the development of the resources of this great country, agriculturally and industrially, and to promote to any extent the happiness and welfare of the people of India, of all races, creeds, and classes, and especially to increase the prosperity of the mass of the people, I shall esteem it the greatest honour in my political life." The address has created a most favourable impression.

THE OPERATIONS AT CHARASIAB.

ONE of the last acts of Sir F. Roberts before giving up the supreme command at Cabul was to convey the Commander in Chief's congratulations to General Macpherson and Colonel Jenkins. The following is the order issued by the Lieutenant General:—"It affords the Lieutenant General much pleasure to publish the following telegram from the Commander in Chief in India expressing his Excellency's satisfaction at the manner in which the operations on April 25 at Charasiab were conducted by Brigadier General Macpherson, C.B., V.C., and Colonel Jenkins, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen. Colonel Jenkins's disposition on finding the numbers of the enemy increasing was most masterly, and the rapidity with which General Macpherson reinforced Colonel Jenkins and assisted that officer to drive off the enemy is deserving of all praise. Sir Frederick Roberts thoroughly appreciates the good work performed by the troops, and begs that they will all accept his hearty congratulations." This is the telegram referred to:—"Colonel Jenkins's action at Charasiab was admirably fought. Congratulate him and his troops on my behalf; also General Macpherson and his troops, who so promptly and effectually supported him."—*Times of India.*

MINING RIGHTS.

AN important correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Indian Government on the subject of mining rights is published in the official *Gazette*. It is now laid down, after consultation with the law officers—first, that the Crown has in British India no special prerogative of the gold and silver mines outside the Presidency towns. Secondly, that no general rule prevails applicable to all provinces, either that minerals found in proprietary lands belong to the Government or do not so belong; that when the question arises in each province it must be settled for that province alone; and that where no law or custom exists advantage should be taken of the opportunity to declare by legislation that the mines of such province are State property. Thirdly, that the mineral resources of the temporarily settled lands may be taken into account on the resettlement as assets on which land revenue demand may be assessed. It has also been determined to grant gold mining leases on liberal terms on the Government lands in Wynaad, and to levy no royalty on the produce of the mines, nor any tax on the industry beyond such as may be required to provide for the police and conservancy arrangements of the mining communities, the Government being of opinion that the indirect benefits likely to result from the development of the industry render it inexpedient to hamper it by royalties or vexatious restrictions.—*Times Telegram.*

THE BUDGET DEFICIT.

THE Indian papers contain the official explanations of the Budget deficit which have been sent to the Secretary of State, and will be, doubtless, laid before Parliament. The minor deficiency under "salt"—viz., £78,308—is due to an unexpected intermission of deliveries from the Sambhar Lake, and that under "opium," £97,440, to a temporary check in the trade in Malwa opium. The increase under land revenue, excise, and customs reduces the falling off to £81,997. As to the cost of the war, the Governor General in Council states that the estimates were submitted by the Accountant General on Jan. 19, were examined and transferred by the Military Department on Jan. 26 to the Financial Department, and it was even thought that the estimate was too high, but on Feb. 18 the Accountant General fully maintained it. The despatch continues as follows:—

"Before the middle of March, however, we became uneasy at the unexpectedly large demands upon our frontier treasuries; and, not being satisfied with the result of a summary investigation of the causes, we instituted a fresh inquiry into the cost of the war, which has brought to light the fact that the aggregate net disbursements from our treasuries to the Military Department since the beginning of the operations have so much exceeded the normal payments to that department as to suggest strong doubts of the correctness of its estimates of the cost of the war. No doubt the balances in the treasure chests, and with the military disbursers, are much in excess of the ordinary amount. Moreover, apart from the operations in Afghanistan, the disbursements on account of the Malta expedition, the Naga disturbances, and political events in Burma, have caused exceptional military drafts upon our treasuries; and there may be other abnormal transactions which may operate, eventually, in reduction of the obligations of the Military Department. Nevertheless, and taking the most sanguine view of the prospects of the termination of the war, we cannot now doubt that its cost will largely exceed the departmental estimates. There is, however, much still to be done before we can venture to estimate the cost of the war afresh with any precision. It has not yet been fully explained why the large outflow from our treasuries in excess of the military estimates did not show itself sooner in the diminution of our balances which we are now at last witnessing. Nor is the Accountant General in the Military Department, an officer in whose prudence and ability we place the greatest confidence, as yet able to reconcile the treasury figures with the estimates which reach him from the military controllers. Under ordinary circumstances we should have thought it desirable to wait until we could explain the facts better than is yet possible. But we are sensible of the inconvenience which must result from the failure of our war estimate, and deem it incumbent on us to substitute for that estimate at once the most correct forecast that we can make with our present data, however imperfect such may be. We hope that, before your lordship

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makes the yearly financial statement to Parliament, we may be in a position to telegraph more trustworthy estimates of the cost of the war than we can now make. Meanwhile, we consider that it will be necessary to add at least £4,000,000 to our estimate of the cost of the war in 1880-81. We can only speak, now, with much reserve of the total amount which the war, apart from the frontier railways, will ultimately cost. The responsible officers in the Military Department still confidently expect that its cost will not be nearly so much as £10,000,000; but we are unable, at present, to reconcile this expectation with the actual outgoings from our treasuries."

The official explanations include a minute by Sir E. Johnson and a memorandum by Major Newmarch. The former recapitulates the probable causes which have led to so great an excess of expenditure, but states that "until the result of the inquiries which have been ordered is received it is not possible to state either the extent to which the estimates have been exceeded nor the causes which have led to such excess." Major Newmarch, the accountant general, Military Department, in his minute explains the course followed in preparing the estimates of expenditure on account of the operations in Afghanistan, and proceeds :—"In submitting this estimate the following remarks were made in the transmitting memorandum :—For the Cabul charges it has not been considered necessary to do more than repeat last year's provision, Rs.2,00,00,000. But for the renewal of hostilities in September last that sum would probably have sufficed to meet the extra charges of the year. With an early settlement of affairs beyond the frontier the same amount may suffice to wind up the accounts of the campaign; should the operations be protracted, this figure will, no doubt, have to be increased hereafter in the revised estimate, as has been done this year." As regards the threatened inadequacy of the estimates, the undersigned proposes to defer any explanation on this head till the accounts for the year 1879-80 are completed, and the further information called for by the Military Department has been received. The completed accounts for January, 1880, have been received, with approximate figures for the remaining two months of the year; and there are grounds for supposing that, apart from the charges for frontier railways and telegraphs, the recorded charges of the year will not much exceed the estimate of 300 lakhs. There is, however, reason to fear that, owing to the largely increased expenditure of the last three months of the year—January, February, and March, 1880—considerably more than a hundred lakhs will be outstanding at the close of the year, and have to be adjusted in the accounts of 1880-81. At the same time this increased rate of expenditure shows no signs of diminution, and the war promises to be protracted considerably beyond the anticipation of the estimate, while the operations are more extended than they were, or than was foreseen when that estimate was prepared. It may also be noted that from various causes, which will no doubt be elucidated hereafter, the war expenditure has increased, beginning from January last, and is progressing at a rate far beyond any calculation that could have been made based on the past rate of expenditure and on the relative number of troops in the field at various periods. From these two causes, the expected increase in the outstandings from 1879-80 and in the cash expenditure in 1880-81, the Budget estimate of the year threatens to prove very inadequate. To what extent it will actually be found to be insufficient can only be determined on the receipt of the further information lately called for, and by the progress, extent, and duration of the campaign. On this point a further report will be submitted hereafter.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE CLIMATE AND DISEASES OF INDIA.*

THE Indian Medical Service has numbered among its officers many who have very materially advanced the service and practice of medicine by their remarks and discoveries in the field of disease. It cannot but be a matter of extreme regret that administrative changes should lead to any diminution of good works so well performed. Dr. Macnamara, however, speaks with little hope of a future, brilliant like the past, for the service he has done so much to make glorious. If the reforms introduced shall, as he seems to indicate they will, have the effect of curbing that free spirit of inquiry that has characterised the Indian Medical Service hitherto, then it will be a serious deprivation both to the Indian people who benefit by observations conducted on them and their illness, and to medicine, which has been largely enriched by contributions from her votaries in India.

Dr. Macnamara's work on the diseases of the Himalayan region deserves to be ranked among the most enduring monuments of medical research. It fulfils the two great requirements of a scientific work; it is completely exhaustive within its own limits; and it is eminently suggestive. Commencing with a general and particular description of Northern India, in as far as this will aid towards appreciating the influence of geological and physical peculiarities in the development and spread of disease, the author attacks the accepted theory of goitrous complaints prevalent in this country. By an elaborate series of tables he conclusively shows the fallacy of associating this class of evil with the existence of calcareous drinking water in the affected districts. The method of his demonstration is admirable; the result incontestable. Goitre is relegated to the heterogeneous class of malarious diseases, and the perfect way in which Dr. Macnamara has worked out the proofs of his conclusion is a wonderful example of the precision and exactitude that are distinctive of all true research. It is true the deductions contained in the work will not all be approved by every reader, but this does not detract from its merits as a whole. Dr. Macnamara insists on specific poisons with, we cannot but think, too determined a front. It is an open question, although true, how far the theory he advocates is provable by the results of observation; it might serve the better to utility, during the period that controversy is rife, to defer the determination of the origin of epidemics, and bestow the whole attention in discovering the order of the phenomena exhibited. The body of the work consists of a detailed history of the diseases and conditions favouring it of the provinces and regions of Northern India. We cannot speak too emphatically of the admirable way in which this has been executed. Dr. Macnamara has produced a lasting tribute to the excellence of a training which could fit him to do what he has done, and done so well. We cannot follow our author at any length, but we can earnestly commend his pages to the careful and diligent perusal of everyone interested either in the advance of medical science or in the condition of the people of India. Throughout the book is of wonderful interest, and, even to the non-medical reader, the stores of information and the easy attractive style in which it is conveyed will make it acceptable.

* "Climate and Medical Topography in their Relation to the Disease Distribution of the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan Districts of British India." By F. N. MACNAMARA, M.D., F.R.G.S., &c. London: Longmans and Co. 1880.

THE CHALLENGE OF BARLETTA.*

WRITING at a time when the unity of the kingdom was the absorbing object in the mind of every Italian, Massimo D'Azeglio strengthened the passion of the hour by reminding his country that, even at the worst stage of the internecine strife of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when Italy was the prey in dispute between France and Spain, there were individuals who were patriots, and who, although constrained to ally themselves with, and take service under, the Spaniard, never forgot that their main endeavour was to promote the union of their race. With this political motive D'Azeglio had little difficulty in constructing out of the picturesque elements which lay ready to his hand in the camps of the great captain and the Duc de Nemours an historical novel of very striking interest; and Lady Louisa Magenis's admirable rendering of it places at the disposal of the English reader one of the best of modern Italian novels. The translation shows unequivocal marks of the care which the authoress has taken to bring the original before us in as complete a form as the imperative necessity of giving flow to the narrative admitted, and it appears to us that her efforts have been extremely happy and successful. Critics are fond of protesting that the historical novel has lost its charm, and this has been assumed to show a decline in the popular taste; but do the facts warrant this view? Has it not rather been that the historical novel has deteriorated since it reached its summit in the hands of Walter Scott, and that the reader resents spurious history being foisted upon him? The "Challenge of Barletta" is a romance of the highest class, and, while it fulfils all the necessary laws of an historical novel, possesses strong claims to the sympathy and approval of the great body of readers for its varied incidents and the sustained interest of its plot. Far from being dull the story is one of the most interesting it has been our fortune recently to read, and, although the end may be open to the charge of being abrupt, its very suddenness heightens the dramatic effect. Lady Louisa Magenis may be congratulated on this her first literary effort, and her bright and elegant version of an Italian classic cannot fail to find many readers in this country.

* "The Challenge of Barletta." By MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO; rendered into English by Lady LOUISA MAGENIS. Two vols. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.*

THE difficulties arising from the legal procedure which has been introduced by British rule into India and Ceylon are briefly but clearly set forth by Dr. Creighton, especially as they affect the villagers. He considers a recurrence to the *punchayet* would be a remedy for many abuses. The elder Niebuhr's account of Bombay a hundred and fifteen years ago is continued. The present condition of women is contrasted by "A. R."

* "Journal of the National Indian Association. No. 118." June. London: C. Kegan Paul and Co.

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with what tradition tells us obtained in ancient India in a paper on "Hindu Domestic Reform," which is earnest and forcible. The miscellaneous information includes reports from the committee of the Madras branch, from which we learn that a scheme for scholarships for caste girls has been started by the committee. Three such scholarships will be awarded on the result of the next examination.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CARWAR RAILWAY PROJECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—A correspondent in your paper of the 13th inst. advocates the construction of a railway from Carwar, on the Malabar coast, to Hubli, in the district of Dharwar, with the object of facilitating the exportation of cotton grown in that district. A similar scheme was urged some years ago, when it was carefully examined by the Indian Government, and was ultimately rejected in 1872 on the following grounds:—The projected line would have to traverse the rocky and barren hills which separate the seaboard from Dharwar, and its construction would therefore be very costly, while it would, from the same cause, command no local traffic for a great part of the distance. A computation of the quantity of produce likely to be conveyed on the line, and of the probable passenger traffic which it would secure, showed that the earnings would not cover interest on the capital outlay. On the other hand, it was found that the requisite facility for the exportation of Dharwar cotton could be more advantageously obtained by the construction of a railway from a central part of Dharwar to the nearest convenient point on the Madras and Bombay line. Such a railroad, running though a comparatively flat tract of land, would cost much less per mile than a railway to Carwar; while, traversing a fertile and populous country, it would enjoy a large local traffic in addition to its earnings from the transport of produce to the seaboard. Much money has been wasted in India upon public works which failed sufficiently to accomplish the objects for which they were undertaken; and such errors have resulted in additional burdens of taxation being imposed from time to time until the impoverished condition of the people has compelled the Government to stop almost indiscriminately all public works for a time, checking thereby the development of the natural resources of the country. Great care should therefore be taken to guard against the Indian Government embarking again upon speculative undertakings of a doubtful character. The Carwar Railway scheme has some prominent points of similarity with the project for a railway between Calcutta and the River Mutlah, which was urged on most plausible grounds some eighteen years ago, and which the Government of India were induced to adopt and carry out. Both schemes emanated from parties who, having acquired land and shipping privileges in the respective ports, were deeply interested in the proposed lines of railway being made, irrespective of what the financial results of the railways themselves might be. The money sunk in the Mutlah Railway has been a dead loss to the State, and what is now said in favour of the Carwar scheme offers no guarantee that the railway enterprise in this case will be less disastrous. If the experiment, therefore, is to be tried, let it be done at the risk of those who would be specially benefited by the undertaking; let them construct, by means of a company or otherwise, the railway they desire, the Government affording them facilities for acquiring the necessary land and securing to them the legitimate advantages which their enterprise might yield.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. DACOSTA.

Devonshire Club, May 29.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

KASHMIR.

THE future of Kashmir is a question to which the attention of the Marquis of Ripon will have to be closely directed immediately after his arrival in India. The misgovernment of the Happy Valley for the last few years has rendered its time-honoured epithet a bitter sarcasm. Lord Lytton had arranged to hold a durbar at Umballa to meet the Raja of Kashmir, and it has been known for some time in political circles that the opportunity would have been then taken to alter the relations between the Courts of Simla and Srinagar. The durbar has been postponed owing to Lord Lytton's sudden resignation, but it is evident that the authorities of the Indian Foreign-office are still bent on a change. The preliminary negotiations are being conducted with a certain amount of secrecy, but we are in possession of some important facts which have not hitherto transpired, and which are likely to create some interest in England as well as in India. In 1846 we sold the country of Kashmir to Golab Singh, the upstart Maharaja of Jummoo, for the sum of 75 lakhs of rupees, the whole of the territory thus parted with having come into the possession of the English Government under the treaty of Lahore. By this sale the Government certainly placed a Mahomedan population under the control of a Hindu aristocracy, for it is generally admitted that the rule of the present Maharaja, like that of his father, the ex-trooper, is only nominal, the whole country being really ruled by the pundits, whose influence for evil is scarcely questioned. There are other reasons, however, that were assumed to justify the present Government in interfering between the Maharaja of Kashmir and his unhappy subjects, such as the alleged correspondence with Russia and the miserable misgovernment which culminated in the fearful horrors of the famine, which during the last three years has swept away fully one-third of the population. The correspondence discovered at Srinagar emanated from Cabul, not from St. Petersburg, and has been protracted over a considerable period. It commenced with a discussion as to the acquisition of Gilghit, and is said, though here all caution should be used, to terminate in certain dangerous proposals. The Maharaja has, moreover, added to his offence by maintaining that he is in a different position to the other Indian princes, and entitled to conduct his own foreign relations. This must have been an afterthought, prompted when an excuse was needed, and, as the Maharaja always made the liveliest protestations of friendship, it may probably go hard with him, for the facts we have stated are, at all events, officially believed. The mismanagement of the famine is, on the other hand, a patent fact, not to be gainsaid, because additional horrors have been deliberately invented by the Court intriguants. The management of the country is thoroughly rotten, each pundit working for his own private ends, and forming a ring for the exaction of taxation and the sale of grain; and the miserable population are said to allege that the Government which executed the Treaty of Umritsur are bound to notice the ultimate results of the treaty. Lord Lytton's Government felt, we are told, the justice of this plea, but were interrupted, first by the rapid progress of European complications that only partially terminated with the execution of the Treaty of Berlin; and, secondly, by the Afghan war. The lull which followed the Treaty of Gandamak was, however, utilised to consider the affairs of Kashmir. A commission was sent into the country in connection with the late famine, and the report issued by the members seems to have convinced the authorities that the times were rife for a change and that the opportunity should not be neglected. The scheme then adopted is now revealed to the public under the proper mystery and ambiguity of official language. This scheme virtually insisted on the repurchase of Kashmir for 90 lakhs of rupees, being 15 lakhs more than the father of the present Maharaja gave for it. The country may or may not be worth the money, but only those who have had personal acquaintance with the horrors of the late famine can form an opinion as to the enthusiasm with which the impoverished and wretched inhabitants would welcome the change. Every traveller, without exception, tells us the same story of the hatred of the Mahomedan population towards their Hindu rulers, and of the piteous appeals made to every passing explorer to represent the true state of things in India. Nor, perhaps, would the Maharaja himself regard the sale of his country for a good equivalent as a heavy loss. Everything in the country itself, its physical characteristics, the sentiments and character of the people, and its productions, all seem to suggest that it might eventually be made a valuable acquisition that, unlike most of our outlying territory, should make a handsome return on the money expended on good government, and, perhaps, prove as profitable as the province of Pegu. This, however, is scarcely the question at present, and we are now concerned with the Afghan correspondence and the condition of the Maharaja's Court. The disgraceful misgovernment of Kashmir is not a thing of the past few years only, but an old and growing evil with which the Government of India have been long acquainted. Mr. Henvey, the present resident at Srinagar, could not speak more strongly on this point than Mr. Robert Thorpe spoke twelve years ago in a pamphlet exposing the terrible oppression then practised upon the people of the country with the passive consent of the Maharaja if not with his full support. Since then all the travellers have told the same story, and it is no exaggeration to say that during the late famine the roads throughout the Happy Valley were strewed again and again with the bodies of the miserable victims of a Government too inhuman to consult the happiness of its subjects, and too apathetic to guard their own interests by keeping the taxpayers alive. The new Viceroy cannot, at all events, afford to pigeon-hole the scheme which his predecessor was preparing to enforce. Our position with regard to Kashmir is entirely different to our position with regard to Burma. In the one case it would be Quixotic to interfere with what is no concern of ours; in the other we actually sold the country and forced a foreign ruler on the people, and thus cannot escape a direct responsibility for his actions. Opposed as we are to all annexation except on the ground of absolute necessity, and pledged, as we maintain the Government of India are, to respect treaty rights in their most sacred entirety, we can see that the Kashmir family has nothing in common with such princes as Gwalior, Jeypur, or Jodhpur. This family was originated by the Government of India for the

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distinct purpose of governing a country it was allowed to purchase. But if its governing powers have failed, and if the purchase money is returned with interest and willingly accepted, the bargain is simply cancelled on both sides, and no native prince need feel alarmed at a mere business transaction which can never be used as a precedent against his own rights and privileges. The province of Kashmir, again, would scarcely involve new responsibilities, while we certainly cannot afford to let Srinagar become a centre of Afghan intrigue. These are the different sides of the question that will present themselves to the Marquis of Ripon and Lord Hartington as soon as they commence their official correspondence, and as the Liberal Governn.ent are from their traditions presumably pledged against annexation of territory, whatever steps they may deem it necessary to take will be regarded by the people of India, with interest certainly, but without concern.—*Times of India.*

THE COMMAND IN AFGHANISTAN.

IT is well known that the relations between Lord Lytton and Sir Frederick Haines have been somewhat strained of late. The cause is as well known as the fact. In the Commander in Chief's memorandum on the army commission report, incidental to some remarks he has to offer regarding the appointment of a chief of the staff, Sir Frederick says that it never occurred to him that the operations in Afghanistan would be brought to a close without the Commander in Chief taking the field. Holding the view that, if the Commander in Chief takes the field, he should be at liberty to nomimate an officer as chief of the staff, Sir Frederick Haines recommended the appointment of General Lumsden to that post at the commencement of the Afghan campaign. This recommendation the Government declined to accept. From this incidental allusion to his being debarred from taking the field it is easy to guess what the Commander in Chief's feelings were when recently he was prohibited from transferring his headquarters to the frontier. He has thus been placed in an anomalous position throughout, for, although the whole operations are under his direction and supervision, he has not been permitted to carry out his plans according to his own notions of what is proper and expedient. The general belief was that the Government did not wish General Roberts to be interfered with in the supreme command in Afghanistan; but if this was the consideration which originally influenced Lord Lytton the war has long ago assumed proportions, and operations are being carried on over an area, which put it out of General Roberts's power to control the whole. For a long time he was cooped up at Sherpur with the force under his immediate command, and was practically only relieved by the advance of the Kandahar Field Force upon Ghuzni. Yet this was not done without General Roberts being superseded in the supreme command by General Stewart. It was ill-judged consideration for General Roberts, therefore, which made the Government tie the hands of the Commander in Chief of India, for although the actual fighting is done in Afghanistan, by no means the most inconsiderable part of the work is done in India and on the Indian frontier. We understand that Sir Frederick Haines's dissatisfaction at the treatment he has received will yet find fuller expression; and it is not unlikely that the Commander in Chief in India will play a more conspicuous part in bringing the Afghan war to a conclusion than the same functionary has hitherto done in the conduct of it. It will be noticed from our telegraphic news that Sir Garnet Wolseley is again spoken of as Sir Frederick Haines's successor.—*Times of India.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE BEHAR RAILWAYS.—The revenue statistics of the Tirhoot State Railway, for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1879, show that the total number of passengers was 224,967, bringing a revenue of Rs.89,760, and the total quantity of goods 23,044 tons, bringing a revenue of Rs.59,622 from station to station. The principal commodities carried were coal, 255 tons, grain and pulses 1,675 tons, rice 3,394 tons, salt 4,017 tons, saltpetre 2,660 tons, seeds 3,390 tons, and tobacco 951 tons.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE THUGS AT JUBBULPORE.—In his lately-published report on the operations of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, Major Henderson notes that Major Hughes-Hallett (superintendent of the School of Industry at Jubbulpore) had, in 1879, up to October last, arrested no less than twenty-nine dacoits, and has, moreover, brought to light a great evil which merits serious consideration. Major Henderson writes:—"The arrest of all these men within such a short time confirms the opinion previously held by me, that Jubbulpore is a centre of dacoity." The arrangements of the department by which a large number of approvers are kept at Jubbulpore are doubtless familiar to the reader. In the approvers' lines here are nearly 300 approvers. Their wives, children, and other members of their families live with them and are allowed to come and go as they like. Nor are the approvers subjected to any severe restrictions. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that they are in constant communication with their relatives and fellow-tribesmen, many of whom are professional dacoits. When an approver dies his family is obliged to leave the lines; and colonies of such people have gradually been formed in different parts of the Central Provinces and in the native States. The members keep up their acquaintance with their old comradea at Jubbulpore, and the result is that Jubbulpore is the centre of a widespread and dangerous organisation. It is a curious fact that a regular caste of dacoity approvers is being formed. When an inhabitant of one of the colonies is asked what class he belongs to he will answer that he is a Goinda, which is the native word for an approver.—*Pioneer.*

THE PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.—The revenue statistics of the Patna and Gya State Railway show a total of 219,647 passengers with a revenue of Rs.1,43,917, and a total of 16,645 tons of goods with a revenue of Rs.41,852 from station to station. The principal commodities carried were, as in the case of the Tirhoot State Railway—coal 257 tons, grains and pulses 2,465 tons, rice 5,099 tons, salt 2,207 tons, sugar and jaggree 1,117 tons. A comparison of the statistics shows that, with more than ten times as many passengers, the Tirhoot State Railway shows a decrease of revenue to the extent of nearly Rs.30,000, while the receipts from the goods traffic is fairly proportional in the case of the two railways.—*Behar Herald.*

OPIUM SALE.—The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government sale-room on May 3:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,350	1,415	1,380	1,403-1-6	32,97,275
Benares ...	2,350	1,335	1,325	1,325-13-5	31,15,725

—*Indian Daily News.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At a general meeting of the Bengal Ironworks Company, held May 4, it was resolved that the resignation of Messrs. E. C. Morgan and W. J. Berners of their office as liquidators of the company be accepted. That Mr. G. F. Mewburn and Mr. C. H. Moore be appointed liquidator or liquidators of the company, with power to either or both of the said liquidators to act alone or jointly, and to do either jointly or severally such of the several things provided for by the eight sub sections of Section 116 of the Indian Company's Act, 1866, as may be necessary for the winding up of the company, and also with power to take over the accounts of the late liquidators, and that the said liquidator or liquidators be remunerated by a commission of 2½ per cent. on the proceeds of the property of the company realised by the said liquidator or liquidators. That the best thanks of the shareholders of the company be awarded to Messrs. Morgan and Berners for the efforts they have made to realise the effects of the company to the best advantage.—*Englishman.*

THE USE OF THE NAGRI CHARACTER IN BEHAR.—The resolution of the Lieutenant Governor, directing that from Jan. 1, 1881, the Nagri shall be substituted for the Persian character in the courts and offices of Behar, is likely to be attended by beneficial results of great value. No one unacquainted with village life can form an adequate idea of the extent to which the use of the Persian character as the sole means of communication between the governors and the governed in Behar has fostered fraud and oppression. Given a village in which no one can read Persian, a magisterial order, or a judicial process written in that character, a serving officer who is not only not too honest to interpret it in a way which will help to fill his own pockets, but regards the process as a recognised and usual source of income, and listeners ready to believe anything, and the result may be imagined. Yet this is a fair description of the situation in three cases out of four in which orders or processes are served in the villages of Behar. In three cases out of four, moreover, the serving officer himself is unable to read the character in which the process he carries is written; and, however honest he might be, the people to whom it is addressed would depend on his memory for the means of ascertaining its contents—contents on an accurate knowledge of which the safety of their persons and property might largely depend.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of mail the disengaged tonnage in port stood at 32,217 tons. London, *vid* Canal: Higher rates for wheat and linseed; the market closed strong at 62s. 6d. for the former, and 65s. for the latter; cotton, tea, and hides not more than £2 17s. 6d. is obtainable; rates closed firm at £3 2s. 6d. for wheat, £3 5s. for linseed, £2 17s. 6d. for hides, cotton; tea, £3. *Vid* Cape: Sailing freights have shown signs of improvement, the market closed steady at £2 7s. 6d. for wheat, £2 12s. 6d. for linseed, £2 16s. 3d. for rape, £2 17s. 6d. for poppy, £2 11s. 3d. for jute, £2 24s. 6d. for cotton, tobacco, and hides. Liverpool *vid* Canal: Little inquiry for tonnage, and quotations nominal; rice or wheat £3 2s. 6d.; linseed, £3 5s.; light freight, £3; castoroil, £3 5s. nominal. Liverpool *vid* Cape; Wheat, £2; and linseed, £2.

SILVER MINING.—Lead ore has been discovered in large quantities in the Hazareebagh district. Ten tons of this argentiferous galena are now in course of shipment to England, and small quantities of gold and auriferous quartz have been found in the same locality. Amongst other minerals some specimens of molybdenite have been discovered.—*Statesman.*

TRAGEDY AT PESHAWUR.—We hear from Peshawur of a shocking tragedy that took place in the lines of the 1st Bengal Native Infantry about noon on the 4th May, when one of the men of that regiment shot dead one of his comrades and wounded three others, and providentially missed the colonel, who had repaired to the lines on hearing in his bungalow the above shots, and who on

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coming on the scene ordered the assassin to be shot down at once, which was instantly done by the men of the regiment, as he was shooting at every one that came in his view. This wholesale murderer was a poorbeea and said to be insane.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SHARKS.—We lately noticed death and injury inflicted by these water-wolves some distance up the river beyond the most distant point they had last been heard of, but the other day a girl of fifteen years of age, whilst bathing at Isra, a village near Serampur in the Hughli district, was attacked and very seriously mauled by a shark.—*Englishman.*

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIBEL.—The libel case at Lucknow brought by Mr. Harrington against the proprietor and printer of the Benares *Star* has ended in the proprietor being sentenced to six months' imprisonment and the printer to a fine of Rs.250.—*Times of India.*

DEATH OF MOULVI QASIM.—The Mahomedan community, says the Lahore paper, has suffered a great loss by the death of Moulvi Mahomed Qasim, the founder of the Deo Band Institution. Moulvi Qasim had been all over India and had several discussions with Daya Nand Saraswati. He has several disciples here and in other places. A general appeal has been made to erect a monument in his memory.—*Ibid.*

BIJNOR AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.—The inaugural meeting of the Bijnor Agricultural Institute was held a few days ago. There was a very large attendance of influential *raises* and European officials of the district. Pandit Sri Lal addressed the assembly in English on behalf of Raja Jaggat Sinha, the founder of the institute. The objects of the institution are explained in its prospectus. They are:—1. To promote and improve agriculture. 2. To take steps for the improvement of cattle and the better supply of fodder. 3. To collect and distribute better seed among cultivators. 4. To hold exhibitions of agricultural stock, produce, and implements. 5. Protection from drought. 6. To communicate to Government the wants of landholders in connection with the improvement of agriculture. 7. To collect from the Agricultural Department, N.W.P., from the Agri-Horticultural Society of Calcutta and elsewhere, records and papers likely to conduce to improvement in agriculture. 8. To collect standard works in English on agriculture and to translate into the vernacular such of them as are adapted for the agricultural capabilities of India. 9. To publish the translations so made as well as, when possible, any agricultural journal, periodical, or magazine which may be calculated to improve agriculture and lead to the prosperity of the agricultural community.—*Times of India.*

A GROUNDLESS CHARGE.—At the recent Calcutta criminal sessions Mr. A. Blechynden and Jhaman Missor were charged with having caused the death, by beating him, of the Lalla writer in the service of Messrs. Blechynden at their sugar factory in Durbhunga. The evidence was incredible, and a formal verdict of not guilty was recorded, and it was left to the standing counsel to prosecute the witnesses for perjury.—*Pioneer.*

AN APPREHENDED FLOOD.—The following warning has been issued by Government from Simla to all the officials concerned:—"Shyok river in Kashmir obstructed, accumulation higher up and smaller than that which caused Indus flood in 1858." Mr. Johnson, the Wazir of Ladak, writing on the obstruction in the Shayok river, says that it is owing to a land or hill slip across the river. "The obstruction is about 110ft. high, 60ft. wide, and about 200ft. long. It is expected that the river water will flow over the bund in a day or so. A large lake has formed above the bund. At a rough estimate the lake is from six to seven miles long, 200 yards wide at the lower end, 600 yards at the upper end, with an average depth of 80ft. When visited a day or so back the hill was still falling and two more larger slips were expected at any moment. I have given warning down the Shyok to Iskardo and Gilghit in this part of the country. We are not certain yet if the bund will burst at once with the pressure, or remain with the water gradually flowing over it. Should it burst I am afraid Attock and Nowshera may suffer as before."—*Pioneer.*

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) BILL.—It is stated that the Secretary of State has vetoed the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill, recently passed by the Bengal Legislative Council. This action will necessitate the meeting of the Council to consider whether or not the bill cannot be amended.—*Times of India.*

MADRAS.

RETURNED EMIGRANTS FROM MAURITIUS.—The ship *Canada*, which left Mauritius on April 4, arrived on the 26th, with 229 returned adult emigrants for Madras and 390 for Calcutta. The emigrants were landed on the following morning. There were three casualties on board during the voyage; one person fell overboard.—*Madras Mail.*

COMBINED TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICE.—We are very pleased to learn that the Government of India have sanctioned a lakh of rupees for the current official year to be expended on this important building. This is presumably the result of the representations of the Chamber of Commerce, and Madras is to be congratulated on the possession of such a public-spirited body of gentlemen.—*Madras Times.*

RAILWAY SCHOOLS.—The Government have approved of a proposal of the agent, Madras Railway, to charge the expenditure on railway schools to the company's revenue if grants-in-aid are not obtainable for their support.—*Ibid.*

CEARA RUBBER.—Colonel R. H. Beddome, the conservator of forests, in a letter to Government, dated Ootacamund, April 13, remarked:—"I have not yet been able to distribute any plants of Ceara rubber. It was my intention to have done so in accordance with Government order, No. 1,837, of Nov. 18 last, but the bulbs of the plants died off so rapidly that Mr. Ferguson was not able to spare any; and the few which survived, though they have grown tall and robust, have thrown out no primaries whatever from which propagation by cuttings could be attempted; it is hoped that seed will soon be available. Five healthy plants are available at the Government Gardens, Ootacamund; these make no growth in the glass-houses up at this elevation, and I would suggest that they should be sent to the Madras Horticultural Gardens; the bulk of the plants handed over by me to Mr. Jamieson have been permanently planted out at Barliyar and Kalhatti. I think it probable that the plant will succeed in the coast climate of Madras, though I much doubt from the experience we have already had if it would succeed in drier climates inland in the plains. It will be seen that Mr. Jamieson has not succeeded in propagating it from cuttings, though all the present stock (except one seedling raised at Nilambur) are cuttings rooted at Kew."—*Ibid.*

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—In anticipation of the submission of his annual report for 1879, Dr. Cornish, as sanitary commissioner of Madras, has submitted to Government a very interesting paper on the results of birth and death registration during the past year. The returns of a few zemindari estates had not been received when this paper was prepared. So far, however, as the returns before him showed, the birth and death registration was carried out amongst a native population of 28,671,463, taking the actual figures of the 1871 census. The population not included in these returns comprises the area of the hill tracts in Ganjam and Vizagapatam and the large zemindari estates of Ramnad and Sivaganga in Madura. We quote as follows from Dr. Cornish's paper—the figures given therein relate solely to the native population:—"The number of births registered was 476,307, or 127,650 in excess of the registrations in 1878. Of these 245,773 were males and 230,534 were females. The birth ratio to population was 16·6 per mille, the proportions varying in different districts from 42·1 per mille in the collectorate of Madras to 7·1 per mille in Kurnool. Practically, the birth registration shows an increase of 4·6 per mille over the results obtained in 1878, but the increase is much larger in some districts than in others. The aggregate number of deaths registered in 1879 was 548,158. Of these 282,975 were males and 265,183 were females. The death rate for the whole Presidency was (using the population figures of 1871) 19·1 per mille, the ratio of the five years before the famine being 18·1 per mile. There is, however, a considerable reduction in mortality as compared with 1877 and 1878, the ratios for those years calculated in the same way being 53·2 and 27·8 per mille respectively. The year 1879 has been a healthy season so far as epidemic diseases are concerned. Epidemic cholera prevailed to a considerable extent in the Godavari and Kistna districts, but Southern and Western India was very free of this pestilence. The total of deaths registered from this cause was 13,295, and of these 12,049 occurred in the fourn orthern districts. Tinnevelly, Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, and South Canara do not return a single death from cholera in 1879. Small-pox was prevalent chiefly in Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, and Malabar. 17,676 deaths are registered under this head. The figures show a large diminution on the returns of 1877 and 1878. Malarious fevers, which had been in excess throughout the Presidency from the end of 1877, continued to prevail in 1879, and the mortality from this cause was higher than in the average of years before the famine. The fever mortality was in excess in nearly every district. 284,628 deaths are registered under the head of fevers. The registered deaths from bowel complaints (23,206) are below the average. From violent causes the following deaths were registered:—Suicides, 1,924; wounds, 1,117; accidents, 7,192; snake bite 2,154; killed by wild beasts, 212. Under the heading 'all other causes,' there were 196,754 deaths. These numbers are below the average."—*Madras Times.*

MUNICIPALITIES IN FRENCH INDIA.—M. Jauréguiberry, who is the French Minister of the colonies of France, has issued a document giving his ideas as to what should be the administration and constitution of these colonies. In the official paper of French India he refers to the decree of January, 1879, which modified the composition and extended the powers of the Conseils Générals, assimilating them to similar bodies in other French colonies. He says that, as a sequel, the establishment of municipalities in French India is necessary. French territory in India is to be divided into six communal divisions—viz., Pondicherry, Oulyaret, Villanour, Bahour, Karikal, la Grande Aldee, Nedoucadou, Chandernagore, Mahe, and Yanoon. The municipal councillors are to be elected for six years and are always re-eligible. The mayors of towns will be elected from among the municipal councillors. The municipal councils will assemble four times every year, but an extraordinary meeting may be held with the sanction of the Government. In the village

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municipalities debates take place in the vernacular, but a translation of the same will be submitted to Government. In Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe, and Chandernagore, French is insisted on as the language in which the members of the municipal councils should speak. It is hoped by the Colonial Minister that the efforts now being made by the Minister of Instruction to spread a knowledge of the French language among natives will result in these debates being everywhere carried on in that language. The *séances* of the councils are not open to the public. No discussion is allowed on religious subjects or matters appertaining to public charities, for on these points the French Government has wisely assumed a neutral attitude. As to the revenue of these municipalities it is said that, besides certain local taxes, there will be a proportionate distribution of the yield of the sea customs dues, but the latter bring in little. It is intended, for the sake of economy, that municipal budgets should, for the present, be retrenched. It is indispensable, says the Colonial Minister, that an increase of local taxes should not be imposed, for fear of shaking the confidence of the people in the benefits of municipal institutions. M. Jauréguiberry concludes his despatch as follows :—"I have full confidence that the institutions we are about to give our establishment in French India will rivet the bonds that unite the population to France, and contribute powerfully to cause them to love the generous Government which, in this matter, has taken the initiative."—*Madras Times.*

AGRICULTURE AND TOBACCO GROWING.—The experiments made with the growing and curing of Lunka and Madura tobacco at the Saidapet Experimental Farm during 1878-79 were very favourable, as also were those with an Italian variety, but the most successful of all was the Maryland tobacco, which yielded the largest return and finest leaf. Nothing, however, is said of the market value of the different kinds experimented on. In a paper entitled "Our Food Supply," the greater portion of which was laid before the Famine Commission, Mr. Benson, M.R.A.C., acting superintendent of Government farms, Madras, says that the consumption of food in that presidency is probably not much less than 1·4lb. a head per diem, the population of the Government lands, that is of all the country excepting the zemindaries, being about 24,000,000. The amount of seed used per acre of arable land and sown with food grains is probably not less than 56lb., or 5 cwt., thus causing a demand on the Government lands of 10,000,000 cwt. The annual exports and imports nearly balance each other, so that the total demand from the soil for the support of the population is about 130,000,000 cwt. In the land belonging to Government there are annually about 5,000,000 acres under irrigated paddy, 13,000,000 acres under unirrigated cereals, and 2,000,000 acres under pulses. Mr. Benson says it is a common mistake to suppose that India, or at least Southern India, supports a teeming population, or a population even in numbers alone in excess of that supported in some European countries. In only one district of the Madras Presidency (Tanjore) is the population per square mile of Belgium exceeded, whilst in thirteen it does not reach that of Italy.—*Times of India.*

MYSOR.—The revenue of Mysor for 1878-79 is stated in the official report to have amounted to the unprecedented sum of 121 lakhs; but the expenditure exceeded it by upwards of 7 lakhs; and to meet the deficit the loan from the Government of India, which in 1877-78 had amounted to 50 lakhs, was increased by 30 more. A lakh and a-quarter was spent on the Maharaja's wedding alone; but the necessity for retaining famine relief during three parts of the year, for keeping open famine relief works, without reference to the Budget forecast, and the expenditure incurred on the Mysor Railway, for which no Budget provision had been made, combined to swell the disbursements to nearly 128½ lakhs.—*Times of India.*

FORWARDING INDIAN CATTLE TO LONDON.—On May 6 two Mysor bulls and two cows were put on board the s.s. *Dorunda* proceeding to England. It is said that Col. Magrath is forwarding these to Lady Howard.—*Madras Mail.*

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officers to the Order of British India :—To the 1st class, with the title of Sirdar Bahadur —Subadar Major Hyath Khan, Bahadur, 24th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry. To the second class, with the title of Bahadur— Subadar Syed Emam, 27th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER SHOT.—A telegram from Bellary to a Madras paper says that the murderer and highway robber, Bareega Mareegadoo, after whom Inspector Hartnett went, has been shot dead by the town police, and the corpse has been taken to Bellary. —*Times of India.*

BOMBAY.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.—A special meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay was held on May 5, when it was resolved that subscription lists should be at once opened in aid of Mahomedan education. A committee of the leading members of each Mussulman community in Bombay was appointed for the purpose of raising funds, headed by Kazee Abdool Luteef Saheb Londay. It was also resolved that the managing committee of the Anjuman should be authorised and empowered to appoint a special committee for the purpose of organising the proposed school, managing the funds, giving effect to the terms of the Government resolution, and generally to do everything that may be necessary or expedient to advance the cause of Mahomedan education in Bombay.—*Times of India.*

A WELL-EARNED HONOUR.—Major Portman, inspector general of registration, recently performed a very interesting ceremony in presenting to Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, the registrar of Bombay, the sanad of the Viceroy of India conferring upon him as a personal distinction the title of Khan Bahadur. The distinction is with many a coveted one, and in the case of Mr. Byramjee has been acknowledged to be well deserved. Twenty-seven years of honest, meritorious service are said to have gained for him the good opinion of all his official superiors and the respect and esteem of members of the general public who have had to transact business with him in his official capacity. Commencing life as a confidential clerk in the Political and Secret Departments of the secretariat, he was specially selected for high posts in the Police Department; and in 1865, on the organisation of the Registration Department, Bombay, was appointed deputy registrar, Fort of Calaba, being subsequently promoted to the office of registrar of Bombay, in which latter position he is acknowledged to have done good service to the State from 1866 up to the present time, in the course of which period successive inspectors general of registration had (as Major Portman justly remarked) testified to the honesty and integrity of his character, and the ability with which he has performed his duties. The newly-created Khan Bahadur is also registrar of joint-stock companies and registrar of marriages under the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, being also a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, a justice of the peace, and a member of the Municipal Corporation, elected by her Majesty's justices of the peace.—*Bombay Gazette.*

NOTES FROM DHARWAR.—From the 1st of June the Cotton Department in this South Mahratta Country will be a thing of the past, and the cotton inspector and his subordinates will no longer be objects of terror to the fraudulent adulterator of the staple. But in this part of the Bombay Presidency the cotton inspector has, besides looking after cotton, to look after the machines used in cleaning it. All over the Dharwar district are Government factories for repairing and putting into proper order the saw-gins belonging to cotton owners and others, and I and many others are wondering what will be done with them. Will some enterprising private company step in and buy up the whole lot, and do for the cotton saw-gin owners what the cotton inspector, or superintendent of these factories, has been doing for many years past. So far as I can learn, these factories are supported by yearly subscriptions from the gin owners, who, however, pay besides, I believe, for the actual labour and material used in the repairs of these saw-gins. These factories are thus, so to speak, self-supporting institutions, though only so far as the actual working establishment and material are concerned. The superintendent's pay is included in that of the cotton inspector, and no pecuniary provision is thus allowed for superintendence. After reading in one of your late issues the result of some careful experiments carried out a few years ago in the cleaning of a good many varieties of cotton grown in this Presidency I came to the conclusion that the Dharwar cotton saw-gin was not the machine best adapted for its work here, but it was probably just a question of the right kind of saw that should be used, and this experience would, no doubt, soon point out. However, as regards these saw-gin factories we are all wondering what will be done with them after the 1st proximo; whether the present cotton inspector will be deputed still to supervise their working, or whether they will be advertised for sale or hire to any private company that might feel inclined to risk capital in working them.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE CURRENCY AT GOA.—A convention which has received the sanction of the Viceroy of India and the Governor General of Goa will come into force from Nov. 1 next equalising in almost every respect the Goa currency of silver and copper with that of British India, except that the effigy which the coins will bear will be of the King of Portugal. The new coin will be a legal tender throughout British India. The Bombay Mint will coin without any charge any amount of silver and copper for a period of three and five years respectively. Besides, the British Government agree to advance for every eighteen months ten lakhs of rupees, which are to be repaid within two months.—*Bombay Gazette.*

INFANTILE MARRIAGES.—A certain caste of Hindus in Gujerat believe in the custom of celebrating marriages at a particular season which occurs once only in every twelve years. They are going through the season now, and it is believed that some bridegrooms only a few days old will carry to the hymeneal altar brides younger still, it possible. It is reported that a granddaughter of Rao Bahadur Becherdas Ambaidas was married last week to a bridegroom so small that he had to be carried by a person in a palanquin when he went to fetch his bride. If we mistake not, the Rao Bahadur is an ex-member of the local Legislative Council, to which and other distinctions he is said to have been nominated for his advanced and enlightened views.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS. —The statement for the month of March shows that there has been an increase in the receipts from cotton, cocoanuts, seeds, and tobacco during the month, but a decrease in those from fruits, ghee, and oil, piece goods, rice (husked), salt, ganja, and general goods, which is due to the Hindu New Year falling in March last year and April

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this year, during which period the demands are greater owing to marriage ceremonies, &c. The decrease in firewood is due to the supply for Mhow depot this year being smaller than that of last year. Iron, &c.: The decrease in this traffic is owing to the large consignments of machinery conveyed last year for the Indore mills. Opium: The crops this year are below the average, and hence the falling off in this traffic. The month's operations show a net decrease of 2,355 tons in the quantity carried and Rs.21,065 in the receipts.—*Ibid.*

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Major Fraser Hore has withdrawn the resignation of his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Corps. We hear that the Bombay Government, after considering the proceedings of the court of inquiry, have ordered the name of Sergeant Herbert to be struck off the rolls of the Bombay Volunteer Corps.—*Times of India.*

THE GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS.—We understand that after the Puna season Government House, Parell, will be again occupied by the Governor of Bombay. Sir James Fergusson has given Rs.1,000 for a "Governor's cup" to be competed for at Puna races on Sept. 18.—*Ibid.*

TRADE IN MAHI KANTA.—From a report presented to the Bombay Government by the political agent, Mahi Kanta, it appears that at the recent Khèd-Brahma fair goods to the value of Rs.47,867 only changed hands, as compared with Rs.86,621 worth sold in 1879. In a resolution, dated May 7, his Excellency the Governor in Council expresses regret at the paucity of traders at the fair and the large falling off in business.—*Times of India.*

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—We learn from the half-yearly statement of the chief auditor and accountant, Mr. J. O'Connell, that the total number of passengers conveyed by the B.B. and C.I. Railway during the half-year ending December 31 last was 4,681,006, the amount realised being Rs.19,24,746. The larger number of passengers travelled from, or stopped at, the Grant-road station. The cost of working of this station was more than that of any other on the line. The total revenue of the railway amounted to Rs.49,54,426, which shows a decrease in comparison with the corresponding period of the preceding year.—*Times of India.*

TREACHER AND CO. (LIMITED).—At the sixteenth general meeting, held on May 13, a dividend of 15½ per cent. was declared. As it was considered that the Byculla and Puna properties were overvalued in the company's books it was agreed to write off the profits Rs.20,000 in the Byculla and Rs.10,000 in the Puna establishment. The profits of the past year amounted to nearly 22 per cent.—*Times of India.*

SERIOUS BOILER EXPLOSION AT PARELL.—A boiler explosion involving the death of three men, and serious injury to six others, took place May 12 at the Prince of Wales spinning and weaving mill at Parell.—*Times of India.*

MAJOR HENRY DANIELL.—Major Daniell is at last obliged to take leave to England on medical certificate. He has had a great deal of exposure lately in hunting down the dacoits, and we do not wonder that he finds the need of rest now. We hardly understand the fact that Major Daniell has had no honour or reward conferred upon him for the gallantry displayed by him in the capture of Wassudeo and several other leaders of the dacoits. Men who have not done a tenth part of his service have been loaded with honours, while he seems likely to be left out in the cold.—*Deccan Herald.*

CONSULS AT ADEN.—The appointment of Mr. J. S. Williams to be consular agent for the United States of America at Aden has been recognised by the Viceroy. The appointment of Mr. J. Woodtli to be acting consul for Germany at the same place has also been recognised, subject to the confirmation of the home Government.—*Times of India.*

CEYLON.

WE take the following from the *Ceylon Times* of May 1:—

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather has continued a source of extreme anxiety to everyone, for on it we all feel depends the extent of the coffee crop. It was known beyond doubt that, owing to an unusual abundance of electricity in the atmosphere, and perhaps to some other cause, leaf disease has all but disappeared; the trees have had a respite from the lowering effects of the pest, and are all in the finest possible condition for bearing. There is no doubt that estates as a rule were never in better bearing condition than at the present time; the trees are full of good healthy wood, which requires but proper weather to put forward an abundance of blossom. The needful weather has, however, not come, and the wood, instead of ripening into blossom, has put forward a continued growth of leaf. Until the present time we had hoped that a few weeks of hot, dry weather would have accomplished what was desired, but a continuance of moist, showery weather compels us to give up all hopes of any further blossom, beyond an occasional show of flower, for it is now too late to calculate on a May blossom, which has been known at very rare intervals and under very exceptional circumstances.

EXPORTS OF COFFEE.—To date the exports of coffee amount to 471,875 cwt., as against 643,183 cwt. at the same period of last year.

THE PEARL FISHERY.—Private letters from Silavatorrai speak of the fishing operations being entirely suspended by the strong southerly winds prevailing, which prevented the boats going out to the banks. Since that date, however, the unusually strong sea breezes have taken their departure, and we expect to hear very shortly of fishing being resumed with continued good results. There is no reason whatever why the total yield to the colonial revenue should not come up to Rs.250,000 going a good way to compensate for the deficiency in railway receipts, though we do not forget that the working expenses of the fishing have to be deducted from the gross receipts. We believe the native traders will make considerable sums by pearls, of which there is every reason to rejoice, as it will be the means of attracting a large attendance at next day's fishing.

THE *Ceylon Times* of May 7 states that the prospects of the crops are much improved. The pearl fishery has been brought to a close by the weather. The amount realised is Rs.200,000. Up to date the exports of coffee amount to 473,790 cwts., as against 643,183 cwts. last year.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—May 7, at Simla, the wife of Lieut. W. J. B. Bird, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

BOLTON—May 6, at Calcutta, the wife of Thomas Bolton, a son.

COLE—April 25, at Karachi, Sind, the wife of Mr. James Cole, Government Telegraph Department, a daughter.

CRESSWELL—May 28, at Allenmyo, British Burma, the wife of Captain Cresswell, M.S.C., a son.

DANIELL—May 30, at Calcutta, Mrs. E. Cecil Daniell, a son.

FARLEY—May 7, at Calcutta, the wife of James Farley, a daughter.

GRANT—April 23, at Hooghly, near Calcutta, the wife of Charles Grant, a son.

HASTINGS—May 10, at Barrackpore, the wife of Lieut. Warren Hastings, 36th Regiment B.N.I., a son.

HEBBERT—May 9, at Palamcottah, the wife of F. H. Hebbert, Esq., C.S., a daughter.

HOLLAND—April 27, at Kurunegala, Ceylon, the wife of L. Holland, a daughter (still-born).

HORSLEY—April 20, at Belgaum, Bombay, the wife of W. H. Horsley, her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, a daughter.

LAWRIE—May 9, at Simla, the wife of Edward Lawrie, M.B., Bengal Medical Service, a daughter.

LINSELL—May 6, the wife of Mr. F. G. Linsell, a son.

MONTGOMERY—May 6, at Umballa, the wife of the Rev. F. J. Montgomery, chaplain of Umballa, a son.

PETER—April 27, at Chandypore, the wife of James Peter, a daughter.

POOLE—May 6, at Coonoor, the wife of the Rev. A. W. Poole (C.M.S., Masulipatam), a daughter.

POSNER—May 6, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Posner, a son.

ROSE—April 29, at Chupra, Behar, the wife of Robert J. Rose, a son.

SCOTT—May 9, at Salem, the wife of Cecil Scott, Esq., local fund engineer, a daughter.

STREET—May 9, at Marine House, Bombay, the wife of Commander H. A. Street, R.N., commanding Indian Government steamer *Tenasserim*, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRESS—WALKER—At Bangalore, Mr. S. Cress, B.A., headmaster, Chickmagalur, to Louisa Augusta, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Walker, of the Wesleyan Mission.

FRANCISCUS—KITTO—May 5, at Bangalore, John William Franciscus, advocate, High Court, Bangalore, to Eva Caroline, widow of the late T. Kitto, magistrate and assistant commissioner, Mysor Commission.

INGLIS—BAKER—May 5, at Dinapore, Mr. R. C. Inglis, E.I. Railway, to Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Baker, S.M.D.

WYNTER—WOOLLEY—April 29, at Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills, Madras, W. Rose Wynter, Captain 14th (King's) Hussars, to Alice E., daughter of R. Woolley, of Woodcote, Coonoor.

DEATHS.

GARDINER—May 5, at Calcutta, George Simson, nephew of the late John Connon, presidency magistrate, Bombay, aged 45.

GRAVES—May 7, at Arrah, Shahabad, Francis Graves, Esq., superintendent, Central Gaol, Buxar, aged 39.

GRINDALL—May 6, at Calcutta, Archibald Swift Grindall, assistant, High Court, aged 51.

JOLLEY—May 11, at Middle Colaba, after a protracted illness, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. D. Jolley, aged 12 years 7 months and 17 days.

LEITH-ROSS—May 4, at Peshawur, John, the infant son of Capt. J. Leith-Ross, 25th the King's Own Borderers, very suddenly, aged 9½ months.

PENNY—May 9, at Trichinopoly, Maurice Hughes, the beloved infant son of the Rev. Frank Penny, chaplain.

RICHARDSON—May 9, at Madras, Mr. Robert George Richardson, late partner of the firm of Garratt, Camille, and Co., of abscess on the liver, aged 40 years and 1 month.

ROBERTS—May 5, at Calcutta, John Blessington Roberts, superintendent of stamps and stationery, aged 60.

SCARBOROUGH—May 7, at Napier Park, Mrs. Sarah Scarborough, aged 73.

SINKINSON—April 23, at Simla, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sinkinson.

SOUTHBY—May 1, at Kurseong, Darjiling, Richard Edward James, son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Southby, aged 6 months and 2 days.

WHITTAKER—April 27, at Forbes-road, Colombo, Richard Whittaker, head guard, Ceylon Government Railway, of the county of Nottingham, aged 44.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND THE ARMY COMMISSION.

IN a necessarily brief notice of the elaborate minute fulminated by H.E. the Commander in Chief in India against the report of the Army Commission we stated that, to use his own words, "he is opposed to most of the general principles advocated in the report." It may be added that the reasons of his opposition are set forth in a carefully-reasoned document, which requires close and attentive perusal, and which must exercise great, if not decisive, weight. There is a soldier-like frankness in the introductory remarks. Sir F. P. Haines says plainly that he opposed the assembly of the Commission on grounds which subsequent events fully justified. The removal of Generals Roberts and Macpherson, and Colonels Baker and M'Gregor, commenced the disintegration of the original body as constituted by the Government of India. The fact that the strong body of military opinion which was originally intended to be brought to bear upon the subjects considered by the Commission was not available, or only available in a fitful manner, is prominently brought out by the Commander in Chief, who is sure that if the full Commission could have revised the report in detail the result would have been very different. He is evidently of opinion that the opportunity was seized for carrying through a report which the consensus of the experienced military authorities would have condemned, and which he both personally and officially considers not only erroneous, but injurious to "the competent officers capable of understanding the requirements of military position in India, who have been at the head of our armies." He indignantly declares that it is implied that none such have existed, and sarcastically predicts many failures under the army corps commanders of the future for whom the assertion of thorough competence is reserved. We have to refer to the paragraphs headed "Staff" to discover a key to the evident bitterness with which the Commander in Chief writes of those whose opinions he dissents from. The Commission, deprived of its ablest military members, continued its sittings contrary to his advice. But that was not all. In discussing the question of an amalgamated staff, from which no possible advantage is, in his opinion, to be derived, Sir F. P. Haines takes occasion to remark "that it never occurred to him that the operations of the first Afghan war could be brought to a close without the Commander in Chief taking the field." And it was as a provision for such a contingency that he recommended the appointment of General Lumsden as chief of the staff, which appointment was refused by the Government of India. We are far from saying that personal motives actuated the opposition of the Commander in Chief to the military changes recommended by the Commission, but the introduction of the words quoted into a State paper shows that he has not only felt, but desires to make it public, that he has felt his exclusion from any active share in the campaign. He is most careful, however, when dealing with the future position and functions of the Commander in Chief in India under the proposed *regime*, to point out that the objectionable changes are not likely to take effect during his own term of office. Therefore he cannot be considered as regarding from a selfish standpoint the proposed changes. If the armies of India be organised on the basis of four army corps, commanded by four lieutenant generals, to them must be delegated full power to dispose of all possible details connected with their forces; then, says the present holder of that high office, "the commander in chief in reality ceases to exist." He becomes a commander without an army, an imposing personage withdrawn from the field and relegated to the bureau. He is to confine his visits of inspection to the large military centres of India and to camps of exercise. The Commander in Chief cuttingly remarks that at present he does not, as represented, expend his energies on the annual inspection of troops, and that camps of exercise are events of rare occurrence. In Madras during five years, he saw one. Since 1876 there has been no such thing in Bengal. The Chief is careful to uphold as useful the present custom of inspection, whenever the cold weather tour brings him to military stations, although it is not "an annual official inspection;" these visits identify the Chief with the army and furnish him with a knowledge of it the privilege of obtaining which no commander in chief would forego. If Sir Paul Haines is indignant at being misrepresented as to these visits of inspection, which are not an official employment, but a privilege of which the official head of the Indian army ought not to be deprived, he vents his bitterest scorn on the disclaimer by the Commission of any attempt to diminish his substantive power and authority. The Commission puts forth a statement of duties reserved for him which are in reality delegated to the lieutenant generals. Nay, more; H.E. charges this carefully-detailed statement with being drawn up in such a manner as to mislead the casual reader and make him imagine they have been hitherto neglected. He vindicates himself and his staff from the accusation which is implied, that they had systematically neglected the equipment, training, and discipline of the army in time of peace. Another cause of quarrel is that the report infers that the questions connected with field equipment, transport, and general mobilisation have not been studied, and emergencies have not been duly provided for. The report urges their importance; the Chief retorts that "under the present unregenerate system of army administration" all has been as well and promptly done as it could possibly

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be under the proposed system. Again, the minute contains the most determined opposition offered to the recommendation that the Commander in Chief should cease to be a member of the Legislative Council. In the relations which have existed hitherto, Sir F. P. Haines avers that there has been but little room for the exercise of recriminations and bitter discussion. His experience at least can furnish him with no such instance. It is, however, plain, from the comparisons instituted between the methods of transacting military business in Madras and Bombay, and that of the Government of India, that the Commander in Chief finds a cause of friction arising out of the existence of the Military Member of Council. This, however, is only suggested, and the possible anomaly which may occur of the Commander in Chief in India superseding the presidential Commander in Chief is declared to be one that may occur, but which the mutual courtesy and good feeling prevalent among the officers of the British and Indian armies reduce to the lowest degree of probability. It affords no reason in his mind for even weakening his strongly pronounced determination to uphold the presidential system of army administration as it exists at present. In his opinion "the existence of three separate governments, and of three separate armies under them, is a distinct source of safety and power to the State, which a mere army corps, lightly connected with the local power and reporting to a distinct, unseen, and somewhat mythical superior could not give." The Commander in Chief expresses thus his absolute dissent from the conclusions of the Army Commission. He seems also to imply dissatisfaction with things as they are. But that change and so-called improvement should have as its outcome the perfect realisation of the "War Lord," whom Sir Ali Baba so epigrammatically describes, is to him intolerable, and though the existing *regime* may have furnished some lines for the caricaturist to construct his laughable sketch upon, the carrying into effect of the report of the Commission, if we accept the arguments (and they are able and clear) and the conclusions of Sir F. P. Haines, would, in effect, make the office of the Commander in Chief a nullity and his Excellency an ornamental lay figure.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, May 8.)

DENNE, Mr. R. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Pindi-Kohat Section, to the open section of the P.N.S. Railway, for employment in the Traffic Department.

BEWLEY, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from P.N.S. Railway, open line, to Sukkur-bridge, I.V.S. Railway Division.

COPPIN, Mr. R. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Southern Section, Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

LOWIS, Mr. J. M., is permitted to resign H.M's. Bengal C.S., from April 17.

PARK. Mr. G. S., is permitted to resign H.M's. Bengal C.S., from Dec. 31.

COLVIN, Mr. E., C.S., officiating commander, Benares, to officiate as agent to the Governor General at Benares, from April 8, vice Carmichael.

MONEY—The appointment of Capt. E. A. Money, 4th Punjab Cav., to be commandant of the corps of Biluch Guides, is cancelled, and that officer's services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

ROBERTSON, Mr. J., 1st grade officer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is posted to the I.G. hulk *Semiramis*, for general duty.

NOYES, Mr. D. E. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, Assam, is permitted to resign his appointment.

CONCANNON, Mr. T., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, railway branch, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Feb. 26

ROBINSON, Lieut. W. W., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, railway branch, is promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from April 25, vice Capt. H. W. Clarke, R.E.,

SHADBOLT, Mr. E. I., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, is confirmed in that grade from April 8.

M'CUDDEN, Mr. E. G. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, railway branch, is posted to the establishment under the Government of Bengal for service on State railways.

BEVAN, Mr. J. F., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as a superintendent, 3rd grade, from April 23, vice Mr. Reynolds.

Temporary promotions and reversions in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch :—Mr. C. W. Hodson, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, vice Mr. F. J. E. Spring, executive engineer, 4th grade, from April 4; Mr. B. P. Milsom, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, vice Mr. W. K. Stent, permanently promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, from April 8; Mr. B. P. Milsom, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, vice Mr. W. De W. Peel, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank from April 12; Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, vice Mr. G. E. Moore, executive engineer, 3rd grade, from April 17; Mr. B. Baxter, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, vice Major J. B. Sparks, executive engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank from April 19; Mr. B. P. Milsom, executive engineer, 4th grade, reverted to assistant engineer, 1st grade, vice Capt. C. E. Shepherd, executive engineer, 2nd grade, returned from leave; Mr. G. Moyle, assistant engineer, 1st grade, reverted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, vice Mr. E. G. J. M'Cudden, assistant engineer, 1st grade, returned from leave.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. T. W. Grant, assistant engineer, 1st grade, privilege leave for two months, from May 1; Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, executive engineer, Holkar State Railway Division, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

STUART—To be a surgeon in H.M.'s Indian military forces in the Presidency of Bengal :—Surgeon H. O. Stuart.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the Bengal S.C. from the dates specified :—

FASKEN—MASTERS—Lieut. C. G. M. Fasken, 2nd Battalion 16th Foot, officiating wing officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, Aug. 23, 1878; Lieut. E. S. Masters, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, officiating wing officer, Bophal Battalion, from Nov. 25, 1878.

Appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force :—

RODWELL—2nd Punjab Infantry—Lieut. E. H. Rodwell, 70th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

MEIN—JAMESON—5th Punjab Infantry—Lieut. J. E. Mein, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Capt. G. Gaisford, promoted; and Lieut. R. F. Jameson, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. Mein.

CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Capt. F. (lieut. colonel in 20th Hussars), to have the position of major in the cadre of the late 2nd European L.C., from Feb. 25, vice Major (lieut. colonel in 20th Hussars) J. C. Lockwood, retired on half pay.

GORDON—BEAVAN—TOKER—RENNICK—Staff Corps, to be lieutenant colonel—Major H. W. Gordon, May 6. To be majors—Captains R. Beavan, and A. C. Toker, May 4. To be captain—Lieut. E. F. J. de C. Rennick, May 2,

KIRKE—BABINGTON—Bengal Army, to be majors—Captain H. P. Kirke, G.L.I., May 4; and Captain C. W. Babington, G.L.I., May 4.

DE TEISSIER, Colonel and Major General H. P., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, from Feb 26, vice General A. Huyshe, deceased.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. B. Shawe, Infantry, commandant 2nd (Queen's Own) N.L.I., medical certificate for two years; Lieut. Col. R. J. Walker, S.C., commandant 17th (The Loyal Poorbesh) N.I., private affairs for 182 days; Major W. R. Bunbury, S.C., deputy assistant commissiary general, 2nd class, medical certificate, for one year 182 days; Surg. Major J. Murray, M.D. (Madras), Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Madras, private affairs for one year and thirty-six days; Surg. Major T. G. Skardon, medical certificate; Lieut. G. F. A. Norton, R.A., to England for four months, on urgent private affairs; Major R. Cook, 1-21st Foot, to England for six months on urgent private affairs; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G. H. Thompson, 6th N.I., from May 20 to August 20 on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him; Major C. E. Rennie, 44th Foot, to England for six months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. C. Grant, 102nd Foot, for two months, from April 8, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. T. S. Lett, C Battery 3rd Brigade R.A., for twelve months to England; Lieut. G. G. Elvington, 54th Foot, for six months to England; Capt. W. K. Westropp, 68th Foot, for six months to England; Surg. Major W. Haward, A.M.D., for twelve months to England.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, April 26.)

Orders confirmed :—

JONES—Fort William Garrison O., Jan. 24—Lieut. Col. G. T. Jones, garrison quartermaster, Fort William, to officiate as station staff officer from the 26th idem, during the absence of the deputy assistant adjutant general on inspection duty.

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SIMON—Lucknow Brigade O., April 12—Assistant Apothecary J. R. Simon, of the Madras establishment, to officiate as apothecary of the Royal Artillery division.

OVENS—Shahjahanpur Station O., April 8—Lieut. G. H. Ovens, 34th Foot, to resume the duties of station staff officer.

STURGES—2-5th Foot—Lieut. W. E. Sturges to officiate as assistant instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. R. Williamson, appointed adjutant.

CHERRY, Capt. H. A., officiating interpreter to the battalion, vice Capt. C. D. J. Græme proceeded on duty to a hill depot.

M'KINSTRY—2-6th Foot—Lieut. A. C. E. M'Kinstry, officiating interpreter to the battalion, vice 2nd Lieut. W. J. Newell.

STUBBS—63rd Foot—Lieut. A. G. B. Stubbs, officiating interpreter, vice Lieut. W. B. Graham, proceeded on detachment duty.

BREDIN—65th Foot—Lieut. W. E. N. Bredin, assistant instructor of musketry, vice Capt. C. J. Whitaker, proceeded on field service.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, April 30.)

ST. QUINTIN—30th N.I.—Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin, 1-17th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation from date of joining.

STEELE—33rd N.I.—Lieut. St. G. L. Steele, 64th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated April 17.

HILLS, Major G. S., R.E., is appointed commanding R.E. to the Reserve Division Cabul Field Force.

Orders confirmed :—

MAXWELL—Peshawur Reserve Division O., March 9, appointing Lieut. R. C. Maxwell, R.E., adjutant, to the commanding R.E. of the division, from March 1.

PLUNKETT—Kuram Station O., Feb. 10, appointing Capt. R. H. W. Plunkett, R.A., provost marshal with the Kuram Force, from Jan. 12, vice Lieut. E. H. Molesworth, resigned.

ELLISTON—11th N.I.—R.O., Dec. 6, appointing Capt. E. C. Elliston, attached, to officiate as wing officer, vice Downes, proceeded on furlough.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, May 4.)

SEHUYLER—2nd Battalion 14th (P.W.O.) Regiment—Lieut. E. E. S. Sehuyler, to be adjutant, vice Gordon, promoted, dated March 31.

RALSTON — Darjiling Depot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. H. Ralston, 70th Foot, late commandant, to be commandant, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut. Col. Hughes, ordered to assume the command of his regiment, the 54th Foot.

BLUETT—Murree Depot—Major C. E. L. Bluett, 2nd Battalion 22nd Foot, to be commandant, as a temporary measure.

LEAN—5th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. W. W. Lean, supernumerary on the establishment 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, vice Garstin, transferred to the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

BAIRNSFATHER — 14th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. P. R. Bairnsfather, squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant.

POLLARD—TATE—16th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. W. C. Pollard, from the 14th Bengal Lancers, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, and Lieut. H. R. Tate, officiating wing officer, 6th N.I., to be officiating squadron officer.

MACKESY—CUMBERLEGE—1st N.I.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Mackesy, S.C., to officiate as second in command, during the absence, on furlough, of Major G. Atkins; Major H. O. Cumberlege, wing officer, 39th N.I., and station staff officer, Benares, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major G. R. Grylls.

LYSTER—33rd N.I.—Lieut. A. W. Lyster, 1st W.I. Regt., a candidate for the Bl.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated April 17.

GOLDNEY—BARRETT—43rd N.I.—Lieut. F. C. N. Goldney, wing officer, quartermaster, and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant; Lieut. A. L. Barrett, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be quartermaster.

Orders confirmed :—

IRWIN—Rawul Pindi Brigade—O., April 7, appointing Capt. L. B. Irwin, 20th N.I., to officiate as brigade major, Rawul Pindi, from April 1, vice Capt. H. R. Young, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

FARQUHARSON—Presidency District O., April 13, directing Major C. J. Farquharson, on return from furlough, to do duty at Fort William.

BUNBURY—Cawnpore Brigade O., April 1, directing Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. C. Bunbury, S.C., to assume command of the station of Cawnpore, vice Col. W. B. Shawe, 2nd N.I.

PLAYFAIR—Ferozepore Station O., April 21, directing Lieut. Col. W. Playfair, S.C., to assume charge of the commissariat department at Ferozepore, from Lieut. Col. W. Campbell, N.I.

STEVENSON—2-6th Foot R.O., April 16, appointing Lieut. J. W. Stevenson to officiate as instructor of musketry, during the absence of W. E. Scott, on general leave.

SHAW—73rd Foot R.O. Nov. 1, appointing Second Lieut. J. Shaw, officiating assistant instructor of musketry, with effect from Oct. 26.

BAKER—GORDON—CHANNER—2nd N.I.—R.O., April 15, making the following appointments, vice Col. W. B. Shawe, on furlough :—Lieut. Col. T. N. Baker, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. J. A. D. Gordon, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; and Capt. B. Channer, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

BAKER—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Col. T. N. Baker, 2nd N.I., is cancelled at his own request.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, May 6.)

MASSY—Brigadier General W. G. D. Massy is transferred from the Cabul Field Force to the command of the Rawul Pindi Brigade.

MATTHEWS—Judge Advocate General's Department—Major C. R. Matthews, Bengal S.C., to officiate as deputy judge advocate of the Oudh, Allahabad, and Saugor circle, from Dec. 9, vice Lieut. W. H. F. M'Mullen.

CLARIDGE—3rd N. I.—Lieut. F. E. S. Claridge, 2nd W. I. Regt., a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated April 17.

BELLINGHAM—12th N. I.—Lieut. S. E. Bellingham, 57th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated April 19.

BELLERS—17th N. I.—Lieut. E. V. Bellers, 57th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated April 17.

TURTON—4th Goorkhas—Col. J. P. Turton, 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Tytler, deceased.

BAKER—Lieut. E. M. Baker, R.A., to proceed from Simla to Cabul, for duty with No. 6 Battery 8th Brigade R. A.

Orders confirmed :—

HILLS—Southern Afghanistan Field Force O., March 16, appointing Lieut. Col. J. Hills, R.E., commanding Bombay Sappers and Miners, to becommanding R.E., of the 1st Bombay Division, from March 12.

O'SULLIVAN—SLATER.—Dated March 24, appointing the undermentioned officers attached to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, assistant field engineers, from Nov. 17, 1879 :—Lieuts. G. H. W. O'Sullivan, M. J. Slater, H. O. Selby and W. Coles.

LARMINIE— Dated March 31, appointing Capt. E. M. Larmine, brigade major, R.E., to officiate as commanding R.E. of the division, from March 27, vice Lieut. Col. W. Hitchens, commanding R.E., on leave on medical certificate.

BURN—Meerut Brigade O., April 17, directing Col. J. Burn, S.C., to assume command of the station of Meerut, with effect from the 19th idem.

YEILDING—Kohat Station O., Oct. 29, 1879, appointing Lieut. W. R. Yeilding, 1st Sikh Infantry, to officiate as station staff officer during the absence of Capt. F. R. Begbie, on recruiting duty.

BEGBIE—Dated Nov. 20, directing Capt. F. R. Begbie, 1st Sikh Infantry, on return from recruiting duty, to resume the appointment of station staff officer, from the 21st idem.

ABERIGH-MACKAY—8th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., April 19, appointing Capt. J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, squadron officer, to officiate as second in command, vice Lieut. Col. H. Chapman.

BEATSON—11th Bengal Lancers—R.O., April 22, appointing Lieut. S. B. Beatson, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, during the absence, on leave on medical certificate, of Lieut. H. H. R. Heath.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani :—Lieuts. A. L. Pennington, 1-5th Foot (on probation 39th N.I.); W. C. Faithful, 1-6th Foot (on probation 20th N.I.); H. A. Vowell, 2-14th Foot; G. U. Browne, 40th Foot (on probation 12th B.C.); J. H. Parsons, 63rd Foot (on probation 8th B.C.); R. B. Shawe, 70th Foot (on probation 4th N.I.); and P. Bulman, 85th Foot. Passed the lower standard Hindustani :—Captain H. R. Cook, 63rd Foot; Captain R. I. Ward, 90th Foot; Captain A. C. M'Kean, 6th Dragoons; Lieut. C. W. M. Lane, R.A.; Lieut. R. L. S. Vassal, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. M. C. R. Lang, 63rd Foot; 2nd Lieut. J. Nagle, 70th Foot; and 2nd Lieut. W. P. Anderson, 90th Foot.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 23.)

MOORE, Mr. F., deputy examiner, 1st grade, rejoined the Central Office of Accounts, on the 16th April.

LEES, Mr. O. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, joined the northern drainage and embankment division on the 3rd April.

ODLING—FORSTER—Mr. C. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, made over, and Mr. E. W. P. Foster, executive engineer, 4th grade, took over charge, of the Arrah division, April 20.

GRAY, Mr. G, paymaster, was relieved of his duties on the N.B.S.R., on April 2.

LEVINGE—SWAINE—Surg. E. Levinge made over charge of the Lohardugga Gaol to Surg. F. R. Swaine on April 12.

BENSLEY—MURRAY—Surg. Major E. C. Bensley made over charge of the Rajshahye Gaol to Dr. R. D. Murray on April 2.

MURRAY—DEY—Surg. R. D. Murray made over charge of the Chittagong Gaol to Mr. G. G. Dey, C.S., on March 21.

DEY—WOOD.—Mr. G. G. Dey, C.S., made over charge to Dr. J. J. Wood on March 23.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 5.)

D'OYLY, Mr. W. H., magistrate and collector, Rajshahye, to act as magistrate and collector of Monghyr, during the absence of Mr. H. J. Kean.

SAMUELLS, Mr. C. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Monghyr, to act as magistrate and collector of Rajshahye during the absence of Mr. W. H. D'Oyly.

O'DONNELL, Mr. Octavius, to act as assistant sub deputy opium agent in the Benares agency, during the absence of Mr. R. W. Nicholson.

THOMPSON, Mr. H., late superintendent of Sulkea Salt Golahs, to act as collector of customs and shipping master, Chittagong, during the absence of Mr. W. Warden.

KNIGHT, Mr. J. B., C.I.E., to be a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. T., to be a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta. Mr. Buckland is also reappointed to be chairman of the commission for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. J. B. Roberts, superintendent of stamps and stationery, leave for three months; Mr. J. E. Hand, assistant sub deputy opium agent, three months privilege leave, from June 1; Mr. P. J. Luard, assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, reported his departure from India, on furlough, May 11; Mr. W. Warden, collector of customs, Chittagong, furlough for one year, from May 30.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. Col. J. W. H., officiating additional civil and session judge, Peshawur, to officiate as commissioner and superin-

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tendent of the Peshawur division, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Waterfield.

LANG, Major R. T. M., deputy commissioner, on special duty at Peshawur, to officiate as additional civil and sessions judge of Peshawur, vice Lieut. Col. Johnstone.

TURNBULL, Mr. D. N., district superintendent of police, Kangra, is transferred to the Gurgaon district.

RAJA JAHANDAD KHAN—The services of Raja Jahandad Khan, extra assistant commissioner, Peshawur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for employment in Afghanistan.

CLARKE, Mr. R., assistant commissioner, is transferred to Rawul Pindi, and to officiate as judicial assistant of that district, vice Mr. T. Troward.

SWINNERTON, the Rev. C., chaplain of Nowshera, to officiate as chaplain of Rawul Pindi, during the absence on privilege leave of the Rev. W. F. Armstrong.

RATTIGAN, Mr. M. T., to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner, and is posted to the Jullundur District.

Orders confirmed:—

HAMMOND—STEWART—CARR—WATTS—5th Punjab Cavalry R.O., April 13, making the following temporary appointments:—Major F. Hammond, second in command and squadron commander, to officiate as commandant; Major J. C. Stewart, second squadron commander, to officiate as second in command and squadron commander; Major F. S. Carr, third squadron commander, to officiate as second squadron commander; and Capt. J. B. Watts, squadron officer, to officiate as third squadron commander.

MOSLEY—GAITSKELL—WEDDERBURN—MEALY—3rd Punjab Infantry—R.O., April 14, making the following temporary appointments:—Capt. J. E. P. Mosley, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to be officiating second in command; Lieut. H. F. V. Gaitskell, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. J. A. C. Wedderburn, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant; and Lieut. W. A. D'O. Mealy, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

WALLIS—The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to sanction the formation of a new division, to be styled the "Umballa and Kalka Railway Survey Division," with headquarters at Umballa; Mr. B. G. Wallis is to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade, in charge of the Umballa and Kalka Railway, Survey Division, from April 7.

ALSTON, V. S., Esq., has been admitted by the Chief Court of the Punjab as an advocate, and has been enrolled in the Chief Court.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

ALEXANDER—HOLDERNESS—With effect from March 18—Mr. R. D. Alexander, officiating joint maaistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. T. W. Holderness, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

LAMBE—ALEXANDER—With effect from March 29—Mr. W. Lambe, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. R. D. Alexander, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

WRIGHT—LAMBE—With effect from March 13—Mr. F. N. Wright, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade; and Mr. W. Lambe, officiating joint magistrate, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

KENNEDY—With effect from March 29—Mr. J. Kennedy, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

DE MONTMORENCY—HARINGTON—GRIGG—With effect from March 25—Major R. H. De Montmorency, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. A. H. Harington, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; and Capt. E. E. Grigg, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. P., commissioner, Benares Division, to officiate as member of the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., during the absence on leave of Mr. N. O. Hume.

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., joint magistrate, Meerut, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Meerut, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H. Fisher.

M'LEAN, Mr. J. J., assistant commissioner, Jhansi, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Jhansi, as a temporary measure,

SMITH, Mr. V. A., assistant settlement officer, Hamirpur, to be in charge of the Hamirpur Settlement during the absence on leave of Mr. Neale.

PROMOTIONS.—With effect from April 15, consequent on the retirement of Col. E. Tyrwhitt, Mr. H. B. Webster, officiating inspector general of police, N.W.P. and Oudh, to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr. J. W. Quinton, officiating commissioner of the Jhansi Division, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. H. B. Webster; Mr. H. C. Barstow, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. J. W. Quinton; Mr. J. C. Williams, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be a joint magistrate of the 1st grade, vice Mr. H. C. Barstow, but to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector, Fatehpur; Mr. H. F. Evans, settlement officer, 3rd grade, to be a joint magistrate of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. J. C. Williams.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. W. A. Howe, officiating magistrate and collector, Etawah, for seven months in India.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

HALL, Mr. W. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, Padoung sub-division, Prome district, a magistrate of the 2nd class, is specially empowered to try cases under the Opium Act.

SNOW, Mr. P. C. H., C.S., assistand commissioner, is appointed to the charge of the Rangoon Town district, during the absence on leave of Major R. C. Evanson.

WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant to the secretary to the chief commissioner, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. C. Kynoch.

Officers posted to the Supplementary and Feeder Roads Division, with headquarters at Tharrawaddy:—

HENDERSON—KNAPP—REES—Mr. R. M. Henderson, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be in executive charge; Mr. C. B. C. Knapp, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. J. C. Rees, assistant engineer (temporary).

Consequent on the reappointment of Surg. Major H. Griffith to be civil surgeon, Rangoon, the following appointments are ordered:—

JOHNSTONE—DUNDAS—BAKER—Surg. Major H. Johnstone, civil surgeon, Rangoon, to be junior civil surgeon, Rangoon; Surg. G. A. Dundas, junior civil surgeon, Rangoon, to be civil surgeon, Thayetmyo; and Surg. Oswald Baker, civil surgeon, Thayetmyo, to be civil surgeon, Bassein.

Promotions consequent on the services of Mr. W. G. Jackson, C.S., having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces:—

BATTEN—GREY—Mr. H. G. Batten, supernumerary assistant commissioner, to be assistant commissioner, 4th grade; Lieut. W. F. H. Grey, assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

FURLOUGH.—Surg. G. A. Dundas, junior civil surgeon, Rangoon] three months' privilege leave, from May 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

KING—Officiating Inspector Mr. King is transferred in the same capacity from Narsinghpur to Jubbulpore.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, May 1.)

LYALL, Mr. C. J., received charge of the office of officiating secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, from Mr. L. Hare, on the 14th ult.

GREER, Mr. R. T., assistant commissioner, received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Sibsagar, from Mr. R. F. H. Pughe, proceeding on privilege leave, on the 21st inst.

TAYLOR, Rev. S. B., chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong, to be a member of the District School Committee, Kamrup.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. B. Savi, assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, Cachar, for one year; Mr. R. F. H. Pughe, assistant superintendent of police, first grade, officiating district superintendent, fifth grade, Sibsagar, privilege leave for three months.

(Assam Gazette, May 8.)

HEATH, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, received executive charge of the Naga Hills Treasury on the 20th ult.

GOAD, Mr. J. B., received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Naga Hills, on the 24th ult.

NOYES, Mr. D. E. H., executive engineer, fourth grade, is appointed to the charge of the Naga Hills Division.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MEDICAL.

MARSDEN, Surgeon J. C., from late arrival to doing duty, Lying-in Hospital, Madras.

REEVES—HOEY—Surgeons F. C. Reeves and J. Hoey, from late arrival, to doing duty, General Hospital, Madras.

COLLINGTON, Surgeon A. G., from late arrival, to doing duty under surgeon, 1st district.

POYNDER, Surgeon J. L., from doing duty, Eye Infirmary, to do duty under senior medical officer, native troops, Bellary.

REEVES, Surgeon F. C., has been transferred to the Bombay Presidency.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 11.)

ROBERTSON, Lieut. Col. W., assistant inspector general of police, to be deputy inspector general of police, Northern Range, vice Lieut. Col. Balmer, deceased.

GUTHRIE, Major T. K., superintendent of police, Coimbatore, to be assistant inspector general of police.

DAVIES, Col. A. M., superintendent of police, Malabar, to be superintendent of police, Coimbatore.

HOLE, Major F., superintendent of police, Vizagapatam, to be superintendent of police, Malabar.

COURT, Major H. S., assistant superintendent of police, to be superintendent of police, Trichinopoly.

CUNLIFFE, Lieut. Col. R. H., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to be superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Major Guthrie.

AINSLIE, Mr. W. D., acting assistant superintendent of police, to be assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam.

SWANSTON, Lieut. Col. W. O., deputy inspector general of police, Southern Range, to act as commissioner of police, Madras, during the absence of Col. W. S. Drever, on leave.

DAVIES, Lieut. Col. A. M., superintendent of police, Coimbatore, to act as deputy inspector general of police, Southern Range, during the employment of Col. W. O. Swanston on other duty.

BLAIR, Major H. W., acting deputy commissioner of police, Madras, to act as superintendent of police, Coimbatore, during the employment of Col. A. M. Davies on other duty.

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FORBES, the Hon. Mr. Justice, entered upon his duties as acting judge of the High Court Judicature at Madras on April 29.

FORBES, Mr. L., district and sessions judge, Bellary, delivered over charge of the court to the Sarishtadar, on April 28.

PALMER, Col. W. H. G., S.C., commandant 20th Regiment N.I., has reported his return from England.

HAMLIN, Capt. E., Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is permitted to resign his commission.

SHERARD, Sub. Lieut. C. E., 1-5th Foot, officiating wing commander, 13th Regiment N.I., is admitted to the M.S.C. from Oct. 1, 1877, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant from the 6th idem.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. L. Garthwaite, inspector of schools, 6th division, for one year nine months and three days; Rev. D. Wilson Kidd, chaplain of Punamallee, privilege leave for two months; The Right Rev. the Bishop is granted three months' privilege; Rev. J. Smithwhite, chaplain of South Black Town, Madras, three months' privilege leave; Col. W. S. Drever, C.S.I., commissioner of police, Madras, privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. G. F. A. Norton, R.A., No. 16 Battery 9th Brigade, to England for four months, from May 1, on urgent affairs; Surg. Major H. J. Aazlett, I.M.D., in medical charge 32nd N.I., from April 6, for four months, Madras and Nilgherries, sick certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, April 19.)

Orders confirmed :—

GUTHRIE—April 1—By the officer commanding R.A., Thayetmyo, appointing Lieut. J. D. Guthrie, R.A., acting adjutant, R.A., Thayetmyo, vice Lieut. W. E. Bletwitt, proceeded on general leave.

BILDERBEC—April 7—By the officer commanding centre district, directing Surgeon Major J. Bilderbec, M.D., to assume medical charge of the detachment 9th Reg. N.I. details, &c., of 10th Reg. N.I., and the wing 39th Reg. N.I., in Madras, vice Surgeon Major W. H. Rean and Surgeon E. P. Frenchman, I.M.D., relieved.

CLARIDGE—March 13—By the officer commanding Mysor division, directing Col. Claridge, 37th Grenadiers, to assume command of Bangalore during the absence of the major general on a tour of inspection.

BAYLEY—March 31—By the commandant 33rd Reg. N.I., directing Major H. E. D. Bayley to retain the appointment of adjutant as a temporary measure.

BREDIN—LECKY—WRATISLAW—April 5—By the senior officer in charge at headquarters 22nd Regiment N.I., making the following appointments with effect from April 4, vice Lieut. Colonel W. A. Cheke, deceased :—Major A. Bredin, officiating second in command to officiate as commandant; Captain G. Lecky officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Captain M. H. Wratislaw, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

COOPER—April 5, by the officer commanding 2-13th L.I., appointing Capt. R. Cooper, acting assistant instructor in musketry, from March 17.

RICHARDSON-GRIFFITHS—April 11, by the officer commanding 2-16th Foot, appointing Lieut. Charles du Plat Richardson-Griffiths, interpreter to the battalion from April 3.

M'NEILL—April 17, by the commandant 36th Regt. N.I., appointing Major J. G. R. D. M'Neill, wing officer, 35th Regt. N.I., to act as quartermaster.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund* April 27.)

GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. D., is transferred from No. 16 Battery 9th Brigade to L Battery 1st Brigade R.A.

HANDS, Major H. G., Gen. List, is removed from his appointment as wing officer, 5th Regiment N.I., and will remain at Madras pending further orders.

FAUNCE, Major E., from officiating wing commander and acting 2nd in command 14th Regt. N.I., to wing commander and acting 2nd in command 14th Regiment N.I., from date of retirement of Lieut. Col. A. C. Forth.

MAXWELL, Lieut. G. W., from officiating wing officer and acting adjutant, 26th Regiment N.I., to wing officer and adjutant, 26th Regiment N.I.

ELSTON, Lieut. H., from officiating wing officer and acting quartermaster, 8th Regiment N.I., to wing officer and quartermaster, 8th Regiment N.I.

Orders confirmed :—

VENTRIS—March 21—By the officer commanding 44th Foot, appointing Lieut. Francis Ventris to act as adjutant, vice Capt. Wynaad, promoted to Half-pay Company.

NEARY—March 27—By the officer commanding 44th Regiment, appointing Second Lieut. Stephen Neary to be interpreter to the regiment, vice G. H. Powell, resigned.

CURTIS—RIVETT-CARNAC—April 6, by the officer commanding 43rd Foot, making the following appointments with effect from April 4 :—Lieut. J. G. C. Curtis, to be acting paymaster and quartermaster of the left wing, and Lieut. P. T. Rivett-Carnac to be acting adjutant of the left wing.

L'ESTRANGE—April 17, by the officer commanding 1-21st Fusiliers, appointing Brevet Lieut. Col. E. N. L'Estrange, president of the committee of paymastership, vice Major Cook.

WOODWARD—April 23, by the officer commanding R.A., Mysore Division, appointing Lieut. Col. W. W. Woodward, R.H.A., to command R.A., Mysore Division, vice Col. Pearse, who has relinquished on promotion to major general.

PUNDIT HAR SAHAI.—The *Indian Herald* is informed, on undeniable authority, that Pundit Har Sahai, late subordinate judge of Farukhabad, has received a high judicial appointment in Cashmere.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 13.)

WILLIAMS, Mr. J. S., is appointed consular agent for the United States of America at Aden.

WOODTLI, Mr. J., is appointed acting consul for Germany at Aden during the absence of Mr. W. Ganslandt.

JENKINS—BEAMAN——Messrs. J. L. Jenkins and F. C. O. Beaman, assistant collectors in the District of Ahmedabad, to be magistrates of the third class in the District of Ahmedabad.

JACOB, Mr. G., assistant collector in the District of Satara, to be a magistrate of the third class in the District of Satara.

MADDEN—FERNANDEZ—Major J. M. M. Madden and Mr. J. F. Fernandez respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad.

GRAY, Mr. E., assistant collector in the District of Puna, to be a magistrate of the second class in the district of Puna, and to act as a justice of the peace for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

KIRKHAM—GILES—Messrs. S. B. Kirkman and E. Giles respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of educational inspector, C.D.

GILES—PATWARDHAN—Messrs. E. Giles and S. N. Patwardhan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of educational inspector, N.E.D.

JARDINE—KAVASJI—Mr. A. Jardine delivered over, and Mr. Nanabhai Kavasji received, charge of the office of superintendent of police, Broach.

LOCH—RANCHORDAS—Mr. W. W. Loch delivered over, and Mr. Umedram Ranchordas received, charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Surat, and of the office of the assistant agent in charge Sachin State.

DOIG—HARRISON—Major A. H. Doig delivered over, and Mr. S. J. Harrison received, charge of the office of the cantonment magistrate, Deesa.

BOSANQUET—YOUNGHUSBAND—Mr. T. Bosanquet delivered over and Mr. A. D. Younghusband received charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate and agent to his Excellency the Governor, Surat.

COWASJI—PRESCOTT—Mr. Nanabhai Cowasji delivered over and Mr. W. B. Prescott received charge of the office of superintendent of police, Broach.

FITZGERALD—SALMON—Mr. H. V. S. Fitzgerald delivered over and Major W. A. Salmon received charge of the office of the assistant political agent, Janjiri.

KRISHNARAO—WHITWORTH—Messrs. N. Krishnarao and G. C. Whitworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur deputy collector, Ratnagiri.

DEORAO—CUMINE—Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Deorao, district deputy collector, Kaladgi, resigned charge of his office, and Mr. A. Cumine received charge thereof.

TREVOR—WRIGHT—Messrs. A. C. Trevor and H. L. Wright respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the collector of customs and opium.

TREVOR, Major E. W., 2nd class deputy collector in Sind, to be deputy collector, 1st class.

LAMBERT, Mr. R. M., 3rd class deputy collector in Sind, to be deputy collector, 2nd class.

STEELE, Mr. C. E., supernumerary deputy collector in Sind, to be deputy collector, 3rd class.

M'LEOD, Mr. G., supernumerary deputy collector in Sind, to be deputy collector, 3rd class.

PRICE—Mr. J. R., acting supernumery deputy collector in Sind, to be supernumery deputy collector.

MACKENZIE, Mr. M. D., acting supernumary deputy collector in Sind, to be supernumary deputy collector on passing the required examition.

MCIVOR—SPRING—Messrs. J. A. McIvor and A. E. Spring, to act as supernumary deputy collectors in Sind.

JENKINS—BEAMAN—Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S., and Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, C.S., to be assistants to the collector of Ahmedabad.

JACOB—Mr. George, C.S., to be assistant to the collector of Satara.

JACOB—JENKINS—BEAMAN—Messrs. George Jacob, J. L. Jenkins, and F. C. O. Beaman, of the Civil Service, passed their examination in Hindustani on the 28th ult.

Appointments consequent on the retirement of Mr. T. Bosanquet :—

KEYSER—WHITWORTH—MUIR—MACKENZIE.—Mr. A. Keyser to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Surat, district registrar and agent to the governor at Surat; Mr. G. C. Whitworth to be assistant collector, Surat; Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, to act as assistant collector, Ratnagiri.

WEIR, Mr. T. S., to act as municipal commissioner for the city of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Grant.

GRANT—CAMPBELL.—Messrs. J. H. Grant and J. M. Campbell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the municipal commissioner for the city of Bombay on the 28th ult.

CAMPBELL—WEIR—Messrs. J. M. Campbell and T. S. Weir respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the municipal commissioner for the city of Bombay on the 1st inst.

PEARSON, Mr. A. N., appointed to act as meteorological reporter for Western India, assumed charge of his duties on the 26th ult.

LE QUEENE, Mr. W. H., to act as assistant superintending engineer for irrigation, and ex-officio assistant secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Irrigation), with the temporary rank of executive engineer,

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fourth grade, during the absence of Mr. W. C. Hughes, on other duty. Mr. W. H. Le Queen received charge of the office of the assistant superintending engineer for irrigation and ex-officio assistant secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Irrigation), of April 17.

MOORE—MOORE—Messrs. G. E. Moore and E. J. Moore respectively made over and received charge of the Godavery Division of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway on April 14.

PATTERSON, Dr. D. A., civil surgeon, is appointed non official member for the town municipality of Kaira, vice Dr. Briggs, transferred.

DUNBAR—ALLEN—Messrs. W. J. C. Dunbar, assistant conservator of forests, and W. Allen, second assistant collector, Panch Mahals, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Panch Mahals District forest office on April 22.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. R. Sivewright, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Kathiawar State Railways, six months' furlough, to Europe; Major D. C. Pedder, assistant collector of Salt Revenue, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

M'CALMAN, Surg. H., M.D., to act as civil surgeon, Ratnagiri, during the absence of Surg. F. C. Barker on leave.

WHITE, Surg. Major C., A.M.D., is brought on the strength of the British forces in this Presidency from April 28.

SMITH, Surg. Major P. B., M.D., A.M.D., is brought on the strength of the British forces in this Presidency from May 4.

MILITARY.

NUTTALL—The rank of brigadier general is conferred on Colonel T. Nuttall, S.C.

MOORE—Order confirmed:—Kandahar Field Force, O., dated April 18, appointing Lieut. G. Moore, R.A., transport officer, to be brigade transport officer, with effect from April 1.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. J. A. Rowlandson, 7th N.I., to remain in Bombay from April 28 to May 27, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave; Deputy. Surg. Gen. J. Gibbons, C.B., A.M.D., Bengal, to Europe, on medical certificate; Capt. R. Warburton, Bl.S.C., to Europe, on medical certificate; Lieut. A. V. Frere, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Europe, for four months, on private affairs; Lieut. A. Sutherland, G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, to Europe, for eighteen months; Major H. F. Whyte, commandant, B.B. and C.I.R. Volunteer Corps, to England, for eight months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, May 7.)

WYNYARD, Lieut. R., R.A., to be A.D.C. to H.E., the Commander in Chief, temporarily, with effect from April 19, vice Lieut. Barrow.

ELLIOT, Capt. E. L., H.Y.D.A.A.M-G., is transferred from the Puna Division to Bombay District.

JOPP, Major J., A.Q.M.G., will rejoin the Puna Division on being relieved by Capt. Elliot.

Orders confirmed:—

FERRIER—Belgaum District O.—Capt. A. W. Ferrier, B-2 R.W., to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general, Belgaum District, as a temporary measure.

WOODHOUSE—Mehidpore S. O.—Lieut. Col. R. B. Woodhouse, 11th N.I., to be station staff officer, vice Major French, 11th N.I., relieved.

RICHARDS—Baroda S. O.—Lieut. C. F. Richards to be station staff officer, vice Lieut. Butcher, leaving the station.

OLIVER—READY—GARRATT—66th Foot R.O.—Reconstructing the committee of paymastership as follows, consequent on Capt. Mackinnon having proceeded on detachment to Khelat-i-Ghilzai:—President—Major C. V. Oliver; Members—Major J. T. Ready and Capt. E. S. Garratt.

BURMESTER—Medical Department O.—Lieut. A. C. Burmester, R.W., to perform the duties of sub inspector of army school, Mhow Circle, on the departure of Sub Inspector A. Wolfe on medical certificate.

PUNJAB SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.—In his review on the sanitary administration report of the Punjab during 1878 his Honour the Lieutenant Governor says that Dr. Bellew considers that if what is recommended for the safety and well-being of the community be carried out by municipalities it is safe to predict that the individual will quickly follow suit in adopting what is required by his personal interest. This remark appears to the Lieutenant Governor to postulate a great deal too much, and to lose sight altogether of the point in social development at which the towns and villages of the province stand. His Honour says the Government must wait for an improvement in general intelligence before the people can carry out the necessary sanitary improvements inside their dwelling-houses. —*Times of India.*

THE CASE OF TUNKU ALLUM.—The charge against Iuche Awang Ibrahim, private secretary to Tunku Allum, son of the late Sultan Ali of Johore, of waging war against H.H. the Maharaja of Johore, the ally of her Majesty the Queen, for the possession of Muar territory, is still in course of investigation, and the prisoner is in gaol, bail being sternly refused for such a dangerous character. The general impression is that the authorities are in a quandary what to do in the matter, and that the Attorney General is at his wit's end how to get them out of the scrape, as it is feared, if the case goes before the Supreme Court, they may get no jury to convict, and that the result will be a ridiculous fiasco, of small credit to the British Government and no good to its pet, the Maharaja of Johore.—*Straits Times.*

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—MAY 28.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. W. A. Lukin to be colonel, vice F. W. C. Ord, who retires upon full pay, with the honorary rank of major general; Lieut. Col. F. W. de Winton, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. C. Hardy, who retires upon full pay, with the honorary rank of major general; Major C. E. Nairne (late Beegal) to be lieutenant colonel, vice F. E. Lewes (late Bengal), who retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of colonel; Capt. V. C. Fisher (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, to be major upon the Seconded List; Capt. R. Bazett (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, to be major, vice C. E. Nairne (late Bengal), promoted; Lieut. G. J. Playfair to be captain, vice E. G. H. Bingham, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as adjutant of the 2nd Northumberland Artillery Volunteers; Lieut. H. Knight to be captain, vice W. Martin, who retires upon temporary half pay; Capt. J. F. Houston, Seconded List, retires upon half pay; the second Christian name of Major Francis de Winton, promoted in the *London Gazette* of May 11, 1880, is "Walter."

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieutenants:—G. E. Benson, vice J. C. Dalton, promoted; R. C. O. Stuart, vice C. A. Anderson, placed upon the Seconded List; N. W. H. Du Boulay, vice C. Russell, promoted; G. S. Mellish, vice L. G. Fawkes, placed upon the Seconded List; E. M. Perceval, vice G. G. Monck-Mason, placed upon the Seconded List; H. C. Horne, vice C. E. Bedford, placed upon temporary half pay; F. D. V. Wing, vice E. Hardy, killed in action; T. E. Carte, vice I. D. Wright, killed in action; E. T. Young, vice T. Mayhew, promoted; C. T. Head, vice F. O. B. Foote, promoted; C. C. Wiseman Clarke, vice E. G. H. Bingham, promoted; A. M'Neil Cooper Key, vice W. C. W. Arbuthnott, promoted; G. F. W. St. John, vice H. J. Lyster, placed upon the Seconded List; F. H. Crampton, vice A. C. Bailward, placed upon the Seconded List; E. Pollock, vice H. M. Sandbach, placed upon the Seconded List; H. W. W. Barlow, vice F. E. Allsopp, placed upon the Seconded List; W. R. W. James, vice G. M. Lloyd, promoted; D. E. Hoste, vice E. H. Walker, promoted; A. T. Warre, vice C. H. H. Mayne, promoted; J. S. C. Le Quesne, vice C. M. Weston, promoted; M. M. Weekes, vice the Hon. W. C. Rowley, promoted; A. V. Briscoe, vice W. L. Davidson, promoted; A. E. A. Butcher, vice O. Rowe, placed upon the Seconded List; A. L. Carroll, vice R. A. C. King, placed upon the Seconded List; C. H. S. Vores, vice W. D. B. Fenton, placed upon the Seconded List; H. T. Hawkins, vice J. W. M. Newton, placed upon the Seconded List; E. W. Blunt, vice W. H. E. Dobie, placed upon the Seconded List; A. L. Molesworth, vice W. A. Urquhart, placed upon the Seconded List; W. L. Brook-Smith, vice H. S. Hudson, placed upon the Seconded List; J. M. Stopford, vice H. H. Champion, placed upon the Seconded List; W. H. B. Morris, vice J. A. S. Freeland, placed upon temporary half pay; R. W. E. Carnegy, vice E. F. Dawson, deceased; J. M. Burt, vice R. H. S. Baker, promoted; C. H. Milward, vice N. J. Nugent, promoted; F. A. L. Powell, vice P. H. W. Miles, promoted; C. D. King, vice R. Allsopp, promoted; G. W. Rickman, vice L. A. M'Clintock, placed upon the Seconded List; E. S. F. Walker, vice W. Tylden, placed upon the Seconded List; D'A. B. Preston, vice A. B. Purvis, placed upon the Seconded List; A. T. Baker, vice D. F. Downing, placed upon the Seconded List; W. J. Rogers, vice A. J. Bigge, promoted; W. M. T. Synge, vice F. C. Ord, promoted; W. E. Kerrich, vice W. J. Tydd, promoted; W. H. C. Bolton, vice R. G. W. Hepburne, promoted.

MAY 29.

BREVET.

Lieut. Col. his Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Rifle Brigade, to be colonel. Dated May 29.

Brevet Colonel his Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., from lieutenant colonel, Rifle Brigade, to be major general. Dated May 29.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following appointments:—Field Marshal his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., colonel of the 10th Hussars, from colonel in chief of the Rifle Brigade, to be colonel in chief of the following regiments:—1st Life Guards, 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards. Dated May 29.

Major General his Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., to be colonel in chief of the Rifle Brigade, vice Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, transferred to the colonelcy in chief of the regiments of Cavalry of the Household Brigade. Dated May 29.

JUNE 1.

Royal Military Academy (Woolwich)—Major General J. F. M. Brown, C.B., R.E., to be governor, vice Lieut. General Sir J. M. Adye, K.C.B., R.A., who has been appointed surveyor general of the Ordnance.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING-STREET, MAY 28.

(From the *London Gazette*, Friday, May 28.)

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments and promotions to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—To be an EXTRA Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order:—His Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I. To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Frederick Aloysius

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Weld, Esq., C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements. To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Captain Arthur Elibank Havelock, Chief Civil Commissioner for the Seychelles Islands; Cecil Clementi Smith, Esq., Colonial Secretary for the Straits Settlements.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major R. G. Smyth, R.E., Major D. G. Pitcher, S.C., Col. W. B. Shaw, Inf., Lieut. E. I. N. Faskin, S.C., Surgeon Major E. C. Bensley, Lieut. Col. E. G. Clark, S.C., Surgeon Major I. G. S. Kardon, Major F. D. M. Brown, V.C., S.C., Lieut. F. Knox, S.C., Hon. Lieut. R. G. Davies, Surgeon Major E. Selous, Major G. Alexander, S.C., Major A. F. P. Harcourt, S.C., Surgeon Major I. Fairweather, M.D.; Major W. R. Bunbury, S.C., Lieut. H. R. Marrett, S.C., Capt. C. S. Morrison, Inf., Surgeon J. Lloyd, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Major R. Houghton, S.C., Major W. G. Cumming, R.E., Col. E. N. Norton, S.C., Major H. T. Harris, S.C., Lieut. A. L. Sinclair, S.C., Capt. H. P. Young, S.C., Lieut. Col. J. R. Church, S.C., Major C. J. Smith R.E., Surgeon Major C. A. Harvey, Deputy Surgeon General C. Smith, M.D., Col. W. A. Baker, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. M. Ogilvie (Cov.), T. B. Tracy (Cov.), H. J. G. Reid (Uncov.), G. C. Smythe (Uncov.), F. W. Court (Uncov.), P. J. Luard (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—A. F. Cox (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. Woodward (Cov.), W. Guthrie (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. H. Newill, S.C., two months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. S. Playfair, one month, private affairs.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. Davis (Uncov.).

JUNE 1.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be captain—Capt. N. R. Stewart, from the 68th Foot, dated Oct. 30, 1879, but to rank from Oct. 29, 1879.

To be lieutenant—Lieut. F. M. Drury, from the 3rd Foot, dated May 31, 1878, but to rank from March 26, 1874.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant—Lieut. R. G. Jones, from the 67th Foot, dated Jan. 7, 1878, but to rank from June 13, 1875.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant—Lieut. A. C. Yate, from the 1st West India Regiment, dated Feb. 10, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 22, 1876.

The dates of rank of the undermentioned officers admitted to the Staff Corps in the *Gazettes* named should be as follows, and not as therein stated:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—*Gazette*, Sept. 29, 1871, Lieut. E. C. Hamilton, Nov. 10, 1869; *Gazette*, Feb. 1, 1873, Lieut. J. Haughton, Oct. 28, 1871; *Gazette*, Dec. 17, 1878, Lieut. E. G. Barrow, Dec. 30, 1871; *Gazette*, May 10, 1878, Lieut. C. Herbert, June 13, 1874.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.—*Gazette*, Nov. 14, 1879, Lieut. A. E. Leslie, Sept. 10, 1879; *Gazette*, Oct. 24, 1879, Lieut. R. W. Preston, Sept. 10, 1876; *Gazette*, Nov. 14, 1879, F. C. Stayner, Feb. 12, 1877; *Gazette*, Nov. 14, 1879, S. M. Schneider, Feb. 12, 1877.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. H. Forbes and E. Tyrwhitt, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. A. Des Vœux, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. R. C. Lockett, of the Bombay Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be major generals—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. H. Forbes and E. Tyrwhitt, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. A. Des Vœux, Bombay Staff Corps.

To be surgeons general—Deputy Surgeons General E. C. Thorpe, M.D., J. Irving, M.D., and G. H. Ray, M.D., of the Bengal Army; Deputy Surgeons General J. R. Theobalds, and W. J. Van Someren, M.D., of the Madras Army.

To be deputy surgeons general—Surgeons Major C. J. Sylvester, M.D., of the Bombay Army; Surgeon Major F. Day, of the Madras Army.

The undermentioned officers, whose promotion to the honorary rank of major general was notified in the *London Gazette* of May 7, 1880, should have been described as belonging to the "Bombay" and not to the "Bengal" Staff Corps:—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. H. F. Disbrowe, W. Creagh, and J. Thacker.

Surgeon Major M. Heffernan, whose resignation of the service was notified in the *London Gazette* of May 7, 1880, should have been described as an officer of the "Bombay" and not of the "Bengal" Army.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:—*Madras.*—To the 1st class, with the title of "sirdar bahad." Subadar Major Mahomed Ismail, "bahadur," 1st Regt. L.C., vice pensioned Subadar Tandaroyan, "sirdar bahadur," deceased—January 4. To the 2nd class with the title of "bahadur." Subadar Major Abbas Ally, 37th Regt., N.I., vice pensioned Subadar Major Sheik Mohden, "Bahadur," deceased—December 30. Subadar Major Vencatasawmy, 31st Regt., N.I., vice Subadar Major Mahomed Ismail, "bahadur," promoted—Jan. 4.

KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.—FIRST BOMBAY DIVISION.—The following are the postings of staff officers and distribution of troops of the 1st Bombay Division, Kandahar Field Force, serving under the command of Major General Primrose, C.S.I.:—Capt. and Brevet Major C. J. Burnett, 15th Regt., assistant adjutant general; Major F. J. S. Adams, S.C., assistant quartermaster general; Capt. T. Harris, 66th Regt., deputy assistant quartermaster general; Lieut. Col. G. J. Beville, S.C., deputy judge advocate; Lieut. Col. Shewell, S.C., deputy commissary general; Col. Stanley Edwards, director of transport; Capt. Leckie, S.C., staff officer of transport; Capt. Caldecott, commissary of ordnance; Surgeon Major O'Nial, A.M.D., principal medical officer; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) W. French, R.A., commanding R.A.; Lieut. W. A. Plant, R.A., adjutant R.A.; Lieut. Col. J. Hills, R.E., commanding R.E.; Capt. Larminie, R.E., brigade major R.E.; Lieut. Rice Henn, R.E., officiating brigade major R.E.; Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., field engineer. *Artillery.*—E-B R.H.A.; C.2 R.A.; 5-8 R.A.; 14-9 R.A.; 5-11 R.A.; and No. 2 Mountain Battery. *Cavalry.*—Puna Horse; 2nd Sind Horse; and 3rd Sind Horse. *Engineers.*—Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 Companies Sappers; Major Gen. Phayre, C.B., to command line of communication; Capt. J. W. Watling, S.C., deputy assistant quartermaster general; Capt. W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot, brigade major. *Infantry on Line of Communications.*—4th N.I. (Rifles); 5th N.L.I.; 10th N.L.I.; 16th N.I.; 27th N.I. (Beluch Regiment); and 28th N.I. AT KANDAHAR.—*1st Infantry Brigade.*—Brigadier Gen. G. R. S. Burrows, commanding; Capt. P. Heath, S.C., brigade major; 66th Regt; 1st Grenadiers N.I.; and 19th Regt. N.I. *2nd Infantry Brigade.*—Brigadier Gen. H. F. Brooke, commanding; Capt. Tandy, S.C., brigade major; 2nd Battalion, 7th Fusiliers; 27th N.I. (Beluch Regiment); and 30th N.I. (Jacob's Rifles). SECOND BOMBAY DIVISION.—Appointments to the staff of the Second (Reserve) Division, Kandahar Field Force:—To command, Major General R. Phayre, C.B., A.D.C.; to command a brigade, Brigadier General H. H. A. Wood, C.B., S.C.; to command a brigade, Brigadier General T. S. Brown, 83rd Foot; to command cavalry brigade, Col. T. Nuttall, S.C.; commanding R.A., Lieut. Col. T. P. Smith, R.A.; adjutant R.A., Capt. J. C. Robson, R.A.; to be principal medical officer, Surgeon Major L. S. Bruce, I.M.D.; to be assistant adjutant general, Major C. A. Cunningham, S.C.; to be assistant quartermaster general, Major W. B. Colvin, 2-17th Foot; to be deputy assistant quartermaster general, Capt. H. Milliss, S.C.; to be brigade major, Major H. J. Stock, S.C.; to be brigade major, Capt. J. W. Andrews, 2-11th Foot; to be brigade major, Major A. R. Heyland, S.C.

HOME NEWS.

WANDERERS' CLUB.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Wanderers' Club, Pall-mall, took place on Monday, the 24th ult. The report was read by the secretary, Mr. C. W. E. Pineo, stating that the number of members was 1,575 for the year ending April 30, of whom 450 were members of her Majesty's services at home and abroad. The president, Lord Headley, moved, and Lieut. Gen. Raines, C.B., seconded, the adoption of the report. Mr. W. R. Benson, late of the Indian Civil Service, Major Gen. Manning, and Mr. Stacpoole were elected on the committee, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the president and committee.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the concluding meeting of this society for the session 1879-80, held on Tuesday, May 25—Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., president, in the chair—it was announced that the last ballot for the session resulted in the election of six members, among whom were:—Robert Allen Cordner, executive engineer, P.W.D., India; James Thornloe Smith, engineer in charge of railway surveys, Toowoomba, Queensland; of eleven associate members, including:—Henry James Oddie, Stud. Inst. C.E., assistant engineer, P.W.D., India; and of Lieut. Col. George Edward Langham Somerset Sanford, R.E., Calcutta, as an associate. During the session there had been an effective increase of seventy-eight members, eighty associate members, one associate, one honorary member, and seventy-nine students; bringing up the numbers of those several classes to 1,218, 1,301, 583, eighteen, and 663 respectively, or a gross total of 3,783, and representing an increase in the past twelve months at the rate of 5 per cent.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The report of the directors for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last states that the gross earnings from the railway and steamer traffic were £243,963, as compared with £231,128, and the net earnings £146,233, as compared with £140,551. The number of passengers carried by the railway, exclusive of steamers, was 913,370, as against 995,723, and the quantity of goods carried by the railway, exclusive of steamers and of revenue stores carried free, was 206,706 tons, as compared with 168,876 tons. The net earnings were larger than those of any other previous half-year except the corresponding half-year of 1877; and the profits in excess of guaranteed interest, after deducting £2,230, the contribution to the provident fund, amounted to £66,998. The Government consulting engineer made his certificate as to the proper maintenance of the line dependent on the requirements of Government in respect of relaying a portion with steel

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rails being duly carried out with the concurrence of the board. The portion referred to was that between Sealdah and Barrackpore, a distance of fourteen miles, where the traffic was exceptionally heavy. The total cost of relaying this portion was estimated at £16,700, and, deducting the value of the rails taken up, the net cost to be borne by revenue would be £9,100. They recommended that £6,000 of the present surplus should be set aside towards meeting this expenditure, which would still allow, at the present rate of exchange, a surplus dividend to be paid to the shareholders on June 30 equal to that paid at the corresponding date of last year—£1 5s. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest, making with it a total of £3 15s. per cent. for the half-year. The traffic with the Northeren Bengal State Railway continued to increase. During the first sixteen weeks of the current half-year the gross earnings of the company amounted to £113,593, as compared with £105,375. The total expenditure on capital account to Dec. 31, including £92,257 for stores, was £3,234,990, leaving a credit balance of £9,860. At the meeting on Monday the report was adopted.

INDIAN RELIEFS.—We announced some months ago that the infantry battalions likely to proceed to India in the season 1880-81 would be the 1st Battalion 23rd Fusiliers, 77th, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, 38th, and 41st. The official programme is now completed, and the first four are under orders of readiness for the East. The departure of the 41st is, however, left somewhat uncertain, and will depend upon the number of battalions brought home from India. Those whose return may be looked upon as officially settled are the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, 59th, 73rd (all of which would have come home last season but for the hostilities in Afghanistan) the 1st Battalion 6th from Aden, the 83rd, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, 92nd, and 85th, with probably, but not certainly, the 48th. When these reliefs shall have taken place the British infantry in India will be at its normal establishment of fifty battalions. But in the event of the report of the Indian Army Commission being adopted that establishment would be further reduced by seven battalions, or to forty-three in all. After the 48th the seven battalions standing next for return home are the 62nd, 1st Battalion 21st, 39th, 1st Battalion 17th, 66th, 81st, and 89th. These regiments, except the 83rd, 85th, 39th, 66th, and 81st, have their linked battalions also abroad, thus in each particular instance marring the working of the new system under which, in a pair of linked battalions, one should be at home when the other is upon foreign service. In the cavalry the only regiment actually ordered home is the 15th Hussars, which, on arrival, will be quartered at Shorncliffe, but it is understood that the 10th Hussars may also possibly come to England. The relieving regiment may be either the King's Dragoon Guards from South Africa or the Inniskilling Dragoons now at Norwich. In the artillery, one battery of Horse Artillery, the D Battery, C Brigade, will go out, relieving the I Battery, C Brigade, and eight batteries of artillery will take the place of twelve batteries now on the Indian establishment. Those going out are the B and G Batteries of the 1st Brigade, the K, L, M, N, and O Batteries of the 3rd Brigade, and No. 4 Battery 9th Brigade, while those returning to England are the A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H Batteries 3rd Brigade, 9, 10, and 14 Batteries of the 8th Brigade, and No. 2 Battery 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery. The 4th Dragoon Guards, from York, and the 4th Hussars from Shorncliffe will, with the 7th Dragoon Guards, form the cavalry brigade at Aldershot next winter, the 11th Hussars being moved to Hounslow and the 5th Dragoon Guards to a southern station. The cavalry regiments to assemble at Aldershot for the summer drill season will include the 1st Life Guards from Windsor, the 5th Lancers from Woolwich, and the 18th Hussars, from Hounslow.—*Times.*

LIEUT. COL. J. F. BETTY, Royal Artillery, of the 1st Brigade at Kirkee, has been ordered home on appointment as chief instructor at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, in succession to Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. Curtis, Royal Artillery, promoted.

INVALIDS AT WOOLWICH.—Several batches of invalids have recently arrived at Woolwich, chiefly from India, many of whom have served in the Afghan campaign, and have been either wounded or invalided. There are at the present time more sick and wounded men in the garrison than has been the case since the Crimean war.—*Times.*

DOST ALI KHAN.—In this probate case, the particulars of which we published in our last, Sir James Hannen on Tuesday last said that the competent tribunals in Persia had declared that the applicant was entitled to certain moneys belonging to his father, which were in the Bank of England, and he therefore ordered that direct administration be granted to the applicant, limited, however, to the property strictly referred to and specified in the decree of the Persian judge, assuming the translation of that decree which he had before him to be a correct one.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION.—The directors report that the new vessels ordered are making satisfactory progress. The loss of the *Hindostan* and *Travancore* within a very short time of each other, and before any of the new steamers which were then being built could be put into active service, caused very considerable inconvenience to the company, though, owing to the measures at once taken to fill up the gaps made on the respective lines on which these vessels were employed, not an hour's interruption occurred in any part of the mail service. The company's new mail contracts for Italy, India, China, and Australia commenced on the 1st February. The contract with the Government of Italy for the service between Venice and Brindisi received the formal sanction of the Italian Parliament in December last. The amount of debentures which have still to be paid off is now only £28,500, and as the bonds fall due repayment will be made. In their reports for the four half-years previous to the present one the directors had always to repeat the same remark, namely, that a continuance of bad trade lowered freights so much that the company's revenue continued steadily to decline—a result which culminated in a diminution of £240,000 in the income of the last financial year, ending September 30, 1879, as compared with the revenue two years previously. The directors are, however, glad to report a change for the better, and they trust that the result of the whole year's operations may manifest a considerable improvement compared with the downward tendency of freights against which the company, in common with all shipowners, have had to contend. Looking to the operations of the half-year the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, the warrants for which will be payable, free of income-tax, on and after the 24th instant.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—On Wednesday, May 26, tenders were received at the Bank of England for Rs.35,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.25,15,000; to Bombay, Rs.97,300; and to Madras, Rs.12,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8d. received about 81 per cent. compared with the previous week. This price showed no change. The same amount was tendered for to-day (Wednesday).

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PETITIONS.

The Earl of GALLOWAY presented a petition from persons in Somersetshire complaining of the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon as Viceroy of India and of the Earl of Kenmare as Lord Chamberlain. The noble earl said he merely presented this petition as one of their lordships, believing that it was his duty as a member of the House to do so; but within the last twenty-four hours he had refused to be chairman of a meeting that was called to protest against these appointments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PETITIONS.

Petitions against appointments of Roman Catholics to high offices of State were presented by Mr. Torrens from Wem Union, also from Cheltenham, Worcester, Norrington, Ufford, Watford, Stamford (4), Loose, Ventry, and Ashbourne; by Mr. G. W. E. Russell, from Baptist Church of Dinton; by Mr. Long, from Trowbridge; by Mr. Childers, from Ferrybridge; and by Sir J. R. Bailey, from Bodenham.

THE VICEROY AND THE JESUITS.

In a reply to Mr. Macartney, who asked what truth there was in the rumour that Lord Ripon was a member of the Order of Jesuits, Mr. GLADSTONE remarked that mere rumour was hardly sufficient basis for such a question, but as a matter of fact he understood that Lord Ripon was not a Jesuit, and did not possess the requisite qualifications of membership.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

PETITIONS.

Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE presented petitions from the inhabitants of Salperton, Cheltenham, All Saints, Newmarket, Steeple Gidding, Maida-hill, Westleigh, near Bideford, Yeovil, Somerby, near Halifax, Lambeth, Leamington, and Doncaster, also from gentlemen holding official positions in connection with religious societies, against the appointment of a Roman Catholic Viceroy of India, &c.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE VICEROY.

Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE, in bringing under the notice of the House the appointment of Lord Ripon, a Roman Catholic, as Governor General of India, said he feared, from the course taken by certain members of the House in repudiating sympathy in petitions presented by them against the appointment, that the subject was not a very palatable one in that assembly. The reason it was not palatable was that both parties in the State felt it necessary to court the Roman Catholic vote, which was somewhat divided, and that Roman Catholicism and Ritualism had made great social and political advances. He did not regard the answer given by Mr. Gladstone to a protest sent to him against this appointment as at all satisfactory. The Governor General of India had a great deal to do with the appointment of chaplains in that Empire, and the present Pope, who was supposed to be more Liberal than his predecessor, had refused to hold communication with the Italian Government because it allowed liberty of worship. It was remarkable that no single constituency in Great Britain had returned a Roman Catholic as its representative in the other House. He relied on Mr. Gladstone's authority, as appearing in his pamphlets, to show that the Irish Roman Catholic bishops exercised an undue influence in the public affairs of this country, and that they did so in obedience to the behests of the Pope. In conclusion, the noble

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lord asked whether the Prime Minister adhered to the statements in his pamphlets, or meant to apologise to the Roman Catholics; or, if he adhered to those statements, how he would explain the appointment of Lord Ripon, who, "if any conflict arise between the Pope and the Queen, intends to follow the Pope, and let the Queen shift for herself."

Lord GRANVILLE thought that, holding the opinions he had professed, Lord Oranmore could not be blamed for having brought forward this subject; but he did complain of the mode in which the noble lord had submitted it to the House. The noble lord had read disjointed sentences from Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets, and on those had sought to found arguments against the appointment. Again, the noble lord spoke as if the Catholic Emancipation Act had never been passed. All offices, with infinitesimal exceptions, were now open to Roman Catholics; and the appointment of a Roman Catholic to the Viceroyalty of India was no violation of either the letter or the spirit of the law. The Queen had 300,000,000 of subjects in India. Out of these only 2,000,000 were Christians, and the great majority of these were professing Roman Catholics. Lord Ripon's neighbours in this country, who ought to know him best, had presented an address, congratulating him on his appointment, and among those who joined in the address were Protestant clergymen. In his staff appointments Lord Ripon had not favoured the members of his own Church, and, even if he were inclined to do so, he could not make use of his position to the injury of the Protestant religion. Lord Granville, in conclusion, expressed his opinion that the spirit which had actuated the Prime Minister in discarding considerations of religious differences would do much more for the maintenance of the religion which this country professes than a policy such as that which would be adopted by those who in this matter acted with Lord Oranmore.

Lord NAPIER and ETTRICK did not doubt that Lord Ripon would act with perfect impartiality, but as some might think differently, he affirmed, even if the noble marquis had a very different disposition and intentions, he still could do no harm to the Protestant interest in India. For that belief he would give a few reasons. Protestant interests in India consisted, first, of an official establishment paid for out of the Indian revenues for the religious worship of the military and civil services in India; and of the Protestant missions, subsidised and supported by the Government, as educational and philanthropic agencies. The relations of the Governor General towards the Protestant establishment were altogether partial and exceptional. As to the mission establishments, it was rather the local Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the North West Provinces that had to deal with them. Whatever relations there were with the Governor General they were strictly governed by regulations which he had no power to alter. All changes must come before the local Governments and also before his Council, which was substantially Protestant. If these were overruled, anything that was done would be subject to correction by the Secretary of State; and therefore it was almost impossible that the Governor General could, in any circumstances, carry out a change to the prejudice of Protestant interests in India. Suppose that by some artifice or audacity he succeeded, how little he could effect in five years, at the expiration of which time any prejudicial change could be abrogated by his successor. Indeed, there was not so much to fear from the action of a Roman Catholic Viceroy as in some circumstances there might be to fear from a Protestant Viceroy. The Viceroy who acted with the greatest severity towards Protestant establishments was Lord Mayo, who had very decided Protestant sympathies, and whose character was distinguished by Christian charity in the broadest sense. He was able to act towards the Protestant establishments in India in a manner a Roman Catholic Viceroy would have had difficulty in doing. A Roman Catholic Viceroy must necessarily be in favour of religious agencies for secular instruction and of necessary establishments. It was natural he should be peculiarly favourable to the establishments of his own religion, but if he desired to act justly and liberally by Roman Catholic missions—which had a very high claim in India to our sympathy—he must be prepared to act with equal liberality and justice to Protestant missions. It was impossible that a Viceroy could set up one standard for one branch and another for another branch, or that he should be able to give an advantage to Catholics over Protestants. If it were said that Protestant missions, while spared from direct attack, might be doomed to languish for five years, he did not believe that could be; for the Viceroy had nothing to do with them officially except as educational and philanthropic instruments. In that sense he believed the present Viceroy would take a deep and keen interest equally in Roman Catholic and Protestant missions.

Lord NORTHBROOK, as the result of his experience while filling the office of Viceroy, expressed his concurrence in what had been said by Lord Napier. Among the Christians of India there was general harmony; and, if the appointment of a Roman Catholic to the office of Viceroy had any effect at all, it would have an advantageous one. He commended the policy of appointing the best man irrespective of religion, and regretted those small sectarian differences which would interfere with a career which he trusted and believed would be of substantial benefit, not only to this country, but to the natives of India.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY asked the Secretary of State for the colonies for explanations as to the domiciliary visit recently made in the house of Tunku Alum of Muar at Singapore and the circumstances connected with that subject.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said that the information received at the Colonial-office was that the Colonial Government at Singapore had thought it necessary to take proceedings against the secretary of Tunku Alum, and he concluded that this domiciliary visit was connected with these proceedings. Upon the despatch containing that information being received his predecessor at the Colonial-office telegraphed to the Governor of the colony to send over particulars. These particulars had not yet arrived, and, therefore, he could not give any information on the question. The same despatch mentioned that disturbances had occurred, but no details had arrived, and they were waiting to receive them. With regard to Mr. Reed, the Government highly appreciated the services of that gentleman, who was well known at the Straits Settlements and occupied an important position there, and he would be very glad to hear that Mr. Reed found it possible to return to the service of the Government. He would take care, when the papers were before him, if there was any ground for inquiry, that it should be made.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY

PETITIONS.

Petitions against the recent appointments of Lord Chamberlain and Governor General of India were presented by Mr. A. Armitstead, from the Dundee Protestant Association; by Sir E. Wilmot, from Leamington; by Sir R. A. Cross, from Astley; and by Sir H. Drummond Wolff, from Bournemouth. Petitions were also presented by Lord Elcho, from Major General C. H. Cookes, retired Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Major General H. V. Timbrell, retired Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, and Major General G. R. Brown, retired Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, complaining of the awards of the Army Purchase Commissioners as not being in accordance with the ruling of the Act, and praying for inquiry.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE presented petitions, condemning the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon, from Edinburgh Working Men's Association; from the parish and neighbourhood of Walmsey, Warwickshire; and from the Working Men's Protestant League, Aldermanbury.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

PERSIA AND HERAT.

In answer to Mr. A. Arnold, who asked for information with respect to the Shah's obligation under Article 6 of the Treaty of 1857 to relinquish his claim to Herat, Sir C. DILKE said that her Majesty's Government has had under their consideration the communications between her Majesty's late advisers and the Government of Persia. Those communications did not lead to any practical result, and her Majesty's Government were not disposed to revive them; although they would gladly see the city of Herat and the neighbouring territory under a more settled form of government. The communications with the Persian Government have been of a confidential character, and her Majesty's Government doubted whether any of the papers could be presented to Parliament at present.

CHAPLAINS IN INDIA.

Replying to Mr. Baxter, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the annual ecclesiastical expenditure of the Indian Government was £180,131, which was expected to be reduced this year. He also said—There are a few stations to which chaplains were allotted where, according to the return, "few or no officials" attend church, but such chaplains are charged with "out stations" requiring periodical visits, and have other duties to perform which are mentioned by the Bishop and by the Archdeacon of Calcutta in his "General Remarks" contained on pages fifty-four and fifty-five of the return. I am not aware that there has been any complaint that her Majesty's subjects in India who are not Christians are taxed to provide clergymen for European or Eurasian residents. Undoubtedly it is the case that at some stations persons altogether unconnected with the Government avail themselves of the ministrations of the Government chaplains. I do not think it would be possible or desirable, however, that these chaplains should be precluded from attending to the spiritual wants of other persons than those employed by Government, although of course they are primarily intended to minister to the spiritual wants of officers in the service of the Government. I am quite willing to make inquiry as to whether chaplains are appointed where they are not really required.

SALARIES OF INDIAN OFFICIALS.

Sir D. WEDDERBURN asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state the probable date at which certain returns as to the salaries of Indian officials, covenanted and uncovenanted, European and native, would be laid upon the table of the House.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the orders of the House of Commons were forwarded on July 17, with a despatch inquiring as to probable money and time involved. On Jan. 2 a return prepared in the India-office was sent to be filled up, and no replies to inquiries as to probable date of returns had been received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

MILITARY DISTINCTIONS.

Lord WAVENEY asked the Under Secretary of State for War

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whether the details of the death of Lieut. Thurlow, of the 51st Regiment, had been correctly reported in the public press, and whether it was proposed to recommend that any special mark of her Majesty's favour be conferred upon his surviving comrade, Lieut. Reid, of the same regiment. The noble lord expressed his opinion that few more gallant deeds than that reported of Lieut. Reid had ever been done even by British officers.

The Earl of MORLEY, in reply to the question, said that the noble lord had given a substantially accurate account of the circumstances of Lieut. Thurlow's murder and of the behaviour of Lieut. Reid on that occasion. Lieut. Reid behaved admirably, and gave proof of that courage and presence of mind in which British officers were rarely found wanting. (Hear, hear.) The Commander in Chief in India, in forwarding the despatches which described this sad event, noted Lieut. Reid's gallant conduct, but made no special recommendation on his behalf, and his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief did not consider that any particular mark of her Majesty's favour was called for by the circumstances reported.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—May 30, at 28, Lower Phillimore-place, the wife of Captain Cooper, late her Majesty's Indian Navy, a daughter.

DEMOLEYNS—May 30, at 53, Seymour-street, Portman-square, the wife of Major DeMoleyns, R.A., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUPERREL—TYRWHITT—May 25, at the British Consulate, Bordeaux, Louis Alphonse Duperrel, to Louisa Harriet, daughter of General Edmund Tyrwhitt, late B.S.C.

HARTSHORNE—CLARKE—June 1, at St. Barnabas, S.W., Arthur George Hartshorne, Capt. 12th (the Khelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment to Annie St. Maur, daughter of the Rev. William G. Clarke, M.A.

STUART—PORTAIT—May 20, at the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, Robert Henry Frederick Stuart, P.W.D., Bombay Presidency, to Jeanne E. A. Portait.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—May 25, at Taunton, James Stewart, son of Captain J. W. Anderson, B.S.C., aged 6 months.

BRYDON—May 24, at 48, Christie-road, Victoria-park, Hannah, wife of James M. Brydon, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, aged 39.

CHISOLM—May 31, at Hampstead, William Chisolm, assistant manager of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, aged 39.

HOOPER—April 11, at Durban, Port Natal, Augusta Mary, widow of Edward Hooper, aged 34.

GRAHAM—May 19, at Tiverton, Devonshire, Margaret, daughter of the late Charles Graham, captain in the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Service, aged 66.

LOWTH—May 27, at Grove House, Ladbroke-grove-road, Nottinghill, W., Francis Lowth, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 69.

M'MILLIAN—April 16, at Portpatrick, Scotland, the infant son of M. M'Millian, Educational Department, aged one month.

RAIKES—May 24, at Clifton, Henry T. Raikes, late of the Bengal C.S., aged 73.

STOCKS—May 22, off Algiers, on the voyage home from India, George Stocks, of Assam, aged 41.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 25. Verona (s) and Amoor (s), Bombay; Royal Crown (s), Rangoon; Prins Friedrich (s), Bombay; Louise H., Akyab; Pei Ho, Hong Kong; Castor (s), Rangoon; Kaiva (s) and Swaledale (s), Bombay; Conway Castle, Capetown, &c.—26. Chyebassa (s), Calcutta, &c.; Francis (s), Moulmein; India (s), Bombay; Lady Frances (s), Moulmein.—27. Diadem (s), Akyab; Escambia (s), Amoy; Veteran, Swatow; Selene, Bangkok.—28. Mary Johns, Barbadoes; Candidature, Barbadoes; Diadem, Akyab; Killochan, Bangkok; City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; Mary Johns, Barbadoes; Alice, Colombo; Hilarion, St. Kitts; Spinaway, Trinidad.—30. Louisa, Bangkok.—31. Lady Harewood, Barbadoes; Elizabeth Childs, Hong Kong; Marian Bhan, Calcutta; August, Singapore.

CALCUTTA.—May 4. Kilwa (s), Singapore; Mahratta (s), Rangoon; Canada, Mauritius.—5. Satara (s), Camorta.—6. Duke of Buccleuch (s), London.—7. Malda (s), Bombay; Bokhara (s), London; Pride of England, British Columbia.—8. Counsellor (s), Liverpool; Shahzada, Singapore; Thomas Dana, Liverpool.—9. Celerity (s), Akyab.—10. Hooghly, Bombay.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 27.—Almora (s), London; City of Manchester (s), Liverpool.—28, Queen Victoria, London.

BOMBAY.—May 7. Norna, Liverpool; A. R. de Genouilly, Mauritius.—8. Socotra (s), Bussorah; Columbian (s), Calcutta.—9. Alexandria (s), Liverpool; Vorwaertes (s), Singapore; Propontis (s), Rangoon; Muriel (s), Karachi.—10. Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah; I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karachi; Tantallon, Cardiff.—11. Red Cross, Rangoon; Culna (s), Calcutta; Arrow (s), Jamnuggur; Arcadia (s), Liverpool; Sumatra (s), Suez; Nerissa (s), Malta; Burmah (s), Karachi; Livadia (s), Port Said.—12. Scots Grey (s), Newport; Corsica (s), London.—13. Clan Lamont (s), Liverpool; Nebo (s), Glasgow; Hartlepool (s) and Mabel (s), West Hartlepool; I.G. Dalhousie (s), Karachi.—14. Scindia (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 28.—Anchor (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—May 6. Sirdhana (s), Bombay.—11. Basuto, Natal.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 31.—Nepaul (s), London.—June 1. Duke of Lancaster (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 25. Kirkwood, Calcutta; Coldinghame, Zanzibar; Dunnottar Castle, Galle; Latona, Madras.—25. Elmstone, Madras; Channel Queen, Hong Kong; Tongoy, East London.—26. Koning der Nederlander (s), Batavia; Deccan (s), Calcutta; Osburgha, Natal.—27. Helene, Java; Canon Harrison, Trincomalee; Wistow Hall (s), Bombay; Woodburn, Calcutta; Dundee, Bombay; Navarino (s), Karachi; Gordon Castle, Shanghai; Osburgha, Natal.—28. Cartstown (s), Bombay; Cyclops, Penang.—29. Inventor (s), Calcutta; Banan (s), Demerara.—31. Kingdom of Saxony, Madras; Bengal (s), Bussorah; Lennox Castle (s), Singapore.

CALCUTTA.—May 4. Discoverer (s).—5. Chindwara (s).—6. Sir John Lawrence (s) and Curlew (s).—7. Aglaja (s), Purulia (s), and Glenesk.—8. Mahratta (s), Shahpore, and Belfast.—9. Vega (s), City of Agra (s), and Penthesilea.—10. Poona (s).

BOMBAY.—May 8. Camelot (s), London; Umballa (s), Karachi; Khersonese, Liverpool; J. W. Marr, Bremerhaven; Venetia (s), Venice, &c.—10. Canute, Elephant Point; Colaba (s), Rangoon.—11. Lemnos (s), port not mentioned; Narcissus, Rotterdam; Arica, Bremerhaven.—12. Socotra (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Comet, Colombo; Sullamaty, Cochin; China (s), China, &c.—13. St. J. Smith, Elephant Point; Arrow (s), Jamnuggur and Coast; Ellora (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—14. Paxo (s), Antwerp.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 28.—Mabel (s), Dunkirk; Italia (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—May 5. Dorunda (s), London.—8. Meinam (s), Pondicherry and Galle.—12. Suffolk, London; Himalaya (s), Rangoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

May 28.—Eldorado (s), Calcutta for Colombo and London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Verona*, May 24.—From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. S. Byrne and child, Mr. Goolan, Mr. H. Rapier, Major and Mrs. Cautley, Major and Mrs. Ives, Lieut. Knox, Col. and Mrs. Channer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and children, Capt. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Glass and children, Capt. and Miss Swetenham, Mrs. Baynham and child, and Mr. A. R. Grant. From Suez: Mr. Lang and Capt. Almond. From Port Said: Mr. H. D. Barclay and Mr. Mornington. From Malta: Rev. H. Skinner, Lady Dormer and companion, Mr. and Mrs. Tapling, Col. and Mrs. Hawthorne, Misses Fane, Messrs. Bird, Mr. Morris, Mr. Charlesworth, and Miss Charlton. From Gibraltar: Miss Jenner, Mrs. Welsh and child, Mr. Norman, Col. Degecher, Mr. Woolcott, Mrs. Baxendale, Miss Hawden, Major and Mrs. Strachan, Col. Lennard, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mills, Mr. Seligmann, Mr. Bald, Mr. and two Misses Henderson, Mrs. Reeves and child, Rev. Mr. Ghee, and Miss Horneblow.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, May 11.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Moore, Mr. E. Fawcett, Second Lieut. W. Pain, Second Lieut. C. Davidson, Second Lieut. G. S. Allgood, A. F. Hogge, Lieut. G. R. M'Mullen, Mr. F. Bonhote, Mr. Smale, and Mr. Darke. From Aden: Surg. and Mrs. Hughes.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Venetia*, May 30.—From Bombay: Major Pedder, Capt. Murray, Major Beckett, Mr. C. Rustomjee, Mr. B. Rustomjee, Mr. Livesay, Mr. W. Macaulay, Mr. Knox Hill, Mr. H. Hailey, Mr. A. K. Ward, Sir Thos. Thompson, Hon. C. H. S. Erskine, Mrs. Blowers, Mr. H. Craig, Mr. J. Chisholm, and Mr. J. A. Sheppherd. From Alexandria: Mr. A. Merinet, Mr. E. A. Benachi, and Duc D'Allmont and two friends.

AT VENICE.—Per *Venetia*, June 2.—From Bombay: Hon. M. Mowatt, Capt. Armstrong, Major H. S. Daniell, Mr. H. W. Comfa, Mr. and Mrs. Lacey, and Capt. N. M. Plydere. From Alexandria: Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. J. P. Stratton, and Mr. Rodacanachi.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Ravenna* May 19.—For Melbourne: Mrs. and Miss Parfit. For Bombay: Mrs. Burke and child, Mr. W. C. Rennie, Mrs. Jarvis, and Mr. Shields.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Surat*, May 28.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. H. Scannell. From Brindisi: Mr. J. W. Handley, Major Crosbie, Hon. W. Stokes, Captain Western, Mr. Stephen, and Mr. H. F. Wilson.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Merkara*, May 22.—For Colombo: Mr. T. Scovell and Mr. W. Eastlake. For Madras: Mr. T. and Mrs. and Misses Sidden. For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Warden. For Rangoon: Mrs. Stirrup.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Mongolia*, May 15.—For Southampton: Mrs. Macdonald and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hearn and three children, Mr. and Miss Whyte and child, Mrs. Shewell and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Halliday and infant, Mrs. Browne and daughter, Mr. T. Bosanquet, Lieut. Chapman, Mrs. Hobson and granddaughter, Col. M'Donald, Capt. W. B. Hall, Mr. T. Fairclough, Mr. J. Cameron, Miss Mecham, Madame Vouillon and two children, Mr. Glendinning, Mrs. Heyland, Mr. S. Stuart, Mr. F. Beddy, two Misses Taylor, Mrs. Long, Mr. F. Pain, Lieut. H. W. Pearse, 70th Regt., and Surg. J. E. V. Foss. For Brindisi: Mr. James Chisholm, Mr. H. Craig, Mrs. Blowers, Mrs. Thornton, Miss Cameron, Mr. Frank Woodroffe, Dr. B. L. Harding, Mr. C. Rustomjee, Bengal C.S., Major W. H. Beckett, Mr. W. Macaulay, Mrs. Phelps, Sir Thomas Thompson, Capt. S. Murray, R.A., Mr. A. R. Ward, Mr. H. Harley, Mr. F. C. Tarapurvalla, Mr. B. Rustomjee, Major D. C. Pedder, Mr. H. Livesay, and the Hon. C. H. S. Erskine. For Venice: Mr. Hill, Mr. C. Bosack, Mr. Magnus Mowat, Major H. S. Daniell, and Capt. Armstrong. For Aden: Mr. C. F. G. Lester, Mr. W. D. Ainslie, and Mr. Wallace. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on May 8:—For Brindisi: Mr. Hartley and Mr. A. R. Ward. For Suez: Lieut. Sinclair, R.E. For Aden: Surgeon Major White.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. .. .. Rs 93½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. 100⅛
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. 100
Ten years ,, ,, ... 100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans .. 118

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	700
Bank of Bengal	500	740
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	126
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	106
Oriental	25	300
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,925	995
Frere	150	34
Mazagon	2,000	360
Port Canning	1,4 0	195
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	825
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1100
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	310
Bellary	1,000	470
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	445
New Indian	350	115
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	26
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	460
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	985
Fort	8,500	1,200
French	500	445
Sind	750	485
Mofussil	400	215
Prince of Wales	1,500	225
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	240
Volkart	1,000	660
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,200	990
Anglo-Indian	100	60
Alfred Manufacturing	500	475 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,600
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	220
Bombay United	1,000	875 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	600
Central India S. W. and M	500	665
Coorla Mills	1,000	530
D. Spinning	2,000	265
Hindustan	1,000	985
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	500
Khandeish	1,000	980
Madras	1,250	440
Madras United	1,000	1,305
Manchester Spinning	50	3 nomi.
Mazagon Spinning	500	90
National Spinning	1,000	785
New Great Eastern	1,000	890
Oriental	625	640
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	90
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	950
Sholapore Mills	1,000	865
Victoria Mills	1,000	630
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	124 xd.
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,980
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	375
Treacher and Co.	500	780
Thacker and Co.	100	125

CALCUTTA.—May 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes .. .. Rs	93 10 to 93 14
4½	of 1870 (1885)	99 8 to —
4½	of 1871 (1881)	94 8 to 95 0
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	110 12 to 101 0
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	110 12 to 101 0
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884) .. .. .. Rs.	105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6	of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 0
5	of 1878 (1908)	102 10 to 102 12

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	10	102 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	747½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	101 to 102
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	26 to 95
Bally Paper Mills	£26	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	60 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1625 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1210 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	290 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	52 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	78 to 79
Burrakur Coal	100	75 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	140 to 150
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	120 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	30 to 32
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	110 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	68 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	270 to 272½
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	33 to 34
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to 220
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	180 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	70 to 71
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1090 to 1095
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	390 to 400
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	114 to 115
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	10 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	95 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	92 to 93
Riverside Press	90	83 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	275 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	£20	270 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	41 to 42
Strand Bank Press	100	107 to 108
Watson's Patent Press	100	108 to —
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	90 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	150 to —
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	48 to —
Do. contributory	80	28 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	250 to —
Do. contributory	100	225 to —
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	100 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	70 to —
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	70 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	60 to 70
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	190 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	42 to 43
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	50 to 51
Eastern Cachar	100	90 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	40 to 41
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	200	66 to 67
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	105 to 105
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to 65
Do. contributory	200	50 to 55
Kurseong and Terai	100	7 to 10
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	122 to 123
Majagram Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to —
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	64 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singe l (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	90 to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	70 to 75
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—May 13.

Four per cent.	6	to 6¼ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	⅜	to ⅝ pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	½	to ⅝ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	1	to 2 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	par	to ½ do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1	to 1¼ do
Bank of Madras Shares	25	to 26 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	—	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 7-32d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8¾d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5-32d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight	1s. 8 17-32d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8¾d	—

LONDON.—June 1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
4	Do. October 10, 1888	103½ to 104
4	India Enfaced Paper	78½ to 79⅝
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85¾ to 85¾
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 {Redeem. on 12 months' notice}	33 to 38pm
4	Do. under £1,000 {months' notice}	33 to 38pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 102
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	102 to 104
4½	Do.	105 to 107
6	Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	115 to 118
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	98 to 100

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	112 to 114
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	113 to 115

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125¼ to 126½
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	139 to 141
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	20½ to 22
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23 to 23¾
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	122 to 123
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	128½ to 129½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	123 to 124
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	113 to 115
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	123 to 125
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	123 to 124
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	109 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	101 to 104
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	101 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12½ to 12⅝
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	9 to 9¼
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	102 to 104
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	102 to 105
Indo-European	25	22½ to 23⅛

BANKS

Agra	10	10¾ to 10¾
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	22 to 23
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	20½ to 21⅛
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	36 to 37
Land Mortgage of India ..	2¼	1½ to 1¾ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	19 to 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius ..	1	⅞ to 1⅛ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory ..	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	all	— to —
Do.	11¼	— to —
Do.	8	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	2½ to 3½ pm
Glenrock Gold Mining	1	1¾ to 2
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	1¾ to 2¼ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	3 to 4
Moyar Coffee	5	20½ to 11⅛
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2	1⅞ to 1½ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	11 to 12
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	53 to 55
Do. do. New, 1867	20	1 to 2 pm
S. E. Wynaad Estates & Gold Mg.	1	1¾ to 1¾
South Indian Gold Mining ..	1	1⅛ to 1¾

TEA.

Assam	20	54 to 59
British Indian	20	4½ to 5½
Borelli	—	25 to 26
Darjiling	20	22 to 23
Dejoo	—	10 to 10⅛
Eastern Assam	10	2 to 3
Jorehaut	20	44 to 49
Lebong	20	11 to 12
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10 to 11
Do. New	10	¼ to ¾ pm
Mungledye	—	8⅝ to 9⅛
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	2¼ to 2¾

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days.	60 days.
Calcutta	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Madras	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.
Mauritius	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.

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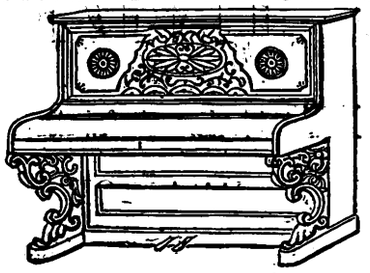
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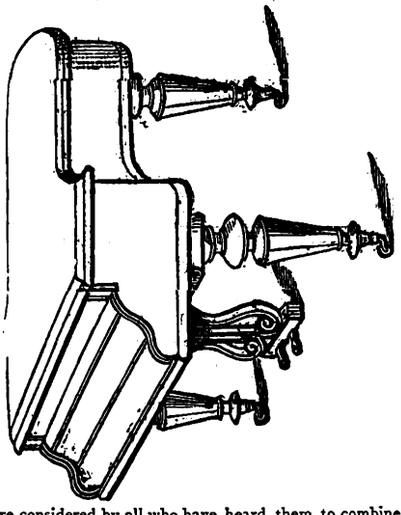
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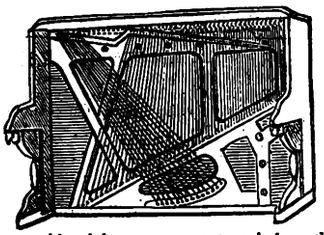


Are considered by all who have heard them to combine a greater amount and resonance of tone, consistent with adaptability of size, shape, and elegance of appearance than those of any other manufacturer.

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Is being considered by some competent judges that the German method of over or cross-stringing Pianos is attended with great advantage, Messrs. Kirkman and Son are now manufacturing both Grand and Cottage Pianos on this principle, the latter having the plain Sticker Action, which is not the case with Pianos of this class manufactured by other makers; in fact, the extreme simplicity of the action used by Messrs. Kirkman and Son in all their Pianos render them eminently suitable for exportation to the Colonies, where skilled workmen are few and far between All useless checks and complications are carefully avoided, thus enabling any tuner, with however superficial a knowledge of the business, to regulate them or repair any damage they may sustain.

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Have a reputation extending over nearly a Century and a-Half.

There are now in the possession of the house Harpsichords and Virginals dated 1758 and 1778, manufactured by Jacobus and Abraham Kirckman.

The present members of the firm beg to call the attention of shipppers and exporters to the fact that in ordering of this house they are dealing with a firm who manufacture on principles derived from experience of this almost unprecedented length.

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Have at present a Fine Selection at their Extensive Show Rooms in Soho-square.

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COCOATINA,

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA

of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted. The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper and invaluable for Invalids and Children."

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.

Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of Cocoas THICKENED YET WEAKENED with Arrow-root, Starch, &c., and IN REALITY CHEAPER than such Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful a Breakfast Cup costing less than a Halfpenny.

COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestibl cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when riche Chocolate is prohibited.

In tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

COCOATINA IS THE BEST COCOA FOR EXPORT.

Wholesale by H. SCHWEITZER and Co., 10, Adam-street London, W.C, and all Wholesale Houses.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing the Signature thus :—

Lea & Perrins

which signature is placed on every bottle of

Worcestershire Sauce,

and without which none is genuine.

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Retail by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

THE MADRAS TIMES.—This important daily newspaper enjoys a large and influential circulation in Southern India, especially among the military and civil officers of the Crown, and among the planting community.—London Office for advertisements, 117, Cheapside.

THE CITIZEN is published every Friday, price one penny, containing full reports and comments on all civic matters. Being the only weekly paper that devotes itself to the affairs of the City, the *Citizen* is necessarily read by all the numerous and influential persons who take an interest in City affairs.—Office, 117, Cheapside.

THE CITIZEN, besides giving the fullest attention to the municipal affairs of the city of London, publishes every week full particulars of all new joint-stock companies as they are registered. This speciality has obtained for it a circulation among projectors, investors, and financiers of special value to advertisers who wish to influence the moneyed classes.—Office, 117, Cheapside.

REMOVAL.—DWERRIHOUSE and BELL, Watch and Clock Makers, have removed from 132, Mount-St., to 10A, DAVIES-STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE. Those ladies and gentlemen who value their watches and clocks should send them to b properly repaired by scientific and experienced workmen, specially retained on the premises.—DWERRIHOUSE and BELL, 10A, DAVIES-STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE. Established 119 years.

A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY

CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 18 :—" Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, beut that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of convrsation in the bazaar."

SEE

BURNABY'S RIDE TO KHIVA.

Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

THE OLDEST

PATENT MEDICINE.

In boxes at 1s. 1½d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

In use

EIGHTY YEARS,

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, May 22; Madras and Allahabad, May 20; Calcutta, May 19.

THE following is the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending May 11:—General remarks—Rain has fallen in Assam, Bengal, British Burma, and Madras; it was heavy in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal and in Sylhet. In Mysor, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana, and the Punjab, the rain was slight and partial. In Bombay (with the exception of a fall of about one-third of an inch in Kanara), Berar, and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Central India States, there was no rain. Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily. Agricultural prospects and public health remain good on the whole.

THE health reports for the same week are:—Bombay: Public health good, except in Sind, where fever and small-pox are prevalent; also fever in Surat districts. Bengal: Small-pox, cholera, and fever still in some places (Busseerhat and Baraset, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, and Cuttack), public health generally good. North West Provinces and Oudh: Cholera decreasing in Benares, Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh, but still prevalent in Allahabad and Lucknow; some fever in Meerut and Lucknow; small-pox in Meerut district. Punjab: A little fever in Delhi, otherwise health good. Central Provinces: Small-pox continuing. British Burma: Small-pox prevalent in Pegu and Toungoo (twenty-one deaths in Rangoon), and some cholera and fever. Mysor and Coorg: Fever prevalent in parts. Central India States: Fever prevailing in Morar and Manpur; cholera in Rewah; otherwise good. Rajputana: Reports good. Katmandu: Cholera decreasing.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram, dated Simla, June 10, General Donald Stewart has received orders to withdraw his forces with the least possible delay compatible with the health of the troops. It is desirable that Cabul should be evacuated not later than Oct. 31. Orders have also been given for the return to India of the surplus staff and the stores and ammunition which may not be required. It is believed that Gandamak and the Shaturgurdan Pass will be the extreme points remaining in British occupation.

THE *Daily News* Cabul correspondent says that Abdul Rahman has proclaimed Mazari Sharif the capital of Afghanistan for the time being. He still continues oppressing the people to raise money. The Uzbeg and Cabul troops are quarrelling. Turkestan is terrorised by the soldiery.

THE state of Afghanistan is described in the following telegram from the Cabul correspondent:—

"The state of Afghanistan generally is unusually tranquil. In no direction are there any serious disturbances. In Kohistan only has there been any excitement, and this has been due to the quarrels of the chiefs among themselves. The notorious chief, Mir Butcha, has increased his already infamous reputation by the murder of three of his cousins. Two were children, who belonged to the party opposed to him. From Ghazni, Wardak, Logar, and along the whole line of communications there has been no trouble reported. An expedition on June 6 crossed the Cabul river into Lughman to punish the raiders who carried off the Government cattle from Jellalabad last month. Another force has entered Kama, opposite Jellalabad, and is there restoring order, which had been disturbed by the Mollah Khaleel, who with his followers has fled the district. The southern portion of the Jellalabad district, in which the Mollah Fakeer has been giving trouble, is now quieter, and the people are growing tired of his exactions. In Tirah, the summer residence of the Afridi tribes, there is some commotion, which may result in trouble. In Khyber some robberies have already been committed on the road, and while I write news is received of an attack on the Lundi Kotal. The Ghilzai chiefs have been dismissed from Cabul, their land revenue assignments on the Cabul Government having been arranged. Padshah Khan, chief of the Ahmadzai Western Ghilzais, whose towers were lately destroyed, has offered an unconditional surrender."

A LETTER has been received by Col. St. John from Ibrahim Khan, the powerful and independent chief of Chaknasur, on the Persian frontier, tendering his allegiance and offering to send his son to Kandahar. He has hitherto been considered as our bitter enemy.

THE Marquis of Ripon arrived at Simla on Tuesday, and experienced a most cordial reception. Major White, military secretary, is officiating as private secretary.

THE monsoon burst at Bombay on Monday.

LIEUT. DIVE, 2-7th Fusiliers, was drowned whilst bathing at Kohundelani, in the Bolan, on the 1st inst.

IT is announced that Lieut. Cazalet, who commanded at Chappri when Lieut. Wood was killed by raiders, is under arrest.

SURG. D. J. MACDONALD, Indian Medical Department, has been dismissed the service for drunkenness at Fort Jumrood.

THERE is a want of news from Burma, but it seems certain that the rising headed by the Nyoungoke Prince has failed. The accounts, however, seem contradictory. A Rangoon letter, dated May 14, confirms the reports of human sacrifices and additional massacres of royal children. The population of Mandalay is asserted to have diminished by one-half. The Phoonghyees no longer abound in the streets.

A CABUL telegram reports the arrival of a number of Khokandis bearing letters inviting the late Ameer Khudayar Khan to return and head a revolt against the Russians. In the words of the author of "Central Asian Portraits," when describing his career," "It is impossible to say whether he has seen the last of his strange vicissitudes."

NOT content with the honour of the little war in Rampa, Madras seems to wish to imitate the financial difficulty also, as a deficit amounting to some thousands of rupees is announced to have been discovered in the accounts for the "Rampa rebellion." *Apropos* of this the *Bombay Gazette* thinks that, as orders have been issued to begin executing the rebels, the sedition will die out of itself. We hope it will be settled before the Duke of Buckingham carries out his expressed intention to resign by the end of the year, not the end of October.

IT is the intention of the Marquis of Ripon to offer an appointment under Government to Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., in recognition of his services in India.

WE regret to learn that Lady Fergusson suffered seriously from the effects of the voyage to Bombay. By the latest accounts she was progressing favourably.

MR. CHARLES E. DRUMMOND BLACK, of the India-office, has been appointed assistant private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

THE surprise felt at Col. Gordon's resignation of his post as private secretary has almost equalled that originally caused by his acceptance of the office. We feel bound to record *in extenso* his most remarkable letter of explanation:—

"Men at times, owing to the mysteries of Providence, form judgments which they afterwards repent of. This is my case in accepting the appointment which the Marquis of Ripon honoured me in offering me. I repented of my act as soon as I had accepted the appointment, and I deeply regret that I had not the moral courage to say so at the time. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness and consideration with which the Marquis of Ripon has treated me. I have never met any one with whom I could have felt greater sympathy in the arduous task he has undertaken. God has blessed India and England

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in giving the Marquis of Ripon the Viceroyalty. He will succeed in spite of all obstacles, for God is with him, and who shall stand against Him? I might have gone up to Simla; I might have quietly pleaded all sorts of excuses for my return; but they would have been false, and would have been unfair to the Marquis of Ripon. I have preferred to state at once publicly what I have done; to take the entire blame, which I rightly deserve, on myself; and to my critics I reply by this question—Have they never themselves realised what it is to have made a mistake? If so, let them cast the stone. Depend upon it that this vast country will find, in spite of all obstacles, that the rule of the Marquis of Ripon will be blessed, for he will rule in the strength of the Lord, not of man."

Col. Gordon was to have left Bombay by Saturday's mail steamer. It was reported that he would go from Aden to Zanzibar to join the Belgian Exploring Expedition, but a Bombay telegram of yesterday states that he will proceed to China.

THIS week's telegrams announce the death of H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore. His family name was Tripathathu Sivarupam. His official name with titles was Shri Pathmanabha Dansa Vanji Bala Rama Varma Kulashagara Kiritapati Manne Sultan Maharaj Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamshirjang, G.C.S.I. An accomplished linguist, and learned in Sanskrit, he possessed a mastery of English, and was a proficient in music. Aided by his able advice he made his State, with its two and a half millions of subjects, the most prosperous and best governed native State in India. His brother, who succeeds him, will maintain the hereditary character of the family for loyalty, culture, and wise government.

IT is stated that Sir Richard Temple intends to contest the borough of Evesham.

THE *Pioneer* says that "signs are not wanting that an effort will be made before long to withdraw the troops from Cabul. We heard the other day that all heavy baggage was being sent from Sherpur to India; and to day's telegram informs us that the Royal Engineer officers have been ordered to prepare estimates and plans for the destruction of the various forts and blockhouses which we have built for the defence of our positions. All expenditure, also, on roads and defences has been stopped; one would like to know how much has been spent already."

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State for India the Governor General in Council announces that the Jowaki medal and clasp will be given to those troops who were engaged in active operations in the field against the Jowaki-Afridis between Nov. 9, 1877, and Jan. 19, 1878, inclusive.

LAHORE society is said to be highly amused by a lady, whose husband is high in office, having given out that she and her husband would in future only visit at the judges of the High Court, the Commissioners, and Government House. She found she "really must draw the line somewhere."

THE *Ceylon Observer* reports that Mr. Charles Hay Cameron, a veteran Anglo-Indian civilian, who has been connected with Ceylon, officially and through his family, for more than half-a-century, died on the 9th May, at Nuwara Eliya, aged eighty-five years. His death was universally regretted in Ceylon.

THE calculation that the number of native Protestant Christians in India is about 100,000 has been upset by the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who points out that in 1872 there were 286,987 native converts; allowing, accordingly, for the rate of increase which obtained in the previous decade, there should be now at least 400,000 Protestant converts in India. Tinnevelly alone contains 100,000 Christians; but surely the Indian Government ought to furnish accurate statistics on this head.

DURING the week ending May 8 there were 179 deaths in Calcutta, being a rate of 21·7 per 1,000 per annum. In the same week in Madras the deaths numbered 274, giving a death rate of 35·8 per 1,000 per annum. In the week ending May 11 the deaths in Bombay numbered 440, giving a rate of 33·48 per 1,000 per annum.

AN opportunity will be given next week of testing the results attained by the German system of instructing deaf mutes. The Bishop of London has permitted a meeting to be held on Thursday next at 3 p.m., at London House, St. James's-square, when the method of teaching will be explained, and the pupils now in course of instruction at Ealing will be examined. Dr. Buxton, 298, Regent-street, will gladly furnish further details.

A TREATISE on "The Personal Law of the Mahommedan," by Syed Ameer Ali, Moulvi, LL.B., will shortly be published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.

CABUL FIELD FORCE.—The following non-commissioned officers and men have been awarded medals for distinguished conduct in the field:—"67th Foot—Colour Sergeant Whelan, Corporal W. Heath, Corporal Woolley; 72nd Highlanders—Colour Sergeant Jacobs, Lance Corporal Clunas, Private Gillan; 92nd Highlanders—Sergeant M'Laren and Lance Corporal M'Kay. Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Salmond, and Sergeant Cox, 72nd Highlanders, receive the annuity of £20 per annum and medal for gallantry shown in the actions about Cabul in December last.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT KANDAHAR.—A correspondent of the Agra paper states that as twelve men of the Royal Artillery were marching into the city of Kandahar recently the rifle of one of them went off; the ball, a Henry-Martini, passed through his arm, then through another comrade's heart, and through another comrade's brain. The death of the last two was instantaneous. —*Times of India.*

THE FIGHT AT BASUD.

FURTHER particulars of the fight at Basud show that General Doran arranged his ambush by sending 600 infantry, a squadron of Central India Horse, and two guns across the river, where they concealed themselves behind the low hills. The Safis, seeing no force, advanced boldly with thirteen standards flying into the open plain. The cavalry cut off the retreat to Jangi, while the infantry attacked the enemy, who broke and fled, the cavalry making several dashing charges and killing twenty-five. The Safis escaped through Takch-i-Jangi along the right bank of the Kunar River, leaving fifty bodies, and were seen to carry off many other dead and wounded. Seventeen Ghazis shut themselves up in the bastion of an old fort, which was carried in splendid style by Capt. Kilgour, of the 5th Fusiliers, with a few men of his own regiment and the 12th Foot. All the Ghazis were killed after a desperate resistance.—*Times of India.*

THE CHARGE OF THE GHAZIS AT AHMED KHEYL.

SUDDENLY a commotion was observed in the most advanced lines of the opposing army, the mollahs could be seen haranguing the irregular host with frantic energy, the beating of the tomtoms was redoubled, and then, as if by magic, a wave of men—Ghazis of the most desperate type—poured down upon the plain and rushed upon General Stewart's force. The main body of the Afghan army remained upon the hill to watch the Ghazis in their reckless onslaught and to take advantage of any success they might gain. The fanaticism of the 3,000 or 4,000 men who made this desperate charge has perhaps never been equalled; they had 500 or 600 yards to cover before they could come to close quarters with our infantry, and yet they made nothing of the distance. They advanced, or rather rushed forward, in three lines; many of the men were on horseback, and nearly all well armed with tulwars, knives, and pistols. Some carried rifles and matchlocks, while a few—and these must, indeed, have been resolute fanatics—had simply pikes made of bayonets or pieces of sharpened iron fastened upon long sticks. The ground to right and left of our troops was more open and level than immediately in front, and consequently the Ghazis' attack broke with greater violence upon our flanks. On our left flank the two squadrons of the 19th Bengal Lancers were still at the trot moving into position when the Ghazis rushed among them. Lancers are always at a disadvantage when infantry have broken their ranks, and the 19th were no exception to the rule. In an instant they were lost to sight in the cloud of dust and smoke caused by the fight and in the confusion. Owing, perhaps to some misunderstood order, or to the men losing their heads, a troop charged to the right in rear of the infantry line and came smashing into the 19th Punjab Native Infantry, in rear of the Lieut. General and his staff. All was confusion for a moment; the ammunition mules were stampeded, and, with the riderless horses of lancers killed or wounded in the *mêlée*, dashed into the headquarters staff. The Ghazis had continued their onward rush, and were engaged in hand-to-hand

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fighting with our infantry. Some penetrated to within twenty yards of the spot upon which the staff were watching the action, and so critical was the moment that Sir Donald Stewart and every man of his staff drew their swords and prepared for self-defence. The impetuosity of the Ghazis on the left carried them right in the rear of our infantry, and, but for the cool promptitude of Col. Lyster, V.C., commanding the 3rd Goorkhas, this rush might have had terrible results. Col. Lyster formed his men into company squares, and poured volley after volley into the fanatics as they surged onwards. In the meantime the attack had also burst all along the line, and in the hurry and confusion some of our men did not fix bayonets. There was also a tendency to collect in groups for mutual protection—a fatal course when a general rush has to be checked; but Gen. Hughes, by his example and energy, checked this in time, and, after a few minutes excitement—an excitement quite pardonable under the circumstances—our men settled down and began a steady and continuous fire from their breech-loaders, which swept away the Ghazis and covered the plain with bodies. But there had been persistent hand-to-hand fighting before this fire began to take effect, for the Ghazis fought with a bravery never excelled, and sold their lives as dearly as only fanatics can sell them. But the three regiments—British, Sikh, and Goorkha—to whom they were exposed, held their own, the Sikhs, in particular, attracting the general's notice for their splendid steadiness in rolling back the attack—and the main body of Afghans holding aloof the Ghazis could not hope to break our line. But with what grand disregard for their lives they must have fought is shown by their charging to within thirty yards of the muzzles of Major Warter's guns, and facing case and reversed shrapnel, which at close quarters must mow men down.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

ON Wednesday, June 2, an influential deputation waited upon Lord Hartington, to call his lordship's attention to the grievances of the service generally, and more particularly to those created by the recent orders of the Government of India. The time for the deputation having been fixed rather earlier than was anticipated, it was not nearly so numerous as it would otherwise have been; but, in addition to the committee of the Indian Medical Defence Fund, and several retired officers of the service, a large number of members of Parliament were present. The Secretary of State was accompanied by General Sir Henry Norman; Surgeon General Sir Joseph Fayrer; and Colonel F. F. Wilson, C.B. The deputation consisted of James Cowan, Esq., M.P. for Edinburgh, president of the committee; Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P.; Surgeon General J. W. Mackenzie, C.B., C.S.I. (retired); Surgeon General R. Cockburn (retired); Deputy Surgeon General Ewart (retired); Surgeon Major Partridge (retired); Surgeon Major Heffernan (retired); and Alexander Lawrie, Esq., late treasurer to the committee. It was introduced by Dr Lyon Playfair, M.P., and accompanied by Dr. Lyons, M.P. (Dublin); Messrs. A. J. Campbell, M.P. (Glasgow, &c., University); D. T. Gabbett, M.P. (Limerick); J. E. Gorst, M.P., Chatham; R. Farquharson, M.D., M.P., Aberdeenshire; P. M'Lagan, M.P., Linlithgow; E. J. Synan, M.P., Limerick County; and Mr. Ernest Hart, of the British Medical Association. Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., very briefly indicating the nature of the grievances complained of, said that Deputy Surgeon General Ewart (Bengal Retired List) would explain them more fully. This Dr. Ewart did, referring in detail to the more prominent grievances, which have been already mentioned in our columns, explaining more particularly that, while there was no feeling of jealousy between the Indian Medical Service and their brethren of the Army Medical Department, he did think it hard that the former service, which was exclusively devoted to the interests of India, should even in India be so completely subordinated to the British Medical Department, and he pointed out a number of instances in which this was done. Dr. Lyons, M.P., Mr. Synan, M.P., and Mr. Ernest Hart, of the British Medical Association, also addressed his lordship to a similar effect; and, after a few words by Mr. Cowan, M.P. for Edinburgh, president of the committee, Dr. Ewart, in reply to a question by Lord Hartington, explained that although certain of the higher civil appointments were open to the Indian Medical Service, that service was properly a military one, and these appointments practically excluded large numbers of Indian medical officers from the nobler service in the field, with its accompanying opportunities for distinction and honourable decorations, and he thought it was only fair that the highest medical appointment of all should be allotted at least alternately to each service. In reply, Lord Hartington said: I am quite aware of the high distinction of the Indian Medical Service, a distinction which it had well earned in the past, and fully maintained in the present; and I am quite sure neither the Government in India nor the Government at home desire to do anything which would ower the status of that service. The grievances spoken of are brought before me now for the first time, and it is, I fear, impossible for me to refer to them in detail. I have, however, listened with great attention to the remarks that have been made; and the point that seems chiefly to interest the deputation is the new arrangement that has been made for the reorganisation of the Medical Service in India. It was admitted that reorganisation was necessary, and it is the object of Government to effect that reorganisation in the interest of the service. The matter was decided upon by my predecessor last autumn, after what appeared to him very full consideration. I do not say that mistakes might not have been made, but I can hardly imagine that any apparent neglect or injury had been otherwise than unintentional on the part of the Government of India. I understand a number of memorials have been presented by officers in the service, and these will receive full consideration at the hands of the new Governor, Lord Ripon. I think it impossible for me to take any steps in this matter until I am in possession of the views of Lord Ripon. I shall bring to his knowledge the facts that I have received a very importatnt and influential deputation, and that great interest is taken in the question by retired officers and the medical profession generally. When I have had some communication with Lord Ripon, I shall be very glad to confer with Dr. Playfair and Mr. Cowan and other gentlemen who can give me assistance in the matter. In the meantime it shall have my most careful consideration. On which courteous and satisfactory assurance the deputation withdrew.

THE AUXILIARY ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

WE are glad to hear that the new company, "auxiliary" to, and under the same direction, as the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, is rapidly accumulating funds, a large proportion of the share capital of £50,000, now being called up, having been subscribed for in the few days since the prospectus was issued. The temporary offices in St. Margaret's-house, Victoria-street, will hereafter be transferred to a new structure, to be immediately commenced, as near as may be to the existing stores, and there can be no doubt that the success of the project is to a great extent guaranteed by its harmonious alliance with the older establishment, although each company is separate and distinct as regards its capital and liabilities.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood was held on May 19, in the Town-hall, for the purpose of expressing the rejoicings of the Indian community at the overthrow of the Conservative Ministry at the recent elections in England, and to adopt a petition to Parliament for the repeal of several measures. The Town-hall was crowded with influential natives and others, amongst whom was a small sprinkling of the European element. Rev. Dr. K. M. Bannerjia was elected to fill the chair. Babu Amarendo Chatterjia opened the proceedings by moving "that the meeting desires to place on record its heartfelt satisfaction and thankfulness at the result of the recent general election in England, which has ended in the overthrow of a Ministry whose Indian policy has been associated with measures of a repressive and retrograde nature, opposed to the traditions of British rule and to the enlightened statesmanship which has marked the course of English administration in the East." The resolution having been carried, Mr. Wyman moved: "That this meeting, bearing in mind the many declarations of the illustrious leaders of the Liberal party, now appeal to them for justice to India, and for the repeal of the repressive measures and the removal of the grievances that affect the people of this country, and in that view this meeting adopts a memorial to Parliament." Babu Kalli Charan Bannerjia seconded the motion of the last speaker, and in the course of his speech detailed the four principal items which would be embodied in the petition, viz.:—1. The repeal of the Arms Act. 2. That the cost of the Afghan war be equally proportioned between England and India. 3. That the maximum age for native candidates for the Civil Service be raised to 25 years. 4. That the competitive examination in which natives compete be held in India at the same time as that held in England, and in the most central and convenient spot. In conclusion, the speaker stated that India had "groaned" under the Conservative yoke, but the Liberals would not give her cause to weep; on the other hand, the land would resound with rejoicings. The second resolution was carried amidst loud applause.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—The directory of the Bombay Educational Department published annually is of some interest. From the last we see that there are fourteen professors at the Medical College whose average pay is Rs.954 and average service only 6½ years, while in the graded list there are eighteen men whose average pay is Rs.1,032 and service about fifteen years (nearly three times as long as the doctors). If others with equal claims were allowed to retire on the difference between this and their present salaries justice would be done and not otherwise. It would also benefit Government to let those go who are sick of India and teaching, through want of proper encouragement.—*Bombay Gazette.*

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

IRWIN'S GARDEN OF INDIA.*

THIS is a valuable and interesting work. If we hesitate to predict for it a wide popularity, our distrust is not in the merits of the volume, but in the patience of a public increasingly averse to the exercise of thought. Those, however, who feel the vast importance of modern Indian problems will, we are sure, peruse Mr. Irwin's pages with eagerness, with great confidence in his facts, and a sincere respect for his opinions, which need not, of course on all points, carry with it acquiescence. The style is sufficiently lucid and forcible; and a fondness for quotations which later taste will probably correct, since they are intended to enliven, need not be seriously accused of producing an irritating effect. An excellent arrangement of the matter gives the volume a workmanlike shape, and chapters taken in succession completely present the idea of the author, so that what he has to advance can be understood without reference to other books, or, indeed, without previous knowledge of the subject. The first chapter, "A Bird's Eye View," introduces the reader to the scene as well as to the principal classes that people it; whilst the second, "A Few Facts and Figures," supplies those statistics which are to many minds the only satisfactory data upon which to found reliable conclusions. The heading of the third chapter, "Early Oudh History and Legend," explains itself, and tends naturally to an account of the Nawabi held by that dynasty, which it was our strange lot to strengthen, elevate, exhaust, emasculate, and destroy. The destruction took the name of annexation, and was carried into execution, be it remembered, professedly, and no doubt sincerely, in the interests of the people of Oudh. The writer has next to describe that remarkable period of fifteen months during which, with the best intentions, but with a feverish haste and an injudicious intensity, productive of the worst consequences, the Zemindari policy was carried out. Then came the Mutiny, ending in virtual reconquest, the astounding proclamation of Lord Canning, and the political necessity of conciliating the Talukdars. The chapter entitled "Ten Years of Taluqdari Policy" deserves the most careful attention; and were it merely for the lesson of how one able and somewhat unscrupulous man can, by reiterating his fixed idea, without faltering or hesitation, carry out his views even in the teeth of a Government that did not entirely approve of them, is pregnant with instruction and warning. But the last chapter, headed "Conclusions," is, after all, the pith of the book. We are most of us disposed to think that what was called the Strachey compromise ended the discussion as to the relative positions and rights of those who are interested in and supported by, or directly employed in connection with, the soil. But the study of Indian history, and the experience engendered by observation of the people, alike warn us against relying upon that apparent quiet beneath which the elements of ruin and confusion are often actively at work. We make room for a remarkable passage on "tenants without proprietary right":—"Here is the field which is still open to us if we have a sincere desire to elevate the condition of the rural masses. Something like six millions of cultivators—men, women, and children—are material sufficient for the widest philanthropy to operate on. The evils which afflict this 'dim common population' are poverty and ignorance, both of a more intense type than prevails among the peasant proprietors and under proprietors. Of their mode of life some account has been attempted in Chapter II. Here let it suffice to say that they are often underfed, generally underclothed, and have, as a rule, scarcely anything that they can call their own beyond a pair of lean little oxen, half-a-dozen pots and pans, a few rude agricultural implements, and, perhaps, a little silver jewellery. Are they ever to rise above their present condition? That is the biggest question which the future of Oudh has to solve." Though Mr. Irwin fully allows that if the class does rise, it must be by its own exertions, still he adds:—"But free play is not allowed at present, owing to the tenure under which they cultivate their fields. The one great boon we can bestow upon them is perfect security of tenure, at a rent either fixed in perpetuity, or, at least, not liable to be enhanced by the caprice or greed of an interested individual." Any detailed discussion of this weighty matter is altogether out of the question, as want of space forbids the idea. We will merely add that we are fully alive to the evils apparently inse parable from a revision of the rent roll. The annals of the North West Provinces supply sad instances of the tedious delays, exorbitant charges, and general confusion and disturbance connected with such operations. And then, again, there is the old saw, so ready for iteration, "Let sleeping dogs lie;" the problem is not pressing; let its consideration be postponed. But of this one fact there can be no question, that the annexation of Oudh was only justifiable on the plea put forward in its support—viz., the necessity of securing the happiness of the people. And if the great masses of the agricultural population are not better off now than they were under the Nawabi, then the British Government has failed, at least, in part of the task it voluntarily undertook. All honour to well-principled men like Mr. Irwin who come forward, by no means necessarily to their own official advantage, to inquire how things are!

* "The Garden of India; or, Chapters on Oudh History and Affairs." By H. C. IRWIN, B.C.S. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

HISTORY OF INDIA.*

SOME time ago we had occasion to notice a "History of India" by Mr. Pope, which was cast in a form intended to make it a useful means of instructing candidates for examination. At the same time we found it then, and have further proved it by experience, to be a handy work of reference. The short history of India which the ripe experience of Mr. Talboys Wheeler has given to the public is a work of a different class. Short though it be, it has not suffered from conciseness in the way of mutilation of its narrative. As a matter of course, the earlier periods of the history which are included in Part I., entitled "Hindu India," are treated with scholarly clearness and power of condensation. The ancient legends, and the uncertain history which wavers between fact and myth, are well summarised, and, though the author admits it to be difficult to realise the actual condition of India under the ancient Hindu Rajas out of the disjointed and inconsistent materials, yet he has succeeded in making this proemium of Indian history readable and instructive. Mr. Wheeler endeavours, in the after history, which divides itself in his classification into Muhammadan and British India, to display the results as well as the growth of the successively paramount Powers, and to show how much remains to be effected before the people of India can expect to take their place amongst the independent empires of the world. The successive changes in the political divisions of India, and the wars and rebellions which accomplished them, are clearly narrated, with the purpose, strongly evidenced in the style, of presenting them distinctly to the reader's comprehension. This is aided by the maps, which in turn show the panoramic changes in the general boundaries of the principal territories. The state of the people is, as Mr. Wheeler remarks, hard to gather from the historical records, but he has pressed into his service such aids as travellers could give, and his readers can, without travelling beyond his pages, profit by the experiences of such men as Fryer and Tavernier. We have not space to criticise Mr. Wheeler's views on certain moot points in the history of British India; but he places clearly before the student the irresistible force of events which led to the establishment of the Empire of India. In his own words, "The so-called Moghul Empire had reached a crisis, and its conquest was inevitable, and, as no Asiatic Power was able to effect it, and no European Power would accept the responsibility, the conquest was forced on a company of English traders, a contingency which alone saved the people of India from becoming alternately the prey of Mahrattas and Afghans." We must observe that, in Mr. Wheeler's comments on the earlier phases of the Company's rule in Bengal, he seems to waver between the greatness of the founders and first rulers and the inherent difficulties which beset them. He is clear and determined enough in his condemnation of the mercenary factors who sold Bengal and Behar to fill their own pockets, but he cannot apparently make up his mind about the blame attaching to the failure of Lord Clyde's plan of double government. In one page it is "introduced," in another it is "created" by him, and in a third the anomaly was "forced upon him," partly by the force of public opinion in England, which insisted on leaving native officials alone. He reserves his fullest praise for Warren Hastings, unquestionably the ablest and most successful administrator that ever governed Bengal. The failure of native officials, or at least their shortcomings, when compared with a European standard, are carefully brought out by Mr. Wheeler, as in the case of Purneah, and the policy of non-intervention is equally credited with its full share of injurious consequences. He does not in so many words laboriously tell his readers how they can apply the lessons of the past to present problems, but he manages often in a few pregnant words to suggest a deduction which leads to a whole train of assenting or polemic thought. We cannot leave the consideration of this vigorous work without noting that the pages devoted to the history of Burma and Nipal are not the least among those worth referring to for present useful guidance. As a matter of course also, we note the excellent chronological tables and index which crown the work.

* "A Short History of India, Afghanistan, Nipal, and Burma." By J. Talboys Wheeler. Macmillan and Co.

THE UNION JACK.*

THE change that has recently been made in the editorial direction of this promising periodical must, in our judgment, be attended with excellent results. Mr. Henty, whose tale of the "Coal Mines" and story of the Indian Mutiny have been among the best serials in the pages of the *Union Jack*, starts

* *The Union Jack.* Edited by G. A. HENTY. In weekly and monthly parts. London: Griffiths and Farran.

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with good ideas of the needful improvements. He knows that boys are no mean judges either of matter or illustrations, and will not make allowance for shortcomings. The high and healthful tone which has distinguished the periodical from its outset will be more than maintained.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The *Calcutta Official Gazette* of Dec. 12, 1857, contained these stirring words from the gifted pen of the late Lord Canning :—"The Governor General in Council believes that never has a tale been told which will so stir the hearts of Englishmen and Englishwomen as the simple, earnest narrative of Brigadier Inglis. There does not stand recorded in the annals of war an achievement more truly heroic than the defence of the Residency at Lucknow." Space does not admit of adding the graphic eulogium which vividly sets forth the danger of the siege, but we are reminded of those impassioned sentences by a dinner which took place at the Criterion on the evening of the 2nd inst., when the surviving "heroes of Lucknow" met and dined together. Many will remember how, throughout the summer of 1857, public attention was rivetted on Lucknow, and with what anxiety we heard that the small garrison still held out. As time elapsed we learnt, with a sickening fear, of the gallant Havelock's two unsuccessful attempts to succour them, followed by news that spies reported that the constant boom of cannon and the never ceasing rattle of musketry evidenced that the unequal combat continued. Then came the intelligence that Outram and Havelock had made good their entrance into Lucknow, only to be themselves shut in; and summer and autumn had passed away when the joyful tidings arrived that Inglis and the remnants of his gallant comrades had been rescued by the army under the command of the veteran Clyde.

It must have hence been an interesting event this gathering together of old comrades who had for months together carried their lives in their hands, and been closely banded together in one of the most desperate struggles on record. Amongst those, present was General Gray, with his well-nigh seventy years' service; the burly Scotchman Aitken, whose anxieties for his beautiful bride did not prevent his performing the five separate acts of valour which gained him the Victoria Cross. Colonel Lowe, C.B., who commanded the 32nd Foot throughout the defence; Colonel Innes, V.C., who earned a prominent place in the despatches; Colonel Wilson, C.B., of whom Inglis recorded that "he was ever to be found where shot was flying thickest;" Colonel Macfarlane, R.A., severely wounded; and Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., the skilful surgeon who accompanied the Prince of Wales to India, and many others equally distinguished. Nor was the Civil Service unrepresented—Mr. Cappers and Mr. George Laurence were both present, of whom the former was severely, and the latter dangerously, wounded. This unostentatious gathering of brave men, if it answered no other purpose, at least recalls one of the brightest pages of our own military history. X.

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Dacosta's letter in your paper of June 2, I desire nothing more than a public discussion on the value of a railway from Carwar to Hoobli. At this present moment we would not have had a decent road from Karachi to Mooltan had not the question been publicly discussed by scientific men and political economists in London in the presence of two high officials from the India-office. I beg to refer you to my letter in your paper of Oct. 18, 1873, more than six years ago, in which I pointed out the value of the opinions of Hawksley, Hawkshaw, General Sir Lintorn Simmons, Capt. Galton, the Astronomer Royal, Capt. Tyler, Col. Yolland, and nine other gentlemen, whose arguments could not be answered by the Indian Government, who now ventures to doubt that the non-officials were right and the India-office wrong? That railway through Sindh has already saved the whole cost of its construction. This Afghan war, which has caused the death of 60,000 camels, would have paralysed us but for the assistance given to transport officers by the Karachi-Sukkur Railway. In your paper of April 1, 1873, your correspondent in Calcutta wrote as follows :—

"I agree in all that your correspondent 'T.' says in your paper of January 27 with reference to my letter published in your previous number. Let us by all means have railways where they are needed for the protection of our Indian Empire; but let us not on merely general grounds, and without having in each case clearly established the plea of necessity for protection, involve the country in debt."

I demand a public discussion in London on three questions. 1. Is it desirable, and will it be economical, to construct a railway from Carwar to Hoobli for the purpose of preventing future famines? On this question I refer to the history of the famine in 1877 in Bellary and Kaladgi. 2. Will such a railway be profitable as a commercial speculation, provided that equal facilities be given to Carwar as to Bombay for the importation of Manchester, Sheffield, and other English goods? 3. Is a railway from Carwar and Bellary needed for the protection of our India Empire? As for the rail from Guduk and Sholapoor, its history is an instructive one, for it proves the absolute necessity of bringing English public opinion to bear upon Indian projects. Lastly, Mr. Dacosta appears to fancy that I am a speculator; I hope that you will undeceive him. Your obedient servant, T.

June 3.

[We are sure that our esteemed correspondent need be under no apprehension on the latter score; everyone knows his zeal for the interests of the peninsula.—ED.]

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE PROSPECTS OF TEA PLANTERS.

THERE seems but too much reason to fear that we are approaching a critical period in the fortunes of tea-planting in India. The margin of profit is rapidly and surely nearing the vanishing point; and, though planters may still do something to improve the quality and diminish the cost of production of their outturn, there is every prospect of the result of their best efforts in this direction being more than neutralised by the growth of competition among producers. It is not only that the outturn of the Indian gardens is steadily increasing, but new competitors are entering the field on all sides, and, with demand lagging behind supply, the low cost of production in China is beginning to tell on prices in a way which it never did before, when there was room for all in the market. At such a juncture it tells cruelly against the ability of the Indian planter to hold his own that he is heavily handicapped by restrictions from which his rivals are free. Indian labour is usually regarded as cheap labour, and the time is within memory when the Indian tea-planter looked to its cheapness as a guarantee against the competition of countries which have now established themselves in the field. No doubt Indian labour, when left to the operation of natural laws, is still cheap labour; but this cannot be said of Indian labour in Assam. There, after making every allowance for the remoteness of the province from its recruiting grounds, and for the disamenities of the climate, both of which, under any circumstances, would add materially to its cost, it is extravagantly dear. For this extravagant dearness the Government alone is responsible, and it has now become a grave question for the Government whether, for the sake of all concerned, of the coolie as well as of the planter, of the public revenue as well as of private interests, it will, by a revision of its labour regulations, give the tea enterprise a new lease of life, or whether, from a one-sided view of its duty, it will elect to hold its hand and see the industry die out. We trust that it is in an opportune moment that the Indian Tea Districts Association has come forward with their strong memorial to the Viceroy on this important question.—*Englishman.*

THE WASTE OF MONEY.

IT is well known that for months the Government have been spending money at the rate of £1,000,000 sterling per mensem upon supplies and transport, and the expenditure under these heads previous to last December was necessarily very heavy. The impossibility of hiring sufficient transport naturally necessitated its purchase, and one of the inevitable results of an increased demand was, of course, a rise in prices. When it is recollected that the controller of transport and supply had on three different occasions, at intervals of some weeks between each, to comply with the urgent requisitions of the Commander in Chief for extra transport and for six months' supplies; that animals could not be hired, and that the services of men to attend them became daily more and more difficult to procure, inasmuch as service beyond the frontier became daily more and more unpopular amongst those classes from which muleteers and camel drivers are drawn, it is not surprising that the expenses have so alarmingly mounted up. Had the required transport not been supplied, the army in Afghanistan would probably have been so crippled as to have had its efficiency impaired. The purchase of six months' supplies was demanded by the military authorities in the field and had to be procured at whatever cost. These, as the Government memorandum points out, also went up rapidly, and, such being the case, the cost of grain became considerably greater. But, although the charges under the head of transport are very great, it should be remembered not only that the Government own all the animals paid for by these charges; they are not merely hired animals. Such being the case, the capital laid out is represented by mules, camels, &c., which, after the campaign is over, will bring in some return on being sold. Apart from this, should the recommendations of the Indian Army Commissioners be adopted, it would have been necessary to have purchased mules, &c., to complete that standing complement of transport which the commissioners have recommended should be maintained at certain fixed depots

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throughout the country for service whenever required. These proposals, it is generally believed, will be accepted. The Commander in Chief has signified his hearty concurrence in their wisdom, and the highest military authorities have held that it is absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the Indian army to have always ready a sufficient supply of transport to send at any moment into the field in army corps fully equipped. To provide this establishment would have necessitated, and will necessitate, the purchase of the required stock. This will now be unnecessary, for the animals returned to India after the present Afghan war is over will be available. Under these circumstances a portion of the present outlay under the head of transport should be spread over several years. The charge, it is true, is a present one; but its effects and the benefits to be derived by the money expended will be felt for many years to come, as no further expenditure will probably be necessary. It is a comfort to know that, after all, things are not quite as bad as they look. Of course it is useless to attempt to conceal from ourselves that there had been waste of money in many instances. There undoubtedly has been a great waste of money. Nor could it well be otherwise. District officers in the Punjab and North West Provinces were given *carte blanche* to purchase baggage animals. Scratch committees were doubtless formed to examine and pass animals to be purchased, and to value the animals so passed. In many cases these committees consisted of officials who were as innocent of knowledge of cattle as the new-born babe, and consequently large numbers of ponies and mules were purchased by them that were utterly unfit for service, and had only to be sent to the front or to be inspected by competent authorities to be condemned as unserviceable and to be sold at a price about 85 per cent. less than they cost. By this means alone vast sums of money must have been lost to the Government. Then, again, there does not appear to have been any proper check on casualties amongst transport animals, especially upon the line of march. The transport system at the outset was on a happy-go-lucky principle, and naturally a great deal of money was wasted and transport power unnecessarily sacrificed. All this will in future be remedied, and organisation now has been introduced where confusion reigned supreme before.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

EXPORT OF TEA.—The quantity of tea exported from Calcutta in April last was 223,490lb., as compared with 301,033lb. exported in April, 1879.—*Englishman.*

MULE BREEDING.—The attention of Government has been recently turned to the subject of mule breeding in the tracts of country adjoining the hills and in other places in India where the scheme is likely to prove a success. It has been pronounced, as the result of experience, that mules are the best description of transport animals for India, and the demand for them, when their capabilities are thoroughly understood, is likely to be very great, both on the part of Government and the public. In furtherance of these views, inquiries have been made by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor as to the likelihood of any co-operation being afforded by planters, chiefs, or village headmen in the hill tracts of Chittagong and the Darjiling district. Government is prepared to provide donkey stallions gratis, and all that is required of private individuals is to keep pony mares for the purposes of breeding. Government will hold no lien on the mule produce, the object at present being merely to encourage as widely as possible the production of a class of animals likely to be useful alike to the Government and the public.—*Darjiling News.*

TRADE OF BRITISH BURMA 1878-79.—The gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs.1,88,56,244, and as the returns for 1877-78 were Rs.1,79,59,150, this shows an increase of Rs.8,97,094. The year was all round favourable for agricultural operations. In particular, there were no very heavy floods, such as are usually experienced, and there was accordingly a great increase in the land under cultivation. The acreage under rice alone has increased by something like 200,000 acres as compared with 1877-78. The land under garden and orchard cultivation has also increased greatly.—*Englishman.*

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company, held May 8, the resolutions passed at the meeting held April 10, and the scheme of reconstruction by the incorporation of the new Oriental Jute Mills Company, capital Rs.6,65,000, were confirmed.—At a meeting of the Raneegunge Coal Association Company, held May 10, a dividend of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, was declared.—*Englishman.*

DECLARATION OF WEIGHT AND VALUE OF TEA BY EXPORTERS.—A notification from the collector of the Customs, Calcutta, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, states "that on and after June 1 exporters of tea will be required to make on their shipping bills a declaration to the effect that the weight therein stated is correct, in addition to the declaration as to value now required." This new form of declaration has, we understand, been adopted at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, in consequence of the great discrepancies which have hitherto prevailed between the figures in the returns of export from here and those of the import returns in England.—*Englishman.*

RAILWAY BETWEEN RAWUL PINDI AND PESHAWUR SECTION OF P.N.S. RAILWAY.—It is stated that the Government of India have issued orders for the immediate laying down of the permanent line between Rawul Pindi and the junction of the Kohat and the Peshawur section of the Punjab Northern State Railway. Also that orders have been given that the line must be opened for traffic to Rawul Pindi by June 1 next, to Attock by Nov. 1, and to Peshawur by Jan. 1, 1881.—*Englishman.*

PUNJAB SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.—In his review on the Sanitary Administration Report of the Punjab during 1878 his Honour the Lieutenant Governor says that Dr. Bellew considers that if what is recommended for the safety and well-being of the community be carried out by municipalities it is safe to predict that the individual will quickly follow suit in adopting what is required by his personal interest. This remark appears to the Lieutenant Governor to postulate a great deal too much, and to lose sight altogether of the point in social development at which the towns and villages of the province stand. His Honour says the Government must wait for an improvement in general intelligence before the people can carry out the necessary sanitary improvements inside their dwelling-houses.—*Times of India.*

NATIVE PUBLIC SPIRIT.—A large masonry bridge over the River Sowrah, connecting the old city of Purneah with the civil station at Purneah, has been constructed by two native residents of the city at a cost of Rs.50,000. The bridge is 324ft. long and 18ft. broad, and has approaches north and south, 74ft. and 70ft. long, with 25ft. and 30ft. openings. The bridge itself rests upon seventeen piers, each of which is 25ft. broad and 5ft. 6in. thick. There are sixteen arches, each of 16ft. span. The cost of this bridge was borne in half shares by Baboo Mohesh Lal, Agarwallah, and Nukched Lal, Kalwar, and the former, in addition, personally supervised the work whilst under construction. In acknowledging the report on this work the Lieutenant Governor conveys the thanks of his Government "to those gentlemen for their liberality and public spirit," and directs the papers to be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette.*—*Indian Daily News.*

INDIGO PROSPECTS.—Advices from the indigo districts are, on the whole, of a favourable nature. "There have been further falls of rain over most of the Lower Bengal districts, and we only hear complaints of want of rain from parts of Kishnaghur, where there is still some land unsown. In Behar the crop is generally looking well, but a little rain would now be of service."—*Bombay Gazette.*

HORSE BREEDING.—In a review of the horse-breeding operations for 1878-79 by the Government of India, it is said that those operations show a satisfactory progress, but that considerable time must necessarily elapse before the benefits of the system become conspicuous. The department has a total of 324 stallions, of which 274 are available for stud work. At the end of the year 1877-78 the number of mares approved of and branded as fit for brood in the Punjab and N.W.P. was 5,354. Of this number the N.W.P. mares accounted for 3,456. At the end of 1878-79 the total number of mares had increased to 7,377, nearly equally divided between the two provinces. Thus, N.W.P., 3,763; Punjab, 3,614. The number of mares covered during the year was 4,260, as against 4,056 in the previous year. During the year no less than 2,606 country-bred horses were purchased by the Army Remount Department and for the Bengal Cavalry and the police. After three years it would seem that horse-breeding operations have begun to grow in the favour of the people; and there are signs that, having the assistance of the Government stud horses, some natives, both in the N.W.P. and the Punjab, will take up horse breeding as a regular industry. The operations of the department are, however, very far indeed below the requirements of the country or the wants of the army. They are still in the experimental stage, but it is hoped that the Government, having had the question of the want of transport animals so severely pressed upon its attention, will take steps to extend the operations of the department beyond the Punjab and the N.W.P.—*Indian Daily News.*

A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.—In these days of discontent it is gratifying to find that the settlement of a Government estate in the Sonthal Pergunnahs has caused almost universal satisfaction. The settlement, we are told, is generally and cheerfully accepted by the people; it has been completed speedily, cheaply, and successfully; the result means a substantial increase of revenue to Government; and the careful report submitted by commissioner has been read by Sir Ashley Eden with great satisfaction. The estate of Damin-i-Koh forms the central tract of the Sonthal Pergunnahs; the inhabitants are mostly Sonthals, but the people dwelling in the inner hills are Pahariahs—a tribe of Kolarian aborigines. Some of the lower slopes have been occupied by Bengali immigrants, who have also settled in the bazaars on the outskirts of the estate. There is an order, however, forbidding the settlement of outsiders in the Damin-i-Koh, and this has been the subject of a correspondence between the Bengal Government and the agent to the East Indian Railway. The reason for the prohibition is that the Government wishes to reserve the Damin-i-Koh for the settlement of hillmen and Sonthals. The railway authorities, on the other hand, wish to obtain accommodation for their subordinates. The revenue settlement that has just been made in the Damin-i-Koh includes over 1,700 villages and thirty-three bazaars. The revenue assessed

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amourts to some Rs.1,77,500, and the increase in the land revenue alone is nearly 80 per cent. This large increase is wholly due, it would seem, to the extension of cultivation. The settlement has been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant Governor for a period of ten years.—*Pioneer.*

SIAM SAPPHIRE MINES.—The Government of British Burma has published some information about the sapphire mines of Siam. Some very valuable mines were discovered last year in the provinces of Chantaboon and Battambong. The news brought a great number of fortune seekers from British and Upper Burma, and even from Calcutta. Throughout the year 1879 thousands of British subjects went from Burma to the mines. A great many died, but others were lucky enough to make large profits. One sapphire was offered for sale at Chantanboon for Rs.1,000. The owner afterwards refused Rs.1,500 in Rangoon, and finally sold it in Calcutta for Rs.3,000. The largest sapphire which the Government has yet heard of weighed 370 carats in the rough and 111 carats when cut. The mines are said to be very unhealthy.—*Pioneer.*

THE NAGA HILLS.—The following notice appears in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th inst.:—'The Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the formation of a new executive division of public works, to be called the Naga Hills Division, from April 1, 1880. This division will include all Public Works Department works, Imperial and Provincial, south of the Dhodar Alli road (not including the station of Golaghat), in connection with the Naga Hills, and also the river Dhansiri, from Golaghat to the Brahmaputra, so far as any measures necessary for its navigation are concerned. The headquarters of the division will be at Kohima, and for the present it will consist of two subdivisions, with headquarters at Kohima and Dimapur. The permanent establishment will for the present consist of one executive engineer, two upper and two lower subordinates."

THE MAHARAJA OF KISHENGURH.—In acknowledging the Government of India's despatch regarding the demise of his Highness the Maharaja Perthi Singh of Kishengurh, and the recognition by the Government of his eldest son, the Maharaja Sadul Singh, as his successor, the late Secretary of State expressed his deep regret at the news of the decease of the late chief, and approves of the proceedings of the Government with regard to the succession of the Maharaja Sadul Singh, who is characterised as being well qualified to conduct the administration of the State.—*Press Commissioner.*

UPPER BURMA.—A telegram from Rangoon says that a Greek trader, named Hendreicks, is reported to have been murdered in the Chindwin district, Upper Burma. The deceased held the indiarubber monopoly, and had money with him which tempted the murderers. The Ministers say the Kachins were the perpetrators, whom they are endeavouring to arrest for punishment.—*Englishman.*

ICE MANUFACTURE.—The prospectus of the North West Provinces and Oudh Ice Factory Company (Limited), which is to be started with a capital of £150,000, in 30,000 shares, has been issued. A contract has been entered into with the General Ice Factory Company (Limited), of London, for a grant of the sole right to use, sell, lease, or license within the N.W.P. and Oudh their patented machinery and process for the manufacture of ice, &c. A factory at Allahabad is complete and will start ice-making in a few days. The factory is situated on the banks of the River Jumna, and an enormous well some forty feet below the bed of the river has been constructed at considerable expense, from which a continuous supply of water will be raised by large powerful pumping engines, and will then undergo careful filtration for ice-making. The Lucknow factory, with its two five-ton engines and machinery, will be completed next month, and the Agra factory about the same time. It is proposed to erect three new ten-ton factories at Cawnpore, Benares, and Delhi next cold weather.—*Times of India.*

ILLNESS AMONG TROOPS.—It is reported from Delhi that upwards of seventy men of the 54th Regiment are in hospital, most of the cases being typhoid fever, happily of a mild type, which has suddenly made its appearance in the fort. There are one or two isolated cases of the kind in the civil station also, but the natives are entirely free.—*Times of India.*

VOLUNTEERS.—The Viceroy has sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Artillery Corps at Rangoon, to be attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles. Lieutenant W. P. Arnot, port officer of Rangoon, is appointed lieutenant commandant.—*Times of India.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The Judicial (Civil) Administration Report of the Central Provinces for the past year shows that there was an increase in litigation which is attributed to the return of better times, consequent on revival of trade and to diminished pressure on the people. The law libraries attached to the courts are said to be well supplied, but many officers complain of the delay in receiving translations of new Acts. The difficulty does not even end with translations, for not unfrequently complaints are received that the translation is inaccurate and misleading. The Commissioner, Nagpur Division, inquires if it might not be possible for the Legislative Council of the Government of India to cause the translation into the principal vernacular languages of India of every Act, and to publish the translation simultaneously with the Act. The Chief Commissioner promises to inquire whether a plan of this kind could be entertained. The local bar, which in the year previous consisted of two barristers, two attorneys, and sixty-six pleaders, had been augmented by the addition of two barristers and three pleaders. Many officers testify to the utility of these gentlemen, and to the growth among them of a higher standard of attainments. The desire to take advantage of the Oaths Act does not appear to be very great, and the Chief Commissioner believes that such special oaths are generally proposed when the plaintiff either has no evidence to adduce or loses his temper and agrees to forego his claim should his defendant make some special form of asseveration. The Chief Commissioner quite agrees that native judges are able to propose the oath with very much greater prospect of its being accepted than European judges; but at the same time, looking to the numerous castes and religions in India, it is difficult for even an experienced native judge to know what oaths different castes consider specially binding.—*Times of India.*

EURASIAN EDUCATION.—At a recent sitting of the Calcutta Missionary Conference it was resolved to submit a memorial to the Government pointing out that the scheme of Eurasian education recommended by Archdeacon Baly is too denominational. The memorial is to be signed not by the Conference as a whole, but by the members of it who approve the resolution.—*Indian Mirror.*

MR. BUCKLAND, officiating Press Commissioner, has been appointed superintendent of stamps and stationery, but he will not take up that duty at present, having also been appointed officiating magistrate of Howrah.—*Times of India.*

PALI.—Mr. H. St. Barbe, of the Bengal Civil Service, has passed the prescribed examination in Pali, and received the authorised reward of Rs.1,500. Mr. St. Barbe is said to be the only officer who has ever attempted this language; besides being one of the three officers who have passed in Shau, and one of the half-dozen who have succeeded in the high proficiency test in Burmese.—*Ibid.*

EDUCATION OF NATIVE GIRLS.—The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bethune girls' school was held on May 15; Lady Garth in the chair. Some English songs were sung by the senior pupils. Sir Richard Garth, president of the schools, said that he was very much disappointed that the school had not secured a larger number of pupils, and, considering the interest the Government had taken in it, the increased grant that had been made to it during the last two years, he was in hopes that the school would have had a larger increase in the number of its pupils. This, he trusted, would only be a question of time, and he hoped that those interested in the school, and his other native friends, would strive to do their utmost to appreciate its advantages in sending their daughters there. He concluded by expressing the hope that, in the course of a short time, they would have the increase which they all so much desired, and which, in the interests of the native society, was so highly to be wished for.—*Times of India.*

ELEPHANT HUNTING.—From further accounts regarding the kheddah operations for the season which has recently closed we learn that the result has been highly satisfactory, and that the total number of captures made is upwards of 200, including those made at the zemindaree kheddahs in which Government has a share. After the close of the operations, Mr. Sanderson the superintendent of the kheddahs, is said to have arrived at Chittagong, where he is probably collecting all the elephants, and where the animals are to halt for some time for the purpose of grazing, after which they are to be sent off to Dacca.—*Ibid.*

THE COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.—The Rangoon Commissariat case ended in the committal of Sergeant M'Dermott for trial on thirteen counts involving Rs.740. He reserved his defence, and was admitted to bail.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—The disengaged tonnage at date of mail stood at 20,172 tons. London, *vid* Canal: £3 5s. for wheat, £3 7s. 6d. for linseed, and £2 17s. 6d. for hides, &c. The above were the closing rates. For London, *vid* Cape: The market closed firm at £2 10s. for rice or wheat, £2 12s. 6d. for linseed, £2 17s. 6d. for rape, £2 17s. 6d. to £3 for poppy, £2 11s. 3d. for jute, and £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. for cotton, hides, &c. For Liverpool, *vid* Canal: Rice or wheat at £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. nominal, castor oil £3 5s. nominal, measurement £3 nominal. For Liverpool, *vid* Cape: Rates closed firm at £2 for wheat, £2 5s. for linseed, and £2 7s. 6d. for castor oil.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE MONEGAR CHOULTRY.—In reviewing the annual report and accounts of the Monegar Choultry submitted by the directors of the institution for the year 1879 the Government observe:—The accounts show that the receipts, including the balance brought over, aggregated Rs.24,938-9-6 and the charges Rs.24,146-1-2, leaving a balance of Rs.792-8-4. Compared with 1878 the receipts during 1879 were less by Rs 26,115-10-10, the charges by Rs.20,365-13-5, and the balance by Rs.5.759-13-5. No investment was made during 1879. The amount of capital in the Government Treasury at the close of the year aggregated Rs.66,887-13-5, and the amount of Government securities in the custody of the collector of Madras Rs.21,000. It is observed that the committee of management of the institution were compelled during the year to make large reductions in the expenditure, and thereby restrict the usefulness of the institution, consequent on an urgent appeal made

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to the public for funds not having been responded to. The reductions effected, however, have enabled the committee to clear off a debt of Rs.1,000, to equalise income and expenditure, and close the year with a small credit balance of Rs.792-8-4. In the Venkatagiri Raja's Choultry the average number of out-door and in-door paupers who received relief during the year 1879 was 37,868 and 15,327 respectively. The receipts of the institution aggregated Rs.4,716-12-3 and the charges Rs.4,028-15-6, leaving a balance to credit of Rs.687-12-9. The report is satisfactory. The thanks of Government will be conveyed to the committee for their services.—*Madras Times.*

PATENTS.—Notice is hereby given that there have been received in the office of the chief secretary to Government, where any of them may be inspected at all reasonable times, on payment of a fee of one rupee, copies of the specifications of the inventions of which the following are brief descriptions :—Mr. William Chance, superintending engineer, Watson's Patent Press, Bang Bazaar, Calcutta—"Improvements in feed water heaters." Mr. Thomas Alva Edison, Menlo Park, New Jersey, United States, America—"Improvements in Telephones." M. Paul Gustave Louis Gabriel Designolle, Paris, France—"Improvements in extracting gold and other precious metal from ores and other substances, and in the apparatus employed therein." Mr. Eugene Charles Shrottky, agricultural chemist, of Calcutta—"For the extraction and manufacture of a yellow dye from the leaves and twigs of *Mangifera Indica*, the Mango tree, and the dyeing therewith of animal or vegetable fibres in their raw or manufactured state."—*Madras Times.*

A NATIVE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CENSURED.—At a general court-martial held at Rangoon, on Feb. 6 last, Jemadar Sheikh Madar, 23rd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge :—"Being in a state of intoxication when on duty in command of a detachment of his regiment about to proceed to the Nicobars on board the s.s. *Satara*, in Port Blair Harbour, on Sept. 5, 1879. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be placed four steps lower in the list of his rank. On a revision of this sentence the court sentenced the prisoner to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for six months." His Excellency the Commander in Chief disapproved of this sentence, and remarked as follows :—"The court found the prisoner guilty of a most grave military crime, in defence of which no mitigating circumstances could be urged—and yet, in the first instance, it only sentenced the jemadar to be placed four steps lower in the list of his rank." The proceedings were returned to the court for a revision of sentence, with a letter containing the following remarks :—"Considering the native officer was on board on most important duty in command of a detachment, his Excellency does not think the court have performed their duty in awarding so lenient a punishment; and further his Excellency observes that after finding the jemadar guilty, without any mitigating circumstances, the court, passing over two degrees of punishment—dismissal and suspension—have awarded almost the least possible to award, and which might practically result in no punishment at all, as promotion does not always go by seniority. The Commander in Chief fails to see how the character and discipline of the Madras Army can be maintained if native officers judge so grave an offence so leniently and thus bring discredit on their character as members of a native general court-martial. His Excellency considers that a native officer in the position of Jemadar Sheikh Madar, found drunk and appearing before his commanding officer, when summoned, in flannel drawers and night cap, should have been sentenced to dismissal, and then any recommendation for mercy would have received due consideration. The Commander in Chief therefore calls upon the court to do their duty, and to leave the exercise of clemency to the confirming authority. Notwithstanding this decided expression of my opinion, the court has, in its revised sentence, only awarded a punishment of six months' suspension from rank, pay, and allowances. This sentence, if carried into effect, is practically to restore the jemadar six months hence to a position of responsibility and trust which he has proved himself unworthy to hold. The jemadar was about to proceed to the Nicobar Islands in command of a detachment of his regiment. There he would have become his own commanding officer, and as such would have devolved upon him the maintenance of discipline and of the character of the army he represented. He became incapacitated for the performance of his duties before the ship left harbour, and when summoned on deck by the commandant of his regiment he appeared in a state of intoxication and in his night dress. The court has failed to discharge its duty by awarding a punishment altogether incommensurate with the offence committed, and by so doing it has acted in a manner injurious to discipline and to the future efficiency and character of the native army. I censure the court for its dereliction of duty. As the court has failed to fulfil its obligations, I have no alternative left but to exercise the authority vested in me as Commander in Chief, and I hereby dismiss Jemadar Sheikh Madar of the 23rd Native Infantry from the service. It cannot go forth to the native army that an officer can so grossly misconduct himself, and prove himself unworthy of the trust, and still be considered qualified to hold a commission—nor can it go forth to the army that when a native general court-martial fails to do its duty, no means exist whereby offences can be punished and the discipline of the army be maintained. From the evidence adduced at the trial it appears that the prisoner did not accompany his detachment to the ship, but went on board afterwards. The commandant of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry will explain why this irregularity took place. My remarks on this trial are to be communicated to the native officers of the several regiments who sat on the court-martial."—*Madras Times.*

GOLD DEPOSITS IN THE WYNAAD.—The revised edition of the volume of standing information regarding the Madras Presidency, which has just been issued, contains an interesting section on the gold deposits. The Wynaad *furore* which has arisen among English speculators gives a special interest to this matter. The more important districts or localities in the Madras Presidency where auriferous quartz veins occur, or where there are abandoned gold workings, or where gold-mining operations are now carried on, are as follow :—Devalah, Pandi River, Nelliallum, Choladi, Charambadi, Moopenard Vytheri, Karambaut, Kellakumpoya and Caracoorpoya, Eddacurra, Nellumboor, Nanjanad Valley, Sispara, Coonoor and near Wellington, Prighat Valley, Toodakull River, Arliparambur Rivulet, Arnakyem River, Carcatode Stream, Sea-beach from Parparangady to Caraloondy and thence to Beypore, Kutchambara on the bank of the Coodarapoya, Carumpoya and Poonapoya, Mijar and Karkal in South Canara, Tamrapurni, Godavari.—*Times of India.*

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—A correspondence between the principal and the director of public instruction has been published, referring to the rumour that the reduction in the P.W.D. would lessen the chance of employment for the pupils and their effect on the entrance. A Government order admits the probability of temporary diminution of entrances, but adds :—"It appears desirable to place on record that the Government have every desire to foster the interests of the Civil Engineering College to the extent that may be compatible with the demands for professionally trained men; to do more would only be productive of useless outlay on the part of the State and of discontent on the part of passed candidates for whom no employment can be found."

A COLLECTOR OF PORT DUES AT THE OUTPORTS.—Capt. J. H. Taylor, R.N.R., recently made a long tour to the several ports on the western coasts, and the result of his inspection was that he urged on the Local Government the appointment of a collector of port dues at those ports. Several dhonies and country crafts were for many years not charged with port dues, although the traffic they brought in and took back was equivalent, if not more, than that of an English vessel. Capt. Taylor in his report gave it as his opinion that if such an officer be appointed, a considerable amount of customs revenue will accrue to the Marine Department.—*Madras Athenæum.*

NILGIRI RAILWAY—GOVERNMENT ORDER.—The Government will be prepared to concede to the company, when established, and when the land of other proprietors has been purchased, upon conditions to be specified hereafter, so much of the land required for the way and works of the proposed railway as is unoccupied waste belonging to the State. They also consider that conditions may be framed under which the company may be allowed to lay down and use rails on the road between Mettupalaiyam and Kullar. With regard to such portion of the land required for the way and works as belongs to private proprietors, the Government will be prepared to assist the company by putting in force the provisions of Act X. of 1870, but the purchase of private lands must be effected by the company.—*Madras Times.*

BELLARY-HOSPETT RAILWAY.—The chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce wrote to the joint secretary to Government, Public Works Department, on the 5th ult., as follows :—"The chamber are glad to learn from the proceedings of the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Feb. 25, that the Government consider it is desirable to accept the offer of the Madras Railway board to raise the funds requisite for completing the Bellary and Hospett Railway, and they have desired me to convey an expression of their hope that the Government of India will be pleased to afford the board the facilities they desire. The chamber do not forget the emphatic statements that were made by the Viceroy and the Finance Minister in the Viceregal Legislative Council some time ago with reference to the great importance of railways as affording means for protecting the people of this country from the consequences of drought, and they hope that the great importance of opening out the Bellary District by the proposed railway to Hospett will commend itself to the approval of the Supreme Government." This letter has been forwarded to the Government of India by the Local Government.—*Madras Times.*

THE MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—We quote as follows from the report of the directors of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society for 1879, being the thirty-eighth year from the foundation of the society :—During the year the society received proposals for assurance amounting in the aggregate to Rs.2,93,500 of which amount Rs.2,50,000 has been accepted, and in respect of which forty-seven policies were issued. The annual premium income derivable from this fresh business amounts to Rs.12,511,12. Of the new policies forty-three are for the "whole term of life," and assure in the aggregate Rs.241,500, while the remaining four are for various terms of years, and cover risks to the extent of Rs.8,500. Claims by death, during the year, have aggregated Rs.98,200, the number of policies covering the risk was nine, and the number of lives assured thereunder nine. The above amount of Rs.98,200 is exclusive of the sums payable in respect of the assurances from the

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society's guarantee fund. The ratio of mortality to the total number of lives covered during any portion of the year is 17·64 per 1,000. Term policies amounting to Rs.4,500 have become voided by expiry of periods of risk. The voidances of "whole term" policies amount to Rs.69,000. Of these, policies amounting to Rs.49,500 were purchased by the society, the remainder having been allowed by the holders to become extinct. The risks subsisting on Dec. 31 amounted in the aggregate to Rs.3,671,570. On Dec. 31, the general fund stood at Rs.12,39,094-2-8; the proportion of this fund to liabilities on that date being 33·75 per cent. After conversion of the Indian Government Five and a-Half per Cent. Loan into the Four and a-Half per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1879 it became necessary to alter the method suggested by the actuary in valuing yearly the securities held by the society. The directors, therefore, deeming it expedient to have all the society's funds invested solely in Four per Cent. paper decided upon selling the society's holdings in Four and a-Half per Cents. and investing the proceeds in India Four per Cents. The Four and a-Quarter per Cents., amounting to Rs.2,91,200, were accordingly sold, realising on an average 98·31 per cent., and in lieu Four per Cents. for Rs.2,99,100 were purchased at an average rate of about 93·78 per cent. The Government Securities account appended to the report shows particulars of the sales and purchases made during the year. The total securities held by the society on Dec. 31 were for Rs.14,91,800 nominal, their value in the society's books being Rs.14,18,583,15-4. The whole of the securities stand, in accordance with the regulations of the society, in the joint names of three of the directors.—*Madras Times.*

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—A special meeting of Council was held at Ootacamund on May 13 to consider what was best to be done. Col. Bach has been directed to send troops at once into the Malkarjûh taluk to follow up the insurgents, and the Raja of Jeypore has been requested to supply the force with provisions. If more troops are wanted Col. Bach is to apply for them with the least possible delay.—*Madras Mail.*

MADRAS MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Mr. J. H. Peck and Mr. Adolphus Passanha, late students of the Madras Medical College, have passed the final examination for the L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, and the L.F.P.S. and L.M., Glasgow. The former is now the acting resident assistant surgeon at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

GORED TO DEATH BY AN ELEPHANT.—Recently as some of the elephants that were taken to the Erinjalakode Oolsavom were returning to their stations, one of them, a tusker, the property of Kodungaloor Devasom, killed one of its keepers under the following circumstances:—The elephant in question had two keepers to look after it by turns. The unhappy man that fell its victim was not, it seems, much liked by his charge, whom he treated with somewhat severe discipline—ill treating the animal with starvation for some disobedience shown to his commands during the festival. It is said that he bound the animal by its leg to a tree and allowed boys to molest it by pelting stones at it while he had some drink in him. After enforcing the strictest discipline for three days he acted kindly to the animal and thought it was reconciled. Not feeling confident of its good graces he, however, sought the help of other elephant keepers to accompany him and his elephant to the station that he might have the assistance of these animals in case his own should turn unruly on the way. The three elephants went quietly on their way till they reached a spot two miles from Karupadana, when the elephant in question moved with some speed in advance of its companions, and, shaking the keeper out of its back, it thrust him down and pierced him with its tusk most horribly in several parts of the man's body. He fell dead, but the animal satiated its fury and vengeance by disfiguring him.—*Western Star.*

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL COURTS ACT.—The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1880, received the assent of the Governor General on April 30, and has been promulgated in the usual way for general information. The Act empowers the Governor in Council by notification in the official gazette to fix, and from time to time alter, the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the subordinate judges.—*Times of India.*

PRIMARY EDUCATION.—In reference to primary education in India, a correspondent draws attention to the fact that the children of low caste men—Mahars, Mangs, and others—are almost entirely excluded from most village schools; perhaps they may, in a few instances, be permitted, as a favour, to sit outside in the verandah, not in the school. As it is probable that a certain proportion of low caste men own land and pay local fund cess, education ought to be extended so as to include the children of all natives.—*Bombay Gazette.*

STATISTICS OF CRIME.—The statistics of the past year's crime in Bombay, showing an increase of nearly 7,000 in the number of reported offences, cannot be deemed satisfactory, even though that increase is stated to be chiefly under the heads of drunkenness among natives, nuisance and disorderly behaviour, offences of a "not very heinous nature," and seems to indicate an "increase in the activity of the police rather than in the misdemeanours actually committed." It appears that under the head of thefts alone there was an increase of nearly 550 cases, and, although the property stolen was in most cases small in amount, the police confess that the percentage of the property recovered was much smaller than usual—47 per cent., as compared with 51 per cent. in 1878, and 55 per cent. in 1877. It seems that whilst the amount of stolen property has been annually growing larger the success of the police in recovering it has diminished, and the Government think that an explanation should be given of what, without such explanation, "appears a very unsatisfactory feature in the working of the police." Altogether the police, as well as the magistracy and municipality, are declared to have been fairly successful in the detection and prevention of crime. If nearly 2,000 offences remained undetected at the end of the year it should be stated that the percentage of convictions was much larger than in 1878—94 per cent., as against 88 per cent.—a result which the Government properly allow is very creditable to the discrimination of the force. No satisfactory cause seems to be assigned for the general increase of crime, for the Government dismiss as insufficient the reason alleged by Mr. Cooper—namely, the existence in the city of a remnant of famine refugees. It is satisfactory that a class of cases of which we heard so much of two years ago has very largely decreased. We refer to cases of merchant seamen who are charged with refusal of duty on board ship, &c. The number of these cases fell from 762 in 1878 to 453 in 1879, which is attributed to a revival in the shipping trade. The number of juvenile offenders has more than doubled in a couple of years, but there is a large decrease in the number of persons proceeded against by the municipal authorities, and Government gladly endorse the remarks made by the chief presidency magistrate regarding "the efficient yet considerate way in which the officers of the municipality discharge this portion of their duty."—*Times of India.*

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE NERBUDDA.—A Guzerat paper mentions that the river Nerbudda, near Broach, is making gradual inroads upon the limits of the village of Sukerpore, one of the best revenue-paying villages in the Broach district. Five years ago the river was a long way off the village, but it is encroaching so rapidly that the villagers stand in dread of being overwhelmned by the flood one of these days should the river rise above its ordinary level. They have, it seems, brought the matter several times to the notice of Government. What they ask is the allotment of another site out of the several that are available and could be bestowed by Government, and to which the people would remove on leaving the present site. The villagers ought certainly to be protected from the possibility of a deluge, and it is not yet too late to ascertain how far their fears are well founded. The Nerbudda has often proved treacherous, as witness the case of the numerous bridges over the river at Broach which have had to be constructed by the Baroda Railway Company. The matter is one certainly deserving the attention of the revenue commissioner of the Northern Division and of the Government of Bombay.—*Times of India.*

MR. J. N. GRAHAM, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, has been appointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

SURGEON E. COLSON has been appointed civil surgeon at Aden.

RETIREMENT OF DR. WYLLIE.—In noticing the retirement of Dr. Wyllie, civil surgeon, Ahmedabad, the *Indian Spectator* says that "he will be long missed by the people. He not only treated his poorer patients with extreme care and kindness during office hours, but attended their bedside whenever required; and not only gave the community the benefit of his noble art free of every charge, but oftentimes provided the patients with medicine and nourishment. Dr. Wyllie is said to have some hundred poor pensioners living on his bounty, for whom he made provision before leaving Ahmedabad. It is quite natural that the people should express lively regret at parting with such a friend. We wonder if Dr. Wyllie is a relative of the gifted young civilian who died in the prime of manhood, but whose intense solicitude for the welfare of this country is among the proudest boasts of the Englishman." Dr. Wyllie's many friends in India will be glad to read this pleasant little tribute of the worth of a man who should undoubtedly have been at the head of his department.—*Times of India.*

DACOITS.—Mr. Keyser has committed ten persons to the Criminal Sessions for dacoities committed in the months of March and April last in the villages of Naneghat and Ootur. The prisoners belonged to one gang, and are alleged to have succeeded in wounding four men, two of whom were police sepoys. The culprits ran away but were caught in the Joonere taluka through the exertions of the police.—*Deccan Herald.*

COLONEL JUSTICE.—Notice is given in the *Government Gazette* of May 20 that the appointment of Colonel Justice as officiating assistant adjutant-general has been cancelled "under instructions from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India."—*Times of India.*

THE Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay was burnt down on May 19. The damage is estimated at between £20,000 and £30,000.—*Times of India.*

THE Bank of Bombay on May 19 reduced its rate of interest and discount 1 per cent. all round.

A CURIOUS FACT.—It is a fact worth mentioning that there is not a single foreign trading steamer which enters the harbour of Bombay but what is heavily subsidised by the Government under whose flag it sails.—*Times of India.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1880.

THE MINISTERIAL MEMORANDUM.

THERE was a strong spice of rebuke, as administered to indiscreet, or of deprecation as displayed towards hostile, querists in the terms of the memorandum which the Secretary of State for India read on Monday night. Disparaging contrasts between the attitude of those who administer and those who criticise the Administration are ready to be drawn any time within the session, or, for that matter, several sessions following, a change of Administration. It is easy to make superficial attacks and obvious retorts upon the men who, having arraigned the policy and found fault with each step in the past, find themselves entrusted with the duty and embarrassed by the difficulty of accomplishing such a settlement of Afghanistan as shall not impair the honour, while it conduces to the peace, of our Indian Empire. In the memorandum which Lord Hartington read on Monday night there were two unexpressed purposes: one was to rebuke the pertinacious assaults of minor querists, who seem animated by the same juvenile restlessness that prompts the young gardener to pull up the plants in order to measure their growth; another may be surmised to have been to appeal to the generosity of those who know too well the secret causes that compelled the inception of the task that the Ministry finds it necessary to carry out to its fullest accomplishment We have always contended that, whatever party or men had been in power, the settlement of Afghanistan would have been forced upon them by circumstances. It must have been patent to every one who weighs the words of those who are directing our public policy that there is an avoidance of reference to the past such as is natural indeed, but none the less creditable, to those who formerly opposed any interference in Afghan affairs. The reference to the extraordinary rapidity with which "flying words" reach Afghanistan and "find marks the speaker little meant," inflaming the Afghan suspicion and wounding Afghan susceptibilities, does, indeed, recall former utterances, which might seem to have embarrassed present action. The Secretary of State must have the hearty and unanimous support of every one who regards the interests of India as superior to the claims of party, or the impracticable fancies of those who import too much of feeling into political measures, when he urges the necessity of a cautious respect for the secrecy of the negotiations which have been, or will shortly be, entrusted to Lord Ripon. The allusion to these negotiations necessarily, however, sets us conjecturing with whom the new Viceroy is about to be instructed to negotiate. The satisfactory assurance that it is the fixed object of the Government of India to establish something like a prospect of a settled Government, instead of leaving the Sirdars to fight it out among themselves, has produced a good effect in India as well as at home. A settled Government requires a head, and the selection of that head, and the conditions on which the selected ruler is to govern, and what the delimitation of his Government may be, are indeed matters requiring the most careful combination of the unprejudiced diplomacy of the Marquis of Ripon and the most matured knowledge and experience that the officials of the North West can place at his service. The telegrams tell us that the notion is revived of restoring ex-Ameer Yakoob, inasmuch as the ablest member of the Ameer family, Abdul Rahman, is more than suspected to be simply a tool in Russian hands. That the conviction of the innocence of the ex-Ameer is by no means as common as the *Times'* correspondent would have us believe, is shown by the recent article in *Blackwood*, in which a "Staff Officer" endeavours to prove Yakoob's complicity in the massacre of the Embassy. If not guilty, the ex-Ameer distinctly can be adjudged to have been weak and wavering. Abdul Rahman, like all other Afghans, will adhere to the side to which fear and profit attach him. But it is plain that, in racing parlance, he has receded in the betting.

With regard to the territorial delimitation the important question, whether it will be thought desirable to conjoin—we cannot say reunite—Northern and Southern Afghanistan into one State, the declarations of the Government are oracular. And as oracular they have been variously interpreted. There is, however, nothing oracular about the declaration which comes with its fullest force from the heir of the Cavendishes, that "engagements which have been entered into, and to which the honour of the country is pledged, must be respected." What the precise effect of the terms "permanent occupation" and "large British force" may be we shall learn later on. We maintain the opinion, and we confidently expect that it will prevail, that Southern Afghanistan will be permitted to reap all the advantages of the state of peace and prosperity which the strong hand and wise head of Donald Stewart inaugurated. There is such a thing as creating a prosperity by avowed protection, and that prosperity can afford to pay for it. We are sure that Bombay, at least, will not grudge the maintenance of a force sufficient to secure the development of the trade that security from Cabuli oppression will foster in the State of Kandahar. Nor is it of light moment that at this juncture the possibility of extending that State to the Persian border should be broached. "There is no doubt now that if Ayoob and his Cabulis could be got rid of, the whole Herat province would spontaneously cast in its lot with Kandahar;" so says the Kandahar correspondent of the journal which has been to all appearances unsuccessfully endeavouring to

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persuade itself that Kandahar ought to be abandoned and the Wali Shere Ali thrown over, formal investiture and assurances of support notwithstanding. The maintenance of our tenure of the positions occupied under the Treaty of Gandamak appears to be more dubious than that of the independent State of Kandahar. There seems to be looked for in this particular a compromise between the declarations in the debates of the last Parliament and the actual necessities imposed by office. The best military advice on the military question will, doubtless, not omit the acknowledged advantage which has been secured of dominating the country beyond the passes. It is of no consequence whether the Treaty of Gandamak be considered technically as inoperative, and it is of no consequence whether the motives which the *Daily News* repudiates, or those which it accepts, as possibly influencing the same or similar policy, prevail, if only the posts which secure either attack or defence be retained, and the Afghan tribes be allowed no opportunity for concluding that we are afraid or unable to keep the strongholds that we deemed it necessary to occupy. To the Afghans and to the frontier tribes treaties are of little importance—the strong hand, which can strike or spare, as justice demands, is more than signatures. To haul down the British flag where it has been hoisted as a symbol of permanent occupation, and to treat as exuberant follies proclamations of future rule, will be explained by the experienced advisers of the Viceroy as blunders fertile in future troubles. Whether to control or support the Cabul of the future, the hold of the passes that have been slowly but surely converted into secure highways cannot be relaxed, at all events without causing grave anxiety. The hoped-for withdrawal in the autumn of the forces now occupying Cabul is desired by all, and has been the receding object of the late, as well as the present, Government. The implied censure on some of the operations of these forces may be taken as meant to pacify malcontents who have conjured up visions of innocent tribesmen suffering the horrors of war. But, as measures needful to secure supplies and communications must be taken, it is pretty certain that robbers must be repressed by the only means of holding them in check which have as yet been discovered. We do not recollect any instance where the commanders have gone out of their way to punish unoffending tribesmen, or to seek collisions with tribes which have not, by overt acts, manifested their determination to attack our troops. Lord Ripon will, however, "restrict the area and scope of these operations as much as possible," and in this, it is to be hoped, he will have the co-operation of the Mollahs, Mahomed Jan, and Mir Butcha. Seriously speaking, it is to be regretted that the opportunity was taken to cast a shade of reproach on our generals and troops, who have endured hardships and danger in repressing brigandage and teaching the predatory savages, for they are little better, the dangers attendant on their habits of cowardly plunder as a first step to raising them from the condition of caterans to civilised cultivators or traders.

HOME SERVICE CLUB.—Temporary accommodation has been provided for members of the Home Service Club in the Club House, 16, St. James's-place, S.W., which is now open for their reception, and where they will find every comfort and convenience until an eligible permanent club house is secured.

"ON PRESERVATION OF HEALTH IN INDIA," a Lecture addressed to the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, by Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., May 17, 1880. Demy 8vo. 1s. London: Kerby and Endean, 190, Oxford-street, and by Thacker and Co., Calcutta and Bombay.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, May 15.)

WILLIAMS, Mr. H. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, in Assam, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, in the room of Mr. H. F. Matthews, transferred to Bengal.

HEATH, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, in Assam, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, in the room of Mr. H. C. Williams, promoted.

STEVENSON, Mr. G., C.S., to be assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade, in Assam, in the room of Mr. Godfrey, transferred to Bengal.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. D., C.S., to be assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, in the room of Mr. A. Heath, promoted.

TROTTER, Capt. W. F., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, in Assam, to be substantive pro tempore assistant commissioner, 1st grade, vice Major T. B. Mitchell, promoted in Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

DRIBERG, Mr. J. J. S., extra assistant commissioner, 1st grade, is to be substantive pro tempore assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, vice Capt. Trotter.

BATTEN, Mr. H. G., supernumerary assistant commissioner in British Burma, to be assistant commissioner, 4th grade, vice Mr. W. G. Jackson, transferred to the North West Provinces.

GREY, Lieut. W. F. H., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Jackson.

GRIESBACH, Mr. C. L., assistant of the 3rd grade in the Geological Survey of India, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

BADEN-POWELL—The services of Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.S., conservator of forests in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

MALLEN, Surg. Major T. F., M.D., agency surgeon, Ulwar, to the charge of the current duties of the office of political agent, Ulwar, vice Major Law, on privilege leave.

LASSALLE, Major J. H. C. G., officiating political agent, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as political agent, 3rd class.

HARRISON, Mr. H., adjutant of H.H. the Gaekwar's Okhamandel Battalion, to be superintendent of H.H. the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, vice Capt. Macbay, reverted to military duty.

MACBAY—The services of Capt. W. G. W. Macbay, superintendent of H.H. the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department at his own request.

GRANT, Mr. T. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Bhopal State Railway Survey to the Southern Section, Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Appointments, subject to any changes that may hereafter be necessary in the reorganisation of her Majesty's Indian Marine:—

PLACE, Mr. F., accountant, Kidderpore Dockyard, on probation, to be accountant, Bombay Dockyard, vice Beyts, retired.

ROSS, Mr. G. G., to be accountant, Kidderpore Dockyard, on approbation, vice Place.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. H. Reynolds, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, for eight months from the 1st May; M. E. A. Leach, assistant superintendent, 3rd grade, on medical certificate for six months, from the 6th May; Major J. Homfray, G.L.I., boundary settlement officer in Bundelkhand, three months privilege leave; Mr. H. Luckstedt, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), on private affairs for six months.

MEDICAL.

JAMESON, Brigade Surgeon J. L., A.M.D., to officiate, with temporary rank, as deputy surgeon general, Allahabad circle, vice Deputy Surgeon General J. Gibbons, C.B., proceeding on furlough.

MILITARY.

KEER, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from May 8.

THORNHILL, Lieut. H. B., 1st Battalion 5th Foot, officiating wing officer, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of N.I., is admitted to the B.S.C., from March 21.

THACKERAY—Punjab Frontier Force, No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery—Lieut. F. R. Thackeray, R.A., is confirmed in the appointment of third subaltern, vice Lieut. A. C. Bailward, resigned.

BROWNLOW—1st Punjab Infantry—Lieut. C. B. Brownlow, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, vice Capt. H. F. Showers, deceased.

ALLEN—2nd Punjab Infantry—Lieut. B. M. Allen, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Capt. J. D. M. Lewes, resigned.

CARLETON—Deolee Irregular Force Infantry—Lieut. G. D. Carleton, 2nd Battalion 17th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

ADYE—Hyderabad Contingent 5th Infantry—Lieut. A. Adye, wing officer, to be adjutant, vice Capt. A. C. Le Quesne, promoted.

HARRISON—Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt. J. H. Harrison to be commandant, vice Capt. F. N. Wright, resigned.

COOKE—YOUNG—WATSON—LASSALLE—Officers placed on the Indian gradation list, as specified, in consequence of the retirement from the service of Gen. W. B. Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, on the 15th Feb.,

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1880:—Major Gen. C. Cooke, M.S.C., is placed on the list of lieut. generals; Col. F. Young, M.S.C., is placed on the list of major generals; Major J. W. Watson, B.S.C., is placed on the list of lieut. colonels; Capt. (now Major) J. H. C. G. Lassalle, B.I., in succession to Gen. W. B. Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, retired.

FORBES, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from April 3.

HUDLESTON, Major R. H., S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service from March 21.

HILLS, Major Gen. J., C.B., V.C., R.A., to command the 3rd Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force (late "the Ghazni Field Force.")

WATSON, Col. (Brigadier Gen.) J., C.B., V.C., Bo.S.C., to hold the local and temporary rank of major general during such time as he may continue in command of the Kuram Field Force, from March 22.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Major A. T. Davis, G.L.I., wing officer, 5th Regiment N.L.I., medical certificate, for two years; Major E. R. Ives, G.L.I., medical certificate, for one year; Major C. C. Cautley, G.L.C., military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, medical certificate, for one year; Capt. C. S. Morrison, G.L.I., squadron commander, 14th Bengal Lancers, medical certificate, for one year; Capt. R. C. Nicholetts, S.C., district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Punjab, private affairs, for two years; Lieut. H. H. R. Heath, S.C., squadron officer and adjutant (11th Prince of Wales Own) Bengal Lancers, medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. F. R. B. Knox, S.C., squadron officer and adjutant, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, medical certificate, for one year; Surg. C. H. Beatson, 7th Regiment N.I., medical certificate, for one year; Surg. E. Levinge, 11th Regiment M.N.I., private affairs, for 182 days; Lieut. C. I. A. H. Davidson, R.A., to England, for five months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. Col. E. R. C. Wilcox, S.C. (doing general duty at Cawnpore), to Simla, from June 1 to August 31, on private affairs.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, May 8.)

DODD, Lieut. S. A., 48th Regt., to be instructor of musketry, vice Fair, promoted March 15.

FISHER, Lieut. Col. G. B., B.I., whose three years' tenure of command of Fort Shabkadar expired on April 15, to retain his appointment for another year.

TINKER, Lieut. E., No. 13th Battery 9th Brigade, to proceed from Agra to Ferozepore, for duty with No. 9 Battery 11th Brigade R.A.

COUSINS, Quartermaster S., 88th Foot, to proceed to England to take up the quartermastership of the Roscommon Militia at Boyle.

Orders confirmed:—

MOORSOM—ROSS—Bareilly Brigade O., May 1—Lieut. Col. C. J. Moorsom, 30th Foot, to assume command of the station of Bareilly, during the absence on inspection duty of the brigadier general commanding the district. Major R. H. Ross, 2·2nd Foot, to perform the duties of station staff officer, during the absence on inspection duty of Lieut. Col. G. B. Wolseley, officiating deputy assistant adjutant general of the district.

JENKINS—33rd Foot, O., April 20, appointing Lieut. V. Jenkins to officiate as adjutant during the absence on general leave of Lieut. A. E. R. Curran.

SHAW—73rd Foot, O., April 17, appointing 2nd Lieut. J. Shaw to officiate as interpreter to the regiment during the absence on leave of Lieut. F. A. Blyth.

CLUTTERBUCK—HOGGE—OZZARD—14th N.I. R.O., April 20, making the following officiating appointments, from the 12th January, consequent on the return to regimental duty of Captain T. St. Q. Clutterbuck:—Captain T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, G.L.I., to officiate as wing commander, vice Major J. Cook, on field service; Lieut. J. W. Hogge, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. C. J. Jamieson, on furlough; Lieut. H. H. Ozzard, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Hogge, officiating adjutant.

JAMESON—SCOTT—29th N.I. R.O., 9th April, appointing Lieut. W. H. Jameson, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. H. P. Picot; Lahor Division O., April 24, appointing Captain W. W. H. Scott, brigade major, to the charge of the depots of the 4th and 5th Bengal Cavalry and 19th Bengal Lancers, from April 1.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, May* 12.)

TAYLOR, Mr. W. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, is promoted to 1st grade of sub-executive service, from Jan. 1.

FARQUHARSON, Mr. W., to be an honorary magistrate in Beerbhoom.

GALBRAITH, Mr. W. M., to act as an assistant superintendent of police.

SPRING, the Rev. H. C., junior chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, to be chaplain of St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore.

O'CONNOR, the Rev. H. K., to be junior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and chaplain to the General Hospital, vice the Rev. H. C. Spring.

FURLOUGHS.—Surgeon Major W. J. Palmer, M.D., an extension of leave for nine months on private affairs; Mr. H. W. W. Ellis, deputy shipping master, Calcutta, for twelve months in extension of that granted on the 13th ult.; the Rev. A. G. A. Robarts, chaplain of Cuttack, special leave on private affairs for six months; Mr. H. V. H. Robarts, assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Poonee, for three months, from 4th inst.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

FERNANDEZ—HOOPER—DOBBS—Messrs. E. E. Fernandez, E. D. M. Hooper, and E. Dobbs, assistant conservators of forests, 2nd grade, in these provinces, are promoted to the 1st grade.

HANKIN, Mr., inspector, Balaghat, to act as inspector of railway police at Harda, vice Officiating Inspector Mr. C. Gordon appointed to officiate as assistant district superintendent.

HORNBY, Mr. J., extra assistant commissioner, Nagpur, has been in charge of the Nagpur Treasury from May 7.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May* 15.)

M'LEAN, Mr. J. J., assistant commissioner, Jhansi, to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Jhansi, as a temporary measure.

SYKES, Lieut. T. G., to be captain, No. 2 (Cadet) Company, Lucknow Volunteer Rifles, vice captain J. W. H. Stobart.

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., joint magistrate, Meerut, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Meerut, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H. Fisher.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. P., commissioner, Benares Division, to officiate as member of the Board of Revenue of the N.W. Provinces during the absence on leave of Mr. A. O. Hume.

HANNAGAN, Mr. J. S., registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh, to be a subordinate judge of the 3rd grade, but to continue to act as registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh.

HOWELL, Mr. M. S., officiating district and session judge, 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that appointment.

HUDSON, Mr. W. H., joint magistrate, 1st grade, to be a district and session judge, 3rd grade.

KNOX, Mr. G. E., officiating district and session judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as district and session judge, 3rd grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. J. Leeds.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. J. D., district superintendent of police, 1st grade, and officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as district and session judge, 3rd grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. H. Hudson, and to be posted to the Bijnor-Budaun Sessions Division.

CADELL, Mr. A., settlement officer, 1st grade, to be a magistrate and collector of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. M. S. Howell, but to continue to act as a settlement officer, 1st grade.

CHURCH, Mr. W. T., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be a joint magistrate of the 1st grade, vice Mr. W. H. Hudson.

FINLAY, Mr. H. B., assistant magistrate and collector, to be a joint magistrate of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. W. T. Church.

CEARNS, Mr. J. E., extra assistant commissioner, Sultanpur, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

HEWETT, Mr. J. P., assistant magistrate, Agra, to be a justice of the peace for the N.W.P. and Oudh.

BATHE, Dr. H. H., E.I.R., Tundla, to be a special magistrate, and to be invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.

JACKSON, Mr. W. G., assistant magistrate and collector, from Mirzapore to Fatehpur.

CEARNS, Mr. J. E., extra assistant commissioner, Sultanpur, is invested with the powers of a deputy collector.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. A. Howe, officiating magistrate and collector, Etawah, in India for seven months, from April 16; Mr. H. B. Punnett, assistant magistrate and collector, Bijnor, six months' furlough on medical certificate out of India; Mr. H. M. Chase, district and session judge, 2nd grade, Saharanpur, to Europe for eighteen months; the Rev. A. L. Mitchell, chaplain of Fatehgarh, to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months, from May 1; Surg. Major E. B. Gardner, civil surgeon, Shajehanpur, three months' privilege leave from May 10.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette.*)

WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. C. F. Bingham, officiating deputy conservator of forests, three months' privilege leave; Mr. J. H. Gilbert, principal of the Rangoon High School, eighteen months' leave to Europe, on medical certificate.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, May 15.)

CAMPBELL, Mr. A. C., deputy commissioner, Goalpara, received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Goalpara, on the 5th inst., from Mr. A. Anley, proceeding on furlough.

GOAD, Mr. J. B., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Lakhimpur to the Naga Hills.

PORTEOUS, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, Kamrup, to be a magistrate of the first class.

O'BRIEN, Surg. J., M.D., 44th Regt. N.I., having returned from the Naga Expedition, resumes charge of the civil medical duties of Shillong on the 3rd inst.

PEEVOR, Surg. G. H., having returned from the Naga Expeditionary Force, to receive over, as a temporary measure, the civil medical duties of Gauhati, vice Surg. E. G. Russell, proceeding on medical certificate.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 18.)

BARLOW—BENSON—Mr. R. W. Barlow, judicial commissioner of the Nilgiris, delivered over charge of the office to Mr. R. S. Benson, acting assistant judicial commissioner, on the 7th inst.

STANBROUGH, Mr. A. W. C., probationary assistant, to act as deputy

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conserva or of forests, 4th class, during the employment of Mr. H. L. Wooldridge on other duty.

WILSON—HAMNETT—Mr. W. Wilson, collector and district magistrate of Coimbatore, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. F. H. Hamnett, the assistant collector, on the 6th inst.

NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., acting collector and district magistrate of Coimbatore, assumed charge of the district from Mr. F. H. Hamnett, the assistant collector, on the 7th inst.

MEDICAL.

CHURCHILL, Surgeon Major, C. F., M.B., A.M.D., from, on arrival from England, to general duty, Centre and Northern Districts.

COOK—M'LEOD—Surgeon H. D. Cook assumed charge as acting superintendent of the Central Gaol at Vellore from Major W. S. M'Leod on the 8th April.

ELCUM—REPORTER—Surgeon D. Elcum assumed charge of the District Gaol at Chittoor from Surgeon M. E. Reporter on the 8th April.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. W. D. Ainslie, assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam, two years' leave on medical certificate.

MILITARY.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, May 12.)

JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. G. C., wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander and second in command, 1st Hyderabad Contingent, vice Major A. C. Havelock, officiating as commandant.

LANE, Lieut. Col. H. P. L., Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be a first-class commissary of ordnance, vice Major R. C. Smith, deceased.

GOING—The services of Veterinary Surgeon F. W. Going are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, on relief from his officiating appointment at the Remount Depot, Hosur.

BAGOT—ENGLISH—Appointments on his Grace, the Governor's Personal Staff:—Lieut. A. H. L. Bagot, her Majesty's 2nd Battalion, 13th Foot, extra aide de camp, to be aide de camp, vice Lieut. A. J. English; Lieut. A. J. English, 14th (King's) Hussars, to be aide de camp, vice Lieut. Bagot, who reverted to his appointment as extra aide de camp from March 13.

Promotions in the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles:—

COWDELL—MERCER—Lieut. A. S. Cowdell to be captain, and 2nd Lieut. J. C. Mercer to be lieutenant, vice Hamlin, resigned.

HUNT, Lieut. Col. W. S., examiner of commissariat, clothing, and stud accounts, to officiate as commandant of the Madras Volunteer Guards during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut. Col. T. Ross Church.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. L. J. Torrie, S.C., medical certificate out of India for eleven months and twenty-seven days; Lieut. K. M. Foss, S.C., wing officer 10th Regiment N.I., to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for one year; Surgeon Major T. Kingston, A.M.D., from March 28 to June 27 for the recovery of his health.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, May 5.)

Orders confirmed:—

CLARKE—April 27, by the officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Major T. Clarke, R.A., to command the R.A., Nagpore Force, from the 1st inst., vice Lieut. Col. (Col.) D. J. M'Gregor, R.A., proceeded on sick leave to England.

PORTER—May 1, by the commandant 24th Regiment N.I., Lieut. H. E. Porter, wing officer, will perform the duties of adjutant from May 1, vice Captain F. B. Anderson, relieved.

HAWKINS, Capt. G. W., from the Seconded List, has been posted to No. 2 Battery 8th Brigade R.A., vice Capt. Morgan, transferred to the R.A. district staff at Woolwich.

MACNEIL, Major J. G. R. Douglas, I.G.L., wing officer 36th Regt., N.I., is appointed by the Commander in Chief in India an attaché Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department.

GORE, Capt. C. W., 76th Foot, to retain his appointment as aide de camp to Major General Knox-Gore, commanding British Burma Division, until Sept. 1.

KERRICH, Lieut. G. S., 43rd Foot, is appointed officiating squadron officer 1st Regt. L.C., and a probationer for the M.S.C. He will be attached to the 14th Hussars for instruction.

SHAW, Lieut. G. J., S.C., from officiating wing officer, 34th Regiment N.I., to wing officer and quartermaster, 34th Regiment N.I.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 20.)

LOCH—GOODFELLOW—Brig. Gen. F. A. E. Loch, C.B., and Major G. R. Goodfellow respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Resident at Aden on the 4th inst.

GOODFELLOW—HUNTER—Major G. R. Goodfellow and Capt. F. M. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant Political Resident at Aden on the 4th inst.

ASTON—CANDY—Messrs. H. F. Aston and E. T. Candy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, on the 5th ult.

FERGUSON—HIGHT—Messrs. J. D. Ferguson and A. E. Hight respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the executive engineer for irrigation, Nasik, on May 4.

SMITH, Major F. J., R.E., executive engineer for irrigation, Satara, to act as superintending engineer for irrigation and under secretary to Government P.W.D., irrigation, during the absence of Mr. J. H. E. Hart, M.I.C.E., on privilege leave.

WHITING, Mr. J. E., M.A., M.I.C.E., to act as executive engineer for irrigation, Satara, during the absence of Major F. J. Smith, R.E., on other duty.

SIVEWRIGHT, Mr. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, reported his departure for England on the 8th inst.

BHIKAJI—COGHLAN—Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhikaji delivered over and Mr. R. N. Coghlan received charge of the office of the assistant collector of salt revenue in charge headquarters office, Bombay, on the 12th inst.

PEDDER—COTGRAVE—Major D. C. Pedder and Mr. J. M. Cotgrave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector of salt revenue in charge northern frontier on the 13th inst.

WALSH—AINSWORTH—Messrs. W. Walsh and G. Ainsworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy superintendent, preventive service, on the 14th inst.

YOUNGHUSBAND—KEYSER—Mr. A. D. Younghusband delivered over and Mr. A. Keyser received charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate and agent to H.E. the Governor of Surat on the 10th inst.

MUIR—WILTSHIRE—Messrs. J. F. Muir and C. Wiltshire respectively delivered over and received charge of the first assistant collector's office, Dharwar, on May 8.

HEARN—CLEVELAND—Messrs. R. V. Hearn and H. Cleveland respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of solicitor to Government and public prosecutor, Bombay, on May 14.

BHIKAJI, Mr. Narayen, to act as third class assistant collector of salt revenue.

GIBBS, Mr. J., C.S.I., has been permitted to resign her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from March 8.

DALLAS, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, is transferred to the Kathiawar State Railways.

COOKE—WHITE—Mr. H. R. Cooke delivered over and Mr. J. G. White received charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate, Broach, on April 21.

COOKE—WHITE—Mr. H. R. Cooke delivered over and Mr. J. G. White received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate, first class, Broach, on April 22.

MEDICAL.

COLSON, Surg. E., to be civil surgeon at Aden.

MILITARY.

PALIN, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) C. T., S.C. (commandant 11th N.I.) to officiate on the Brigade Staff, with the temporary rank of brigadier general whilst so employed, in succesession to Brig. Gen. Wood, appointed to the command of a brigade of the Reserve Division, Kandahar Field Force.

HORE, Capt. W. S., G.N., wing officer and adjutant, 20th N.I., to officiate as brigade major, in succession to Brevet Major Burnett, appointed assistant adjutant general, 1st Division, Kandahar Field Force.

JAMES, Major C. F., S.C., officiating wing commander, 2nd N.I., to officiate as brigade major, in succession to Major Stock, appointed brigade major, Reserve Division, Kandahar Field Force.

LOCKIE, Capt. F. W. V., S.C. (wing officer, 8th N.I., and staff officer, transport train), to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general, in succession to Major Cunningham, appointed assistant adjutant general, Reserve Division, Kandahar Field Force.

To be major from May 13:—

WOOLRIDGE, Capt. (Brevet Major) De L. R. F., S.C.

ERSKINE, Capt. C. M., S.C., to be major from May 12.

BROWNE, Lieut. A. H., R.A., acting third class commissary of ordnance, is confirmed in that grade from the date of his original appointment, dated March 6.

WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. Col. M. W., S.C., commissary general, to act as secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments during the absence on leave of Col. J. A. M. Macdonald.

PHELPS, Lieut. Col. A., officiating deputy commissary general, to act as commissary general during the absence on leave of Col. F. P. Mignon.

CHELTAM, Mr. C. H., is permitted to resign his commission as a second lieutenant in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. T. A. Cooke, 17th Lancers, to remain in England from July 3 to Jan. 2, on urgent private affairs in extension of the leave granted; Major W. B. Rice, R.A., from April 3 to July 3 in England on private affairs; Surg. S. A. Faulkner., I.M.D., to Europe on medical certificate; Lieut. H. H. H. Aspinall, adjutant, 16th Regt. M.N.I., to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. A. L. M'Nair, S.C., 2nd squadron commander, 1st Sind Horse, to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate; Major H. Daniell, district superintendent of police, Puna, to Europe for fifteen months on medical certificate; Col. J. A. M. M'Donald, Bo. S.C., secretary to Government Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, May 14.)

Promotions and postings of R.A. officers:—

CALDECOTT—LODGE—Capt. F. J. Caldecott, on the Seconded List, Bombay Ordnance Department, promoted major thereon; Capt. F. Lodge, on the Seconded List, promoted major and posted to 8-11th Brigade, vice Walker, placed upon the Seconded List.

Orders confirmed:—

BISHOP—PHAYRE—2-11th Foot—Detachment O., Feb. 6, appointing Lieut. W. H. Bishop, acting quartermaster and paymaster; and 2nd

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Lieut. A. Phayre, acting adjutant to the 1-2nd Battalion, proceeding to Karachi.

SMITH—3rd Sind Horse—R.O., April 23, making the following appointment consequent on Capt. Gordon, 2nd in command, having rejoined :—Lieut. E. D. N. Smith, squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.

FRENCH—11th N.I.—R.O., May 4, appointing Major H. French, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, from March 23, vice Major Fulton, proceeded on medical certificate.

The following notification appeared in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary* at Simla on the 10th :—"A vacancy having occurred in the office of an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Hon. Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. James Gibbs, C.S.I., late of the Bombay Civil Service, to be ordinary member of council of the Governor General of India. Mr. Gibbs assumed charge of his office this day under the usual salute."

THE COMMAND AT CABUL (Headquarters, Simla, May 13).—In continuation of G.O.C.C., dated March 13, page 144, it is notified that Lieut. General Sir D. Stewart, K.C.B., having arrived at Cabul, has, as senior officer, assumed command of the troops there and on the line of communication. 2. With the sanction of Government the whole force under the command of Sir D. Stewart will be called the "Northern Afghanistan Field Force," and will consist of :—1. The 1st and 2nd Divisions of what has been heretofore known as the "Cabul Field Force," which will become the 1st and 2nd Divisions respectively of the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, and remain under the immediate command of Lieut. General Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C. 2. The Ghazni Field Force, which will become the 3rd Division of the Northern Afghanistan Field Force. 3. The Khyber Line Force, which will keep its present name; and 4. Should the forces touch, the Kuram Force, which will retain its present designation.

BOMBAY TROOPS ON SERVICE AND IN RESERVE.—The following return has been corrected up to the 15th ult. :—*The Kandahar Force*—E-B R.H.A., Kandahar; C-2 R.A., Kandahar, 4 guns; Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 2 guns. 14-9 R.A., Quetta. 5-11 R.A., Kandahar. Puna Horse, Kandahar H-Q.; Chaman, 41 Sabres; Gatai, 10 Sabres; Abdul Rahimon, 31 Sabres; Kushdil-Khan-ka-Killa, 1 Squad; Dubrai, 10 Sabres; Melkarez, 10 Sabres; Mundi Hissar, 31 Sabres. 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry, Thull, 3 Troops. 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, Kandahar H-Q.; Durgai, 28 Sabres; Zindigiab, 22 Sabres; Gwal, 1 Squad; Hurnai, 1 Troop; Chappar, 12 Sabres; Daloojal, 20 Sabres. 1st Sind Horse, Thull Chotiali, 1 Troop; Nari Gorge, 89 Sabres. 2nd Sind Horse, Quetta H-Q.; Thull Chotiali, 1 Squad; Hurnai, 1½ Troop. 3rd Sind Horse, Kandahar H-Q.; Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 1 Squad. No. 2 Mountain Battery, Thull Chotiali, 2 Guns; Chaman, 2 Guns; Chinna, 2 Guns. Sappers and Miners, Kandahar, 2 Cos.; Hurnai, 2 Cos.; Chappar, 1 Co. 2-7th Foot, Kandahar; Quetta, *en route* to join Draft, 123 men. 66th Foot, Kandahar H-Q. and 6 Cos.; Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 2 Cos. 1st Regiment Native Infantry, Kandahar. 4th Regiment Native Infantry *(a)*, Quetta H-Q. and 4 Cos.; Detachments in Bolan, 178 B; March for Khela, 139 B. 5th Regt. N.I. *(b)*, Thull Chotiali, H.-Q. and 6 Cos.; Durgai, 1 Co.; Hurna, 1 Co. 9th Regt. N.I., Nari Gorge, 1 Co. 10th Regt. N.I. *(c)*, Quetta, H-Q. and 4 Cos.; Amadoon and Kuch, 4 Cos. 16th Regt. N.I. *(d)*, Gwal, H-Q. and 3 Cos.; Chappar, 2 Cos.; Amadoon and Kuch, 3 Cos.; Kassim-Khan-ka-Killa, 1 Co.; 19th Regt. N.I., Kandahar, H-Q.; Mundi Hissar, 40 B.; Abdool Rahmon, 40 B. 23rd Regt. N.L.I., Thull Chotialia, H-Q. and 4 Cos.; Daloojal, 1 Co.; Zindigiab, 1 Co.; Spintagai, 2 Cos. 27th Regt. N.I., Hurnai, H-Q. and 2 Cos.; Sibi, 3 Cos.; Durgai, 3 Cos. 28th Regt. N.I. *(e)*, Chaman, H-Q. and 3 Cos.; Kushdil-Khan-ka-Killa, 3 Cos.; Gulistan Karez, 1 Co.; Killa Abdulla, 2 Cos. 29th Regt. N.I., Kandahar. 30th Regt. N.I., Khelat-i-Ghilzai, H-Q.; Dubrai, 52 B.; Gatai 46 B.; Melkarez, 55 B. *The Bombay Reserve*—D-B. R.H.A., Karachi; F-2 R.A., Hyderabad; 5-8 R.A., Mountain Battery, Puna; 1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad, 2 troops on service; 2nd Light Cavalry, Jacobabad, 3 troops at Thull; 1st Madras L.C. *(f)*, Jacobabad; 2-11th Foot, Bombay, Hyderabad; 2-15th Foot, Karachi; 3rd Regt. N.I., Karachi; 9th Regt. N.I., Karachi, 1 Co. on service, 3 Cos. Jacobabad; 24th Regt. N.I., Hyderabad. (*a*) With 1 Co. 26th N.I. attached; (*b*) with 1 Co 3rd N.I. attached; (*c*) with 1 Co. 7th N.I. attached; (*d*) with 1 Co. 13th N.I., attached; (*e*) with 1 Co. 20th N.I. attached; (*f*) with 1 Squadron 2nd Madras Cavalry attached.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—JUNE 8.

7th Hussars—Staff Sergeant Major R. Odlum, from the Cavalry Depot, to be riding master, vice J. Boswell, retired on half pay.

14th Foot—Lieut. E. E. S. Schuyler to be adjutant, vice Lieut. C. S. Gordon, promoted.

17th Foot—Second Lieut. F. S. St. Quentin has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

20th Foot—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. Davis retires on half pay; Major S. H. N. Johnstone retires on a pension with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel.

22nd Foot—Lieut. W. H. Allen has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

34th Foot—Capt. J. H. E. Hinde, from the 28th Foot, to be captain, vice T. A. H. Lowe, who exchanges.

48th Foot—Second Lieut. D. S. Lewis has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. W. Hinxman, having completed five years' service as a regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on half pay; Lieut. C. Hope to be captain, vice A. H. Bircham, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces.

100th Foot—Second Lieut. A. N. Carr has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General B. J. Taylor, colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment, placed upon the Retired List, on April 29 :—Major J. J. S. O'Neill, 20th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain the Hon. H. Legge, 9th Lancers, to be major.

The following further promotions to take place consequent on the retirement, dated May 1, of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery, notified in the *Gazette* of April 30 :—Major General J. W. Domville, Major General H. P. Goodenough, Major General C. W. Younghusband, C.B., Major General A. Thompson, Major General E. H. Fisher, Major General J. R. Gibbon, C.B.

To be Majors—Dated May 1 :—Captain E. Kerrich, 9th Foot; Captain W. Gordon, 73rd Foot.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. H. Sweetenham, S.C., Lieut. Col. F. E. A. Chamier, S.C., Lieut. H. H. R. Heath, S.C., Capt. M. W. Rogers, R.E., Major C. G. Cautley, Cav., Lieut. Col. W. R. Tucker, R.E., Lieut. C. P. Egerton, Inf., Lieut. W. K. Downes, 18th Foot, probationer for Staff Corps, Deputy Surgeon General J. Gibbons, C.B., A.M.D., Capt. H. W. Clarke, R.E., Capt. R. Warburton, S.C., Surgeon C. H. Beatson, Surgeon Major P. F. Bellew, M.D., Surgeon E. G. Russell, Capt. J. A. Armstrong, R.E, Capt. J. C. Ross, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. N. Lockyer, R.A., Col. A. C. Lilly, S.C., Col. T. L. Scott, S.C., Lieut. K. M. Foss, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Brigadier General F. A. E. Lock, C.B., S.C., Lieut. Col. G. S. Hawthorn, S.C., Col. L. D'A. Dunsterville, S.C., Col. J. Bonus, R.E., Major G. G. H. Fulton, S.C., Lieut. A. Wapshare, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. C. Benett (C v.), C. E. Mendham (Uncov.), L. Neill (Cov.), J. G. Cordery (Cov.), A. W. Mackie (Cov.), W. S. Wells (Cov.), W. Waterfield (Cov.), J. H. Gilbert (Uncov.), R. Siverwright (Uncov.), W. O. Clark (Uncov.). H. Gillon (Uncov.), G. L. Smith (Uncov.), J. W. B. Duthy (Uncov.), A. R. Ward (Uncov.), T. H. S. Biddulph (Uncov.), H. Joll (Uncov.), Sami Ullah Khan (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—J. Thompson (Cov.), J. G. Horsfall (Cov.), A. W. Peet (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. Woodburn (Cov.), E. S. Byrne (Uncov.), G. Druitt (Cov.), F. A. H. Elliott (Cov.), W. Wordsworth (Uncov.), A. H. Durant (Uncov.)

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. L. Playfair, Major A. Walker, R.A.

Madras Estab.—Major R. S. Roberts, S.C., Lieut. Col. E. F. H. Armstrong, S.C., Capt. C. H. P. Christie, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. A. Prideaux, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Apjohn (Uncov.), F. R. Hogg (Cov.), J. Posford (Cov.), R. S. Dodsworth (Uncov.)

Madras Estab.—J. D. Grant (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. E. Money, S.C., four months, Surgeon E. L. Robinson, six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. H. A. Justice, S.C., three months, Capt. J. H. Newill, S.C., three months, instead of two months originally granted, Major H. T. Harris, S.C., six months, Col. B. F. Heysham, S.C., three months, Major A. Farrer, Cav., four months, Surgeon Major W. H. Harris, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. B. H. Mathew, R.E., one month, Lieut. Col. H. W. Harris, S.C., six months, Lieut. C. J. Dickson, S.C., four months, Col. H. B. Mathew, R.E., one week.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. T. Hobart (Cov.), four months, medical certificate, A. R. Shaw, Uncov.), four months' furlough, J. Elston (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate.

Madras Estab.—C. S. B. Cumming (Cov.), three months, medical certificate.

Bombay Estab.—W. J. Holland (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate, J. Jardine (Cov.), two months furlough.

The Secretary of State for India has approved the nomination of the undermentioned officers of the corps of Royal Marines for the Indian Staff Corps. They will be required to embark for India within one month from May 28 :—Lieuts. L. M. M. Hall, J. B. Woon. John B. R. Butler, and Harland F. L. Farrant, R.M.A.; Lieuts. C. H. Hayes, E. T. Paul, W. W. Taylor, C. V. W. Williamson, E. V. Goldsmid, C. H. Powell, and H. C. Powell, R.M.L.I. Lieuts. H. C. Powell and E. V. Goldsmid embarked in the *Himalaya* for passage to Bombay on the 25th ult.

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HOME NEWS.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—A deputation from the Society of Friends waited upon the Marquis of Hartington at the India-office, on Friday, to press upon him the desirability of abolishing the opium trade with China. The deputation was introduced by Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., who said that since the first Chinese war the policy of England, dictated by the financial necessities of India, had been to force opium upon the Chinese whether they would or not. Referring to the treaty of Chefoo, he complained that the article in it by which the traffic would have been done away with had not been ratified by the English Government. The Marquis of Salisbury had explained that the article had not been ratified because it would have reversed the policy of England towards China in relation to the trade. Several members of the deputation having spoken, and a memorial having been presented, Lord Hartington said he would lay before the Government the views expressed in the memorial and by the gentlemen who had spoken. At the same time, it was not possible for him to enter fully into the views of the Government on the question. He had not been in his office very long, and, as they would readily understand, his time had been occupied with the consideration of some very important and pressing matters. When the matter came before the House of Commons it would be his duty to give some expression of his views and this he did not wish to anticipate. The Government would be ready to give fair consideration to the arguments which had been brought before him, but he must guard himself from any expression of opinion that would in the slightest degree commit him to a surrender of the important branch of revenue derived by India from the sale of opium. No doubt considerations of morality could not be discarded, but at the same time he thought it was very necessary that they should look at the matter, not merely from the point of view of morality as they felt it in England, but from the point of view from which it was looked at in India. The sacrifice which the deputation asked for was one which India, and not this country, was asked to make. No one, he imagined, would propose that if this tariff were stopped this country should be asked to make up to India the great loss of revenue which would ensue. They must look at the matter, therefore, from an Indian point of view. He did not mean to say that India should discard the question of morality, but all the circumstances must be weighed in the balance before a conclusion was come to. The importation of opium was prohibited at the time of the Chinese wars, but nevertheless it was introduced into the country in an illicit manner; and, if they adopted prohibitive measures, the question was whether they would not be involved in similar difficulties to those which led to these wars. The Government had the article of the Chefoo Convention referred to still under their consideration. All he could do at present was to ask the Government of India to favour him with their opinion on the question of the Convention. He was aware of the importance of this question and the strong feeling it excited in this country; but injurious consequences might result to the enormous population of India through a sudden reduction of the revenue. His hearers must not be surprised if the Government could not be guided by considerations upon which they would mould their conduct if they had only themselves to consider. The deputation then retired.

OBITUARY.—The late Commander John Bruce, of the Coastguard, who was recently drowned on the Northumbrian coast while attempting to cross to Holy Island in a punt, entered the navy on July 15, 1852. In 1871 he received his commander's commission, and in 1874 was appointed to her Majesty's ship *Fly*. In her he was present at Santander during the Carlist disturbances, and afterwards was ordered to China, when the *Fly* was the first gunboat on the spot during the outbreak at Perak. By taking possession of the forks of the river at Darien Sabatan he saved the Residency and prevented the retreat of the troops, for which he was thanked by Sir William Jervois on the quarter-deck of his ship. He was afterwards present at the capture of Passah Saleh, and subsequently was employed in blockading the north side of the Perak River. He received the approval of the Admiralty and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his services during the expedition. On Dec. 8 last he was appointed inspecting commander of the Berwick Division of the Coastguard, and was engaged in a tour of inspection at the time of his death. He had the Baltic medal, the Crimean and Turkish medal with Sebastopol clasp, and the China medal.—General Philip Kearney M'Gregor Skinner, C.B., whose death happened at the close of last week at his residence in Cheltenham, in the 75th year of his age, was the youngest son of the late Capt. Cortland M'Gregor Skinner, of the 70th Regiment of Foot, by his marriage with Isabella, daughter of the late Capt. John Macartney, R.N. He was born in the year 1805, and entered the Hon. East India Company's service at an early age. He served in command of a detachment of the Puna Auxiliary Horse with the field force in the Mahic Kanta and Edur districts in the winter of 1835-36, and also on the staff with the Bombay column in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the siege of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, and the pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army, for which he received the medal with two clasps and a brevet majority. He became general in 1877.—*Times*.

THE STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS.—The annual meeting of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Polynesians, &c., was held on Wednesday afternoon, May 26, in the large hall of the institution at Limehouse. There was a very fair attendance; and, after the reading of the report by the acting hon. secretary, J. H. Fergusson, Esq., interesting addresses were delivered by Sir Wm. Ross Robinson, the Rev. Messrs. Bardsley and Billing, H. Morris, Esq., and by the chairman, Col. Yule, C.B., &c. It was stated in the report that during the year 1879 there had been 540 natives of the East admitted into the home, making, with thirty remaining at the beginning of the year, a total of 570 inmates. Of these about eighty had been destitute cases, about forty had been sent from continental ports, and thirty-two were shipwrecked mariners. Nearly the whole of these had had employment found for them (chiefly as seamen) or been otherwise provided for, leaving thirty-three in the home at the beginning of this year. £2,414 had been deposited by 124 individuals, taken care of, and returned to the depositors on their leaving the home. The total receipts of the year had been £2,959 (including a loan of £300, and about £890 from inmates for board and lodging), and the total expenditure £2,847, leaving not enough in hand to meet outstanding liabilities.

INDIA AND THE AFGHAN WAR EXPENSES.—The Bombay branch of the East India Association have just presented to the House of Commons, through Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., a petition praying that the cost of the Afghan war shall not be imposed upon the Indian people. The signataries urge that such imposition is unconstitutional; that it overrides the terms and drift of the statute of 1858, corroborated as the letter of that statute is by the expressed declaration of British statesmen of the period on both sides of the Houses; that the infliction of the heavy charges of this trans-frontier war on India will check the industrial progress of the Empire and tend to deepen the poverty of its people; also that the precedent threatened to be created, of impressing her Majesty's forces in India, in furtherance of diplomatic or other political policy arising out of party exigencies in England or the complication of European politics must prove disastrous, if not ruinous, to the interests of her Majesty's Empire in India. The petitioners, therefore, pray that as this foreign war was not undertaken for the purpose of "preventing or repelling actual invasion of her Majesty's Indian possessions" (as provided by the Act of 1858), the House of Commons will adopt such steps as may ensure that an exact account shall be taken of all costs of the operations in Afghanistan since November 21, 1878, as was done in the cases of the Abyssinian campaign and the Malta expedition, and that such costs be charged to the British Treasury, and not in any way imposed on the revenues, people, or resources of India.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—The five Indian troopships are being rapidly pushed forward at Portsmouth for the ensuing trooping season. But while it has been determined to do nothing more than is absolutely necessary to the *Malabar*, *Euphrates*, and *Jumna*, the other two—the *Serapis* and *Crocodile*—are undergoing so thorough a repair as to practically amount to a reconstruction of the entire ships. About 500 artificers are employed upon each, as well as a large relay of labourers who enter after the rest have left the ships for the purpose of scraping the iron and in other ways preparing for the next day's work. Overtime is also being worked on board to the extent of three-eighths of a day per day, and every effort is being made to complete the refits by the end of September. The cost will inevitably be very great, as, after thirteen years of constant service, new decks and machinery are required, and a large number of small repairs are urgently called for. The new engines, which are by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, of Deptford, will cost £32,000 each, exclusive of the boilers, which are being repaired by the factory department of the dockyard; while upon each of the hulls the repairs and alterations will amount to £20,000. There is also another charge of between £7,000 and £8,000 for shipwright work connected with the engines.—*Times*.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—Among the prize winners in the faculty of medicine for the session 1879-80 were the following winter session students:—Entrance exhibitions (tenable for two years), £10—Conrad Pereira of Karachi. Liston Clinical Medal—D. E. Anderson of Mauritius. Anatomy—Certificate, G. H. Fink of Calcutta. Chemistry—Certificates, P. Mukerji of Dacca and J. H. E. Brock of Madras. Medicine, Professor Sydney Ringer, M.D.—Gold medal, A. Atmaram of Bombay. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy—Gold medal, J. H. E. Brock of Madras. Practical Class—Certificate, J. R. Adie of Benares. Clinical Medicine, Professor Wilson Fox, M.D., F.R.S.—Fellowes medal, Gold, A. Atmaram of Bombay. Junior Class—Certificate, E. Laurent of Mauritius.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The Seventh Triennial Handel Festival, which will be celebrated at the Crystal Palace on June 21, 23, and 25, with the public rehearsal on the 18th, promises to be as successful as the Festivals which have previously taken place. The directors of the Crystal Palace and the committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society are working most heartily and cordially together, and it is their earnest endeavour to do all in their power to obtain success. Sir Michael Costa, who has never been absent from a Handel Festival, will conduct; and never has a stronger, never has a more varied list of solo artists been brought together than for the coming Festival, as the following list will show:—Madame Adelina Patti and Madame Albani, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mrs. Osgood, Mrs

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Suter and Miss Anna Williams, Madame Trebelli and Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby and Mr. Barton M'Guckin, Mr. J. Maas and Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Santley and Mr. F. King, Mr. Bridson and Signor Foli. There is every reason to hope that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will honour the Festival with their presence. Most of the leading musical composers of Germany, France, and Belgium, and the lords lieutenant of counties have been invited. The Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and most of the mayors of England have accepted invitations to the Festival.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Thursday, the case of Belchambers *v.* Aushootosh Dhur was decided. This was an appeal from a decree of a Divisional Bench of the High Court of Calcutta of the 25th of April, 1878, reversing that of the subordinate judge of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, in the Bengal Presidency. Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Graham, Q.C., was for the respondent. The litigation was as to the ownership of 8,050 begahs of waste soonderbun or low-lying lands at the mouth of the river Hooghly, and it turned upon an intricate question of boundary, and particularly as to the true position of a water-course, called Kankria Donia, which separated the property of the respondent from that in which the appellant was interested as the executor of the late proprietor, Mr. Lewis Tiery, who was an official in the service of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. But, besides the issues of fact, there arose a point whether or not the land in question was included in a previous decision of the Judicial Committee in November, 1873, and, if so, whether the respondent's claim to it was not therefore barred. The local tribunal decided against the respondent, but the High Court, consisting of Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Justice M'Donell, reversed that judgment. Hence the present appeal. Their lordships, at the close of the arguments, reversed the decree of the High Court and allowed the appeal, with costs.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for the Rs.35,00,000 of India Council drafts resulted in the whole amount being allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 8 1/16d. per rupee. Applicants at that price will get about 50 per cent., against 13 per cent. last week, when the minimum was 1s. 8d. On Wednesday next tenders will be received for a similar sum. The result of the allotment caused the silver market to assume a much firmer tone, and the price of bars was immediately advanced to 52 5-16d., or 1/16d. higher.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting was held on Friday last, at the offices, 122, Leadenhall-street; Mr. W. F. De Salis, the chairman, presiding.—The report was taken as read.—The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that as this was the half-yearly meeting no accounts were presented, their consideration being reserved for the annual meeting in December. The directors, however, gladly availed themselves of the present opportunity of putting the shareholders in possession of the latest information regarding the position of their affairs. They would note from the report that the mail service under the new contract had commenced on Feb. 1, and it was gratifying to be able to add that it had been performed with accustomed punctuality, to the satisfaction of the Post-office authorities and the public. When they last met their new ships—the *Ravenna, Rohilla, and Rosetta*—were reported as building. Two of them had been completed, and the third, the *Rosetta*, had been launched, and would be finished at an early date. These three ships were all of the same type and size, viz., 3,500 tons, with 700 horse power, and endowed with high postal speed as well as large carrying capacity. They would be valuable additions to their fleet, more particularly owing to the loss of the *Hindostan* and the *Travancore*, and notwithstanding that their resources had been somewhat taxed by these losses their communications had not been interrupted for one single hour. In addition to the ships which he had already named, it had been found necessary to order the construction of three more new vessels, one of which, the *Brindisi*, was being built by Messrs. Doxford and Co., of Sunderland, and would be a large carrying useful ship of 3,600 tons and 560 horse power. The other two vessels had been placed in the hands of Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, who had given the lowest tenders, and would possess the high speed of nearly eighteen statute miles per hour, and would be the largest yet built by the company. Hitherto it had been the custom to devote the after part of the deck to the accommodation of first-class passengers, but in the present instance accommodation would be afforded for them in the middle of the vessel, and thereby the tendency to discomfort and sea sickness would be materially diminished. The new Governor General of India had paid the company the compliment of selecting their steam line for his transit to India, and his Excellency had highly praised the service and the arrangements which had been made for his accommodation. He regretted that they were not able to pay a larger dividend; of late there had been a depression in the shipping interest, but the prospects for the coming half-year were more favourable. There was no probability of any further decline in Eastern freights, and the receipts on their Australian line would increase under the influence of the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition and the arrangements which they had made for facilitating traffic with that colony. The success which had attended the import of refrigerated meat by the steamship *Strathleven* promised to call a new trade into existence with Australia, and when the results of meat refrigeration were somewhat further tested they would not be slow to fit their direct ships with accommodation for that trade. There was another favourable feature in the coming half-year, and that was that the combination of the Australian collieries, under which coal had been maintained at a high price, had been thoroughly broken up, and in consequence coal in Australia had been reduced nearly one-third in price, with every prospect of a further reduction. This would effect a considerable saving in the working expenses, and altogether the prospects of the coming half-year appeared better than those of the past, and should admit of the payment of a better dividend. The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report which recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.—Mr. E. Thornton, C.B., seconded the motion, and after a discussion, in which Captain Nelson, Mr. Ward, and others took part, the report was unanimously adopted. The proceedings were brought to a close by the passing of the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The report of the directors for the half-year ended Dec. 31 states that the gross receipts for that period were £299,030, as compared with £293,738 for the corresponding period of 1878; the expenses of working and maintenance amounted to £203,374, as against £226,099; and the net revenue was £95,636, as compared with £67,639. The receipts for the year from coaching were £117,832; from goods and materials, £166,977; and from telegraph and sundries, £14,221. The number of train miles run was 1,028,505. The agent and manager reported that the receipts from passenger traffic (exclusive of troops and police) were £96,507, a decrease of £1,773, equal to 1·8 per cent., and the number of passengers carried was 1,797,039, an increase of 485,963, equal to 37 per cent. This increase was owing to the recent introduction of the two pice third class fare. The diminution in the passenger receipts was owing to the reductions in first and second class traffic. The total expenditure on capital account to Dec. 31 had been £10,137,925, and there was a credit balance of £532,477. The estimated further expenditure was £229,350.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—The annual report of the directors states that the length of line open for traffic had been increased to 634 miles by the opening, in July last, of the five miles, between Chidambaram and the Coleroon River, effecting unbroken connection between the northern and southern portion of the company's system, and by the opening last December of the branch (seventeen miles) from Villupuram to the Gingee River, where it joined the line of the Pondicherry Railway Company. The opening of the Pondicherry Railway, from the River Gingee to the town of Pondicherry, seven and a-half miles long, was effected simultaneously with that of the branch last mentioned. The whole of the company's railway was now of one uniform metre, or 3ft. 3 3/8in. gauge. The gross traffic receipts for the year amounted to £322,198, and the expenditure to £220,303, or 68·37 per cent., leaving as net profit £101,895, representing a return of £2 12s. per cent. per annum on the total capital expenditure at Dec. 31 of £3,920,479. But for the exceptional item of £20,818 written off for depreciation of a portion of the broad-gauge carriage and wagon stock, the earnings for the twelve months would have been equal to £3 2s. 6d. per cent. The average rate of interest paid on the total capital of the company raised was £4 14s. 6d. per cent., the rate which would have to be earned before surplus profits were divided. The loss on exchange—a new charge—amounted during the year to £8,332. The passenger fares remained at 1d., 3/8d., and 1/4d. per mile for the three classes. The number of passengers carried in the year was 5,107,667, against 5,030,071 in the previous year. The increase in the coaching receipts amounted to £9,289. Excluding stores carried free for revenue, about 455,000 tons of goods were carried in 1879, being an increase of 70,000 tons over the previous year, the increase in the receipts being £7,963. The balance to the credit of capital account was £396,675. The estimated further expenditure was £402,821, to meet which there were capital and other powers amounting to £984,098.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly report states that the gross receipts were £231,571, or a decrease, as compared with the six months to December, 1878, of £19,227; and the net earnings £93,692, or a decrease of £9,940. The net profit of the half-year was equal to £1 3s. 1d. per cent. on the interest-bearing capital of the company, making, with the net profit of the previous half of the year, a return of £4 5s. 7d. per cent. for the whole year 1879, which compares with £4 3s. 2d. per cent. for 1878, and with £5 2s. 1d. per cent. for 1877. During the half-year under notice progress was, at the close of the rains, resumed with the works of the new bridge over the Nerbudda River, and has since steadily continued. At the date of the last report received by the directors, all the twenty-six piers, each of two columns, were in various stages of progress, and twelve plans of superstructure erected. The total expenditure incurred and charged to capital up to the end of 1879 on account of the bridge amounted to £202,448, of which £151,000 was contributed by revenue from surplus net earnings over the guarantee. The contribution towards its cost to be made from the fire insurance fund—viz., £25,000, has been realised and paid over to capital within the current year.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In reply to Mr. O'Donnell, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said that there was no reason to believe that there were any financial irregularities on the receipt side of the Indian Budget. Page 85 of the papers recently presented to Parliament regarding the estimates for the war in Afghanistan contains a table showing that the revenue for the year ended on March 31 last was now believed to be less by about £82,000 than estimated in February. The increase of opium revenue in 1879-80, above the Budget estimate, was taken at £1,900,000, but was believed to have been about £1,800,000, of which perhaps about £300,000 might be attributed to the sale of an unusual number of chests of opium in Calcutta. The policy of the Government had been for several years to accumulate a reserve which should enable them to depend on a regular stock for sale, irrespective of the fluctuations in the crop. At the beginning of the year 1879 it was determined to sell 60,000 chests during the calendar year, but it was announced that, from January 1, only 4,700 chests a month, or 56,400 in the year, would be sold, and that no alteration of the monthly amount sold would be made without a twelvemonth's notice. The sales in the official year 1879-80 were 59,100 chests, or 2,700 above the amount now fixed. This slight reduction of the stock in hand, which, on Jan. 1, was 81,583 chests, would not cause any loss of revenue in succeeding years.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

In answer to Sir G. Balfour, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the proceedings of the Legislative Council of India of March 2, 1880, including the addresses of the several members on the general and military expenditure, would be laid upon the table of the House if the hon. and gallant gentleman would move for them. There would be no objection to follow the same course in regard to the instruction from the India-office ordering the charges for frontier railways to be charged under "Army."

THE OPIUM DUTY.

Mr. PEASE called attention to the revenue of India derived from the cultivation of the poppy and the traffic in opium, and to their bearing on the relations between this country and China. The British Government, he argued, while asking for admission into China of all our exports on the "most favoured nation" terms, should not insist upon terms facilitating the introduction of opium against the desire of the Chinese Government. He urged also on the Government to take steps for gradually withdrawing from the traffic and for making Indian finance independent of the revenue.

Mr. M. STEWART made some remarks on the aspects of the opium traffic in Burma, and, condemning it both on commercial and moral grounds, urged a gradual discontinuance of the monopoly.

Sir G. CAMPBELL, while admitting all the objections to the traffic, asserted, amid many expressions of dissent, that if the Chinese were to be poisoned by opium he would rather it was for the benefit of the Indian than the Chinese revenue. To prohibit the cultivation in India would undoubtedly lead to its increase in other countries; and, while he deprecated the direct connection of the Government with it, any change must be gradual.

Mr. Alderman FOWLER explained the difference between spirits and opium, and charged the English with having introduced the taste for the latter in China. He might quote the opinion of Sir William Muir, who had said that the country should cease to cultivate and manufacture opium. We were trustees for the people of India, who were unrepresented in that House. The Indian revenue in times of peace was derived mainly from three sources, none of which to his mind were altogether satisfactory—namely, from the land, which yielded a high revenue; from salt, which was one of the necessities of life; and from opium. This opium revenue was the most objectionable of all.

Sir CHARLES DILKE denied that we had refused to ratify the Cheefoo Convention. There had been delay, for which Lord Salisbury had truly stated that the disputed article would prevent the importation of opium. The negotiations on this point were still going on. Conferences were being held at Pekin every week. The Government had full information of what had passed, but not up to the latest date. The proposals which had passed between the Chinese Government and Sir T. Wade had almost been agreed upon. But further intelligence would reach the Government by the French mail which left Shanghai on May 19, and on its arrival they would learn the terms of the compromise agreement. The House would see that it was unlikely that there would be a refusal to ratify the opium clause of the Chefoo Convention on the part of the Chinese Government. As to the fresh proposal made by Sir T. Wade, he could not say what would be the conclusions of the Government until they had come under the consideration of the Secretary of State for India.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, while not professing to have mastered all the details of this complicated question, intimated his intention not to say anything on this occasion which would endanger or diminish so important a branch of Indian revenue. As to the ground of morality—"cheap morality," he styled it—on which the question had been argued, he protested against it being decided on any but Indian considerations, and insisted that before the revenue was surrendered the Indian Government was bound to consider whether it ought not first to remove taxes which weighed oppressively on the Indian people. As to prohibiting exportation, when it had been tried it had stimulated illicit traffic and had resulted in the demoralisation of all concerned, and until it could be shown that opium was more injurious than spirits it could not be contended that the Indian Government were called on absolutely to prohibit the cultivation. If export were prohibited it did not follow that the consumption of opium in China would diminish, because a large proportion was grown in China, to say nothing of Persia and other countries. The monopoly of cultivation, he believed, was necessary to prevent abuses, and to abolish it would not accomplish the object in view.

Dr. CAMERON strongly condemned the low moral tone of this reply, and in order to give the House an opportunity of expressing its opinion on it he moved the adjournment of the debate, at the same time arguing earnestly against the opium traffic.

Mr. E. STANHOPE could not think that any advantage could possibly be gained by the adjournment. As he understood the mover and those who supported him in this debate, their object was to press on the Secretary for India this subject as requiring his care and attention during the next year. The noble lord might have sheltered himself with simply saying that he would give the subject that attention; but, instead of doing so, he told the House that after three or four weeks' experience he could not say that he was prepared to give up altogether, or take steps little by little to abandon, the opium revenue. It involved no less than seven or eight millions sterling. It was a source of revenue which was not felt by the people of India, and if they abandoned it they must either be prepared to impose other taxes on the people of India or, which would, perhaps, be more just, require the people of England to assume that charge. But perhaps he was addressing those who were prepared to take up the *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum* principle, and who said the opium traffic was demoralising and must be abolished. But if they were to consider that point, should they not also consider the question of alcohol in this country. What must be the effect of abolishing the cultivation of the poppy in India? The Chinese would continue to grow it. Its cultivation would be increased in Persia. If they adopted that extreme step, which would deprive the people of India of that important branch of revenue, they would not be abolishing the traffic. This was a subject which had to be referred to India and China, and required much consideration. He thought the noble lord had been well advised not to abandon that source of income or pledge himself to take any step towards its abandonment. He had told them he would look into the subject with the utmost care and that he would enter upon the question without prejudice. It therefore seemed to him that the central object put forward by the hon. mover had been gained; the noble lord had undertaken to look into the matter in the course of next year, and therefore he did not think anything would be gained by the adjournment of this debate.

Mr. FAWCETT, on the other side, defended the Indian Secretary, and challenged his critics to suggest some mode of supplying the deficiency which would be caused by the abandonment of the opium revenue.—Mr. PEASE having expressed his disappointment, Mr. GLADSTONE, who remarked that this was not the first time this session he had noticed a tendency to allow feeling to run away with reason, referred at length to the history of the traffic and the Chinese wars, with a view of showing that public opinion had never been decisively pronounced against the policy of former Governments. He himself adhered to all he had ever said against the traffic, and Lord Hartington's speech, he pointed out, merely amounted to a refusal to give promises which at present he could not possibly see his way to carrying out.—Sir J. M'KENNA having made some observations, the motion for adjournment was withdrawn, and the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PETITIONS.

Petitions against the appointments of Lord Ripon and Lord Kenmare to the offices of Governor General of India and Lord Chamberlain were presented by the Earl of Onslow, from the inhabitants of Ripley; by Lord Oranmore and Browne, from the mayor, justices of the peace, and others of Leominster; also from inhabitants of Wickhambrook, Broadmayne, Droitwitch, Westbury-on-Trym, Chelsea, Wimbledon, Bethesda, Barnet and others, Great and Little Marton, Highcliffe, Willington, Stonehouse, Lynmouth, Poringland, West Knighton, Kingston-on-Thames, and Penmaenmawr; also from Algernon A. P. Coote, M.A., R. Towers, Stamford Felce, W. Handcock, and others; and by the Earl of Bradford, from the principal and members of the Old Hall School, Wellington, Salop.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Replying to Mr. Pugh, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said he was not aware that there was any uncertainty with respect to the figures of the last Indian Budget save in so far as related to the expenses of the Afghan war.

AFGHANISTAN.

Replying to several members, Lord HARTINGTON read the following memorandum to the House:—"Instructions as full as the

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case admitted of have been sent to Lord Ripon. I wish that it were possible to lay this despatch upon the table. I am fully sensible of the forbearance of the House in not pressing for complete information upon the state of affairs in Afghanistan and the measures which the Government propose to take, and I am most anxious to give the House all possible information at the earliest date. But the instructions necessarily relate in great part to negotiations of a very difficult and delicate character, which have now been or will shortly be entrusted to Lord Ripon. Information as to what is said here reaches Afghanistan with extraordinary rapidity, and the jealous and suspicious character of the Afghan chiefs renders it very necessary that no premature or incomplete disclosure of the intentions and proposals of the Government should be made which might tend to embarrass Lord Ripon in the exercise of the discretion which must necessarily be left to him. But I may state that the objects of the Government are mainly two. The first is to bring the actual military operations to a close. The House will have seen with a regret which is fully shared by her Majesty's Government that from time to time expeditions are still undertaken from headquarters with the object of reducing to submission or of punishing tribes who have assumed a hostile attitude or have attacked or threatened our communications. So long as our troops remain in the country their supplies and communications must be secured, and whatever measures may be necessary for this purpose must be taken. But it will be Lord Ripon's first object to restrict the area and scope of these operations as much as possible, and to avoid any further collisions with tribes beyond the limits of the positions which we occupy. The next object will be to leave behind us, when the main body of the troops retires, as we hope it may in the autumn, something like a prospect of a settled government. It is to this object that the negotiations to which I have referred and the instructions to Lord Ripon principally relate, and matters have not yet sufficiently advanced to enable me to give to the House any detailed information. With regard to this future settlement, the House is aware that the late Government and Lord Lytton considered that the separation of Kandahar from Afghanistan and the establishment of an independent Government there under British protection was a settled and desirable policy. I have said on a previous occasion that engagements which have been entered into and to which the honour of the country is pledged must be respected; and I am not at present prepared to say that any other arrangement is now possible, even if it were found to be desirable. But the Government certainly does not view with favour or look upon as advantageous any arrangement which would make the permanent occupation of Kandahar by a large British force a necessity. Lord Ripon will examine the question from this point of view. He will form his own judgment as to what is honourably binding on us and politically expedient, but he will not approach the question with any preconceived opinion in favour of a policy which would require a permanent extension of our military liabilities. The same observations apply to the positions on the frontier occupied under the Treaty of Gandamak. The Government are not satisfied that they add anything to the strength of the frontier; they appear to involve a very considerable addition to the frontier force, which we should regret. Lord Ripon will obtain the best military advice at his disposal on the military question, and on this advice he will act independently. He will consider the question of their retention or abandonment on its merits, political and military, and will not be influenced by the mere fact of their having been acquired and occupied under the Treaty of Gandamak, which must be considered to have ceased to exist."

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

GREY—May 26, at Cowley-grove, Uxbridge, the wife of Major L. J. H. Grey, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

BAKER—May 28, at Penrose, Belvedere-road, Upper Norwood, the wife of R. H. Baker, Bombay, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKETT—MALLANDAINE—June 2, at Folkestone, Stamford H. Blackett, to Helen Louisa, daughter of the late Col. John Mallandaine, Madras Army.

RANDELL—KINLOCH—CURRIE—KINLOCH—June 9, at St. Matthias Church, Torquay, John Charles Randell, to Mary Faith, daughter of Charles Walter Kinloch, late of the Bengal Civil Service; also, at the same time and place, Thomas Currie, lieutenant 64th Regt., son of Major Currie, late 67th and 75th Regts., to Blanche Helen Graham, daughter of Charles Walter Kinloch, late of Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

DAVIDSON—April 14, James Davidson, son of James Davidson, late of the Bengal Civil Service, drowned, by falling overboard from the steamship *Addinga*, between Adelaide and Melbourne.

FAITHFULL—June 5, at Winchester, Catherine, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Richard C. Faithfull, Bengal Army, aged 84.

FLETCHER—May 31, at Upper Norwood, Joseph John Fletcher, captain 29th Madras Native Infantry, aged 39.

HIME—June 7, Henrietta Annie Hime, wife of Robert Douglas Hime, Bengal Civil Service.

MYLIUS—May 31, at Elindon Rectory, Warwickshire, Sarah Mylius, widow of Capt. Alfred Mylius, Ceylon Rifles, aged 70.

STEPHEN—June 4, at Westbury-on-Trym, Esther, widow of the late Capt. W. G. Stephen, of the Bengal Engineers, and daughter of the late Rev. T. T. Thomason, chaplain, H.E.I.C.S., Calcutta, aged 80.

SWETENHAM—June 6, at Hereford-road, Bayswater, Henry Harvey Swetenham, captain 21st Punjab Infantry, and son of the late Major Edmund Swetenham, R.E., aged 32.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—May 11, at Godhra, Panch Mahals, the wife of W. Allen, Esq., C.S., a son.

BEAUMONT—May 8, at Karachi, the wife of T. L. F. Beaumont, a son.

BURN—May 19, at Aurungabad, the wife of Surgeon Major G. A. Burn, 4th Cavalry H.C., a daughter.

BURTON—May 7, at Murree, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon J. Burton, R.H.A., a son.

DANIELL—May 9, at Hissar, the wife of H. J. Daniell, C.E., a daughter.

EDWARDS—May 9, at Motiharee, Chumparun, the wife of A. O'R. Edwards, a daughter.

GRAY—May 9, at Assam, the wife of Edward Gray, Esq., M.B., a son.

HASTINGS—May 10, at Barrackpore, Bengal, the wife of Lieut. Warren Hastings, 36th B.N.I., a son.

LAURIE—May 9, at Simla, the wife of Edward Laurie, surgeon Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery, Lahore Medical School, a daughter.

LAWRIE—May 11, at Chupra, the wife of F. C. Lawrie, a son.

MACKENZIE—May 17, at Ahmedabad, the wife of T. D. Mackenzie, Esq., C.S., a son.

MURRAY—May 15, at Tirhoot, Mrs. F. Murray, a son.

PARR—April 27, at Panhala, Kolapur, the wife of Col. William Chase Parr, B.S.C., a son.

RIACH—May 11, at Calcutta, the wife of William Riach, a daughter.

ROOKE—May 5, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Mr. H. W. Rooke, barrister at law, a daughter.

ROSE—April 29, at Behar, the wife of Robert J. Rose, a son.

RODDY—May 3, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Roddy, V.C., a son.

SCOULOUDI—May 12, at Calcutta, the wife of P. Scouloudi, a daughter.

SHEEN—May 5, at Allahabad, Mrs. Austin G. Sheen, a daughter.

SIMEON—April 26, at Hardoi, the wife of Lionel B. Simeon, assistant engineer, P.W.D., a daughter.

SINKINSON—April 22, at Simla, the wife of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Bengal Civil Service, a son.

SMART—May 8, at Darjiling, the wife of Mr. A. W. Smart, a son.

STREET—May 9, at Marine House, Bombay, the wife of Commander H. A. Street, R.N., commanding Indian troopship *Tenasserim*, a son.

SUART—April 30, at Sirdarpore, the wife of Lieut Suart R.H.A., a daughter.

THOMSON—April 29, at Veysurpaudy, the wife of Mr. J. M. M. Thomson, a son.

VENNING—June 4, at Opalgalla, Ceylon, the wife of Alfred R. Venning, a son.

VYSE—April 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut. Clarles F. Vyse, adjutant 41st (Gwalior) Regiment Bengal Infantry, a son.

UNGER—May 6, the wife of Mr. A. Unger, permanent way inspector, Punjab Northern State Railway, Gujranwalla station, a son.

WAKEFIELD—May 14, at Cuddalore, the wife of Mr. Albert J. Wakefield, traffic department S.I. Railway, a son.

WARDEN—April 21, the wife of the Warden of S. Thomas College, Ceylon, a son.

WATTS—April 29, at Nowrung, Bannu District, the wife of Capt. J. B. Watts, 5th Punjab Cavalry, a son.

WYATT—April 27, at Trichinopoly, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Wyatt, missionary, S.P.G., a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUNBAR—DAWSON—May 1, at the Pro-Cathedral, Rangoon, British Burma, John M. Dunbar, to Wilhelmina Isabella, daughter of G. E. L. Dawson, of Rangoon.

JANNI—NATHAN—May 19, at the residence of the bride's sister, 165, Malabar Hill, Joseph Janni, of Trieste, to Anna, third daughter of the late A. Nathan.

SMALLEY—BRADSHAW—May 11, at Madras, Major Fred. Smalley, 19th M.N.I., to Eleanor, daughter of James Bradshaw, Madras.

DEATHS.

DUVAL—May 12, at Calcutta, Walter Henry Douglas Duval, of Southwark, Surrey, aged 58.

KEALCH—May 13, at Madras, Emily, the beloved wife of Thomas W. Kealch, aged 48.

MADDOCK—May 16, at Dalhousie, Annie Josephine, wife of Mr. H. R. M. Maddock, aged 24.

RAVENSHAW—May 23, in India, drowned while trying to save the life of another, Edward Vincent Ravenshaw, aged 26.

ROGERS—May 10, at Rajputana, Sergeant Thomas Stockwell Rogers, Bengal Sappers and Miners, aged 38.

SHORTT—April 30, at Ootacamund, Helena, wife of R. D. Shortt, Madras Police, aged 35.

STEVENSON—April 25, at Quettah, South Afghanistan, Major Roderick Stevenson, second in command, Puna Horse.

STULPNAGEL—April 28, at Lahore, Bessie Mara, the wife of Dr. C. R. Stülpnagel.

TEMASFIELD—April 27, at Rayapooram, Madras, aged 77 years and 4 months, Joanna, relict of the late Mr. John Temasfield.

WOOD—May 2, at Chuppri, near Thull, Lieut. Oswald Bell Wood, Bengal Police, aged 26.

YOUNG—April 21, at Sealkote, Robert, son of Regimental Sergeant Major Young, 9th Lancers, aged 3 years.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 31. Deucalion (s), Shanghai; Egbert, Natal; August Friedrich, Singapore; Romania, Moulmein.—June 1. Drenthe (s) and Coulnakyle, Java.—2. Australia (s), Calcutta; Ingo, Samarang; Macedonia (s), Bombay.—3. Glenrath (s), Bombay; Glamorganshire, Java; Star of the South, Singapore; Scottish Bard, Calcutta; Branksome Hall (s), Bombay.—4. City of Lahore (s) and Cashmere (s), Calcutta; Donaldson and Nubian, Capetown, &c.; Neva, Barbadoes.—6. Chittagong, Hong Kong; Prince Regent (s), Calcutta; City of York, Rangoon; Mary (s), Taganrog; Fiasco (s), Akyab.—7. Sierra Morena, Rangoon; Avondale (s), Bombay.—9. Mongolia (s) and Edwin (s), Bombay; Cairo Babyon, Hong Kong; Maria P., Rangoon; Alice D. Cooper and City of Calcutta, Calcutta; County of Kent, Rangoon; Appendix, Bangkok; Cassiope, Rangoon; Conqueror, Singapore; Nicholson, Hong Kong.—10. Stelvio (s), Herat, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—May 11. Commilla (s), Rangoon; Arabia (s), Singapore.—12. Busheer (s), Rangoon.—13. Sudhana (s), Bombay; Eldorado (s), London; Salazie, Bombay.—14. Whitburn, port not mentioned; Flying Venus, Mauritius; Hebe, port not mentioned.—15. Devonshire (s), Jeddah.—16. Maharani (s), Moulmein.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

June 4.—Legislator (s), Liverpool.—5. John Davis, Newport; Deveron, London; Mysore and Ellane, New York; St. Maur, Liverpool.—8. Viceroy (s), Jeddah.

BOMBAY.—May 14. Chanda (s), Calcutta; Moel-Eillan, Liverpool.—15. Coconada (s), Bussorah; Antelope, Liverpool; Nelson (s), Port Said; Victoria, Boston; Charlotte Crown, London; Adria (s), Hong Kong; Thessalia (s), Liverpool; Calypso, Trieste; Naples (s), Liverpool.—16. Lawrence Delap, Liverpool; Sidonia (s), Glasgow.—17. Fernwood (s), Karachi; Wingate (s), Cardiff; Mary L. Stone, New York.—18. India (s), Genoa; Hudson (s), Newport; Mirzapore (s), Southampton; Umballa (s), Karachi; Escuriel (s), Cardiff.—19. Mangerton (s), Karachi; Cicero (s), Newport.—20. Kashgar (s), Shanghai; Dewa Gungadhur, Mauritius.—21. Arrow (s), Jamnuggur; Plantain (s), Liverpool; Mennythorpe (s), Cardiff.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

June 4.—Rydall (s) and St. Elmo (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—May 14. Meinam (s), Galle.—15. Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Sir John Lawrence, Coconada.—16. Khandalla (s), Bombay; Indus (s), Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 31. Crummock Water, Singapore; Berbice, Mauritius; Inventor (s), J. L. Skolfield, Newark, Artist, Sir Henry Lawrence, Simla, and Corolla, Calcutta.—June 1. Pongolia (s), Natal; Esmeralda and Antonia, Java; Royal Alice and Strathearn, Calcutta; Dunalistair, Bombay; Ivonne et Marie, Java; Irion, Hong Kong; Harrington, Manilla; Euphrates, Calcutta; Auriga, Galle; Lennox Castle, Fausto, Nicolino, and Capella, Singapore.—2. Pekin (s), Bombay; Inch Green, Point de Galle.—2. Millwall and City of Lahore, Calcutta.—3. Bargany, Calcutta; Courland (s), Algoa Bay; Durban (s), Capetown, &c.; Blackwall, Galle; Inchclutha (s), Aden.—4. Lord Nelson, Bombay; Himalaya (s), Bermuda; Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta.—6. Clan Fraser (s), Karachi.—7. Glengyle (s), Singapore; Titania, Hong Kong; Media, Bombay.—9. Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Bombay; Prince Amalia, Batavia; Wordhorn, Brindisi; Astoria, Rangoon; Lucite, Calcutta.—10. Dr. Peter, Hong Kong; Priam (s), Penang; Pythomene, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—May 11. Africa (s).—13. Satara (s).—14. P. G. Carvill.—15. Kiwa (s) and Enterprise (s).—16. Medina (s), Commilla (s), Shahzada (s), Sussex, Eaton Hall, and Montrose.

BOMBAY.—May 15. Hutton (s), Havre; Burmah (s), Karachi; James Aiken, Liverpool; Mongolia (s), Southampton, &c.; Alexandria (s), Marseilles and Genoa; Sam Weller (s), Marseilles.—16. Ophir, Mauritius.—17. Chilka (s), Tuticorin.—18. Coconada (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Nelson (s), Hull.—19. County of Haddington, Akyab; Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf; E. Gabrielle, Mauritius; City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool; Scindia (s), Calcutta.—20. Arcadia (s), Liverpool; Vorwaerts (s), Trieste, &c.; Culna (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—21. Siam (s), Australia, &c.

MADRAS.—May 14. Meinam (s), Calcutta.—15. Chindwara (s), Bombay.—17. Khandalla (s), Calcutta; Sir John Lawrence (s), Negapatam; Duke of Argyll (s) and Indus (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Mirzapore*, May 18.—From Southampton: Lady Fergusson and infant, Miss E. Fergusson, Lieut. Fergusson, Capt. M. S. Bell, Second Lieuts. F. H. Smith, Hon. W. Eden, H. James, and R. M'Farlane, Lieuts. E. B. Anderson and N. J. Noble, Col. G. H. Fraser, Major and Mrs. Horsford, Mr. W. Vivian, Col. M'Gillivray, Mr. W. Ogilvie, Mr. R. Frendel, Conductor J. Graham, Mrs. Graham, and Mr. J. T. Day. From Venice: Mrs. Manson and Mr. and Mrs. Scott and infant. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Miller and infant, Dr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. A. F. Dennis, Mr. C. Tweedie, and Mr. J. W. Cherry. From Aden: Sergeant and Mrs. Walker and child and six natives.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Pera*, June 8.—From Bombay: Mr. H. G. Hart, Mr. W. Lonsdale, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Syud Mohumed and friend, Col. Boddam, Mr. G. H. Cooke, Mr. O. C. Mullick, Mrs. Phelps, Mr. Crawford, Mr. E. A. Hobson, Mr. C. T. Meili, and Capt. Campbell. From Alexandria: Mr. A. Bippert, Madame Jolli, Madame Balcom, Mr. G. and Mr. R. Tilche.

AT VENICE.—Per *Pera*, June 11.—From Bombay: Mr. H. Berry, Mr. T. Dyer, Mr. Macdonald, Capt. Beadnell, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. W. C. Barton, Mr. Tanuruddin, Dr. Pratt, and Mr. Pomeroy. From Alexandria: Mr. Chini, Mr. Hilldmaid, Mr. Lowienstein, Madame de Lex and maid, Mr. N. Amorling, Mr. Dambrudun, and Miss Floyer.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Deccan*, May 26.—For Shanghai: Mrs. Riach and child. For Hong Kong: Mr. Deacon, Lieut. Newington, and Lieut. Lin Yung Sing. For Singapore: Miss Silver and Mr. B. Pollock. For Madras: Brigadier General Steward and Mrs. Bradshaw and child. For Malta: Mrs. Sparks, Mr. Magnay, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, and Mr. Campbell. For Gibraltar: Capt. Hon. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Artesani, Mr. Outram, Sister Anais, and Miss Carrigan.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, June 4.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and child, Miss Leonard, and Mr. H. W. Winterbotham. From Brindisi: Col. Hastings Fraser, Rev. J. D. Sewell, Mr. Finlay, Major Carnac, Mr. Nickells, and Mr. Higgins. For Aden from Brindisi: Mr. Rameckers, Mr. Becker, and Mr. Demesne. For Alexandria from Brindisi: Mr. Heilgers.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, May 15.—For Brindisi: Mr. J. H. E. Hart, Mr. O. C. Mullick, Mr. E. S. Gubbay, Mr. W. Lonsdale, Mr. L. Crawford, Mr. G. H. Cooke, Col. Boddam, Mrs. Phelps, a gentleman, Mr. F. C. Berry, Bengal C.S., and Capt. J. R. Campbell.—For Gibraltar: Mr. I. V. C. D'Andrade, Don José de Naranho, wife, and three children, Mr. H. J. de Minezes, Mr. G. M. Baretto, Mr. J. de Souza e Britto, Miss C. D. Souza e Britto, and Major General Mansell. For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. R. Morris, Mr. Fahiruddin, Mr. and Mrs. Spens, three Misses Spens, Master Spens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell Davies, Mr. Barton, Dr. H. J. Pratt, two Mahomedan gentlemen, Capt. Beadnell, Mr. J. Dyer, Mr. Josbua, and Mr. J. Macdonald. For Southampton: Mr. J. Clifton, Mrs. Francis and son, Miss Francis, a lady and a gentleman, Lieut. H. A. Cartwright, 68th Regt., Lieut. G. F. A. Norton, R.A., Mr. J. Bourke, Mr. Cursetjee Nowrosjee, Capt. G. W. M. Hall, Lieut. Col. E. Tanner, 8th Regt., Mr. C. Peters, Mr. G. Edmonds, Mrs. Cambell and two infants, and two Misses Gill. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on May 15:—For Southampton: Capt. Mansell Pleydell and Mr. Haworth. For Brindisi: Mr. J. A. Shepherd, Mr. W. H. Comyn, and Mr. W. J. Brewer.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Vega*, May 8.—For London: Mrs. Adams, Capt. J. J. Browne, R.N.R., Mrs. Bedford and child, Mr. H. Dawson, Mr. Arthur Ede, Mr. Arthur King, Mr. Large, Mr. T. B. Middleton, Miss Musson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Punnett, Rev. A. G. A. and Mrs. Roberts and child, Mr. C. Courtenay Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Reid and child. For Colombo: Mr. J. Robertson.

CASUALTIES.

Mairi Bhan, M'Intyre, from Calcutta, arrived in the river, reports that on midnight on May 12, in lat. 38 N., long. 28 W., without any warning, she was struck by what appeared to be a sort of whirlwind, which blew with fearful fury from W.S.W., carrying away crossjack-yard and two topsail yards while going dead before it. Mainsail was blown clean out of gear, maintopsail split, and fore and main topgallant sails blown to shreds. After continuing about ten minutes, the wind began travelling right round the compass, and when it got to N.N.W. blew a terrific gale. The gale gradually veered to N.W. and then to northward, blowing out with great fury when it reached there; vessel then was in lat. 38 N., long. 18.34 W. During the gale lost fore lowertopsail and foresail. Lowest glass on May 15, 29.28; wind at the time N.N.W.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

British Commerce, for Calcutta, April 5, 3 N., 26 W.; Coulnakyle, from Java, March 27, 32 S., 31 E.; Bay of Cadiz, from Rangoon, April 26, off Bull Point; Palestine, for Singapore, March 15, 8 S., 28 W.; Lizzie H., New York to Anjer, April 4, 32 N., 36 W.; The Douglas, for Singapore, May 11, 41 N., 16 W.; Callerhoe, for Calcutta, April 2, 4 N., 25 W.; Abyssinian, for Bombay, April 6; Star of Italy, for Calcutta, May 4, 10 N., 25 W.; Anglesea, for Singapore, April 6, 4 N., 26 W.; August, Hong to Hamburg, May 10, 49 N., 9 W.; Scottish Bard, from Calcutta, April 29, 14 N., 27 W.; Howrah, Calcutta to Demerara, April 21, 32 S., 29 W.; Abercarne, for Calcutta, May 4, 46 N., 13 W.; John o' Gaunt, for Calcutta, April 11, 3 N., 25 W.; Fearnought, for Bombay, March 26, 1 N., 24 W.; Matchless, for Japan, April 16, 4 N., 25 W.; Gipsy Queen, for Cape of Good Hope, March 28, 2 N., 25 W.; Otterburn, for Calcutta, May 13, 24 N., 21 W.; Oimara, for Java, May 13, 24 N., 21 W.; Astrakan, for Calcutta; Winslow, from Hong Kong, April 29, 8 N., 31 W.; Battle Abbey, for Calcutta, April 12, 1 N., 25 W.; Trafalgar, for Bombay, May 8, 13 N., 28 W.; County of Kinross, from Calcutta, March 14, 22 S., 71 E.; Schiedam, from Java, April 3, 35 S., 22 E.; Syria, Calcutta to Demerara, April 9, 26 S., 9 E.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Baboo Ram Chandra Palit, of the Indian Association, applied on May 10 to Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, for permission to post placards on the walls of the buildings facing the public streets of the city, notifying that a meeting would be held at the Town-hall on the 12th "to adopt a memorial to Parliament for the removal of the repressive and retrograde measures of the late Ministry." Mr. Lambert declined to grant permission, whereupon the secretary to the association wrote to Mr. Lambert but received no answer to his letter. Baboo Surendranath Bannerjee then personally applied to the Commissioner of Police, who granted the required permission on the understanding that the wording of the bill should be altered thus: "to express the feeling of the native community at the result of the late general election in England."—*Statesman.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 94¼
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102¼
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years „ „	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	712½
Bank of Bengal	500	740
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	126
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	300
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,975	1,025
Frere	150	34
Mazagon	2,000	360
Port Canning	1,400	200
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	825
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1100
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	340
Bellary	1,000	475
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	440
New Indian	350	115
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	26
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	500
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	990
Fort	8,500	1,200
French	500	445
Sind	750	485
Mofussil	400	212½
Prince of Wales	1,500	225
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	240
Volkart	1,000	645
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,000	990
Anglo-Indian	100	62
Alfred Manufacturing	500	475 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,575
hownuggur Mills	2,000	220
ombay United	1,000	875 xd.
ombay Saw Mills	1,000	670
entral India S. W. and M	500	665
Coorla Mills	1,000	540
D. Spinning	2,000	265
Hindustan	1,000	950
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	510
Khandeish	1,000	965
Madras	1,250	440
Madras United	1,000	1,300
Manchester Spinning	50	3 nomi.
Mazagon Spinning	500	100
National Spinning	1,000	785
New Great Eastern	1,000	875
Oriental	625	545
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	92
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	950
Sholapore Mills	1,000	860
Victoria Mills	1,000	630
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	124 xd.
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,010
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	375
Treacher and Co.	500	690
Thacker and Co.	100	125

CALCUTTA.—May 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
Promissory Notes	Rs 93 10 to	93 14
4½ of 1870 (1885)	99 8 to	—
4½ of 1871 (1881)	94 8 to	95 0
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	100 8 to	100 10
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	100 8 to	108 10
Debentures of 1867	101 0 to	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs.105 0 to 105 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6 of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6 of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6 of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6 of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 0
5 of 1878 (1908)	102 10 to 102 12

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	135 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	102 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	747½ to 750
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	101 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	60 to —
Benga Coal	2000	1621 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1150 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	290 to 295
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	52 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	81 to 82
Burrakur Coal	100	75 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	140 to 150
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	128 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	30 to 32
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	110 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	68 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	270 to 272½
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	33 to 34
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to 220
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	180 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	72 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1120 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm.
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	390 to 400
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	114 to 115
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	10 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	95 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	92 to 93
Riverside Press	90	83 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	275 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	270 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	45 to 46
Strand Bank Press	100	107 to 108
Watson's Patent Press	100	108 to —
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	150 to —
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Do. contributory	80	28 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	250 to —
Do. contributory	100	225 to —
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	100 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	70 to —
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	70 to —
Coocheela Cachar)	100	60 to 70
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	230 to 235
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	42 to 43
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	50 to 51
Eastern Cachar	100	90 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	40 to 41
Giel e (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	65 to 67
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	100 to 105
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to 65
Do. contributory	200	50 to 55
Kurseong and Terai	100	7 to 10
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12500 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to —
Majagram Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to ..
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	64 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singel (Darjiling)	100	67 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	83 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	90 to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to 75
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—May 20.

Four per cent.	5¼ to 6 % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	¾ to ⅝ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	⅜ to ⅝ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	⅛ to ¼ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	1 to 1⅛ do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1¼ do'
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to 26 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks. demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	—	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 7-32d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8¼d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 5-32d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 9-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight	1s. 8 17-32d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8¾d	—

LONDON.—June 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
4	Do. October 10, 1888	103¾ to 104¼
4	India Enfaced Paper	78⅛ to 79⅛
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	85¼ to 85¾
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 {Redeem. on 12}	30 to 35pm
4	Do. under £1,000 {months notice.}	30 to 35pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16'84, £1,000 & £500	101⅛ to 102
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	102 to 104
4½	Do.	105 to 107
6	Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	115 to 118
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	98 to 100

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	113 to 115
RAILWAYS.		
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125⅝ to 126⅛
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	140 to 142
E. Indian, 4¼ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	21⅝ to 21⅞
Do. 4 nn. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23⅛ to 23⅝
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	122 to 123
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	128½ to 129⅛
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The Members will consist of two classes, Shareholders and Subscribers. The Members of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society will have the privilege of becoming Subscribers of 2s. 6d. annually—other subscribers will pay 5s. annually.

The following are alone qualified to hold Shares:—Officers of the Army and Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, whether such Officers are in the service or have retired, and the widows and children of such Officers. The Secretaries or other recognised Officers of the Naval and Military Clubs and representatives of Naval and Military Messes and Canteens.

A limited number of Shares will be reserved for Officers serving abroad.

This Company is not connected with any Co-operative Association other than the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited), 117, Victoria-street, Westminster.

N.B.—*A large proportion of the first issue of 50,000 Shares has now been applied for, and notice is hereby given that the time during which Shareholders of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society are granted priority of consideration in the allotment of Shares will expire on the 19th inst.: and that after that date applications will be dealt with in the order in which they are received.*

For Forms of Application for Shares address the Secretary.

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The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

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A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

31st March, 1880.

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J. THOMSON, Chairman.

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proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and LOANS in connection therewith, on moderate terms with the

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The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

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AN ORIENTALIST of experience, whose

knowledge of Oriental languages has been acquired in the East, is DESIROUS of having a FEW PUPILS in HINDUSTANI HINDI, or PERSIAN.

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Gentleman wishes to LET his COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Delightfully situated and well sheltered, and has accommodation for a large family. Admirably situated for any gentleman in search of a really comfortable residence.—Stuart and Cheyne, 56, Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

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are confidently recommended as a simple but certain REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

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are with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." Act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation and safe under any circumstances.

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are borne testimony to by thousands who have derived benefits from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of

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This invaluable REMEDY if well rubbed into the system, will reach any internal complaint. It cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. For BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, Sores, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases, it is unequalled.

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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA

of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper and invaluable for Invalids and Children."

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.

Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of Cocoas THICKENED YET WEAKENED with Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and IN REALITY CHEAPER than such Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful a Breakfast Cup costing less than a Halfpenny.

COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when rich Chocolate is prohibited.

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THE MADRAS TIMES.—This important

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THE CITIZEN is published every

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THE CITIZEN, besides giving the fullest

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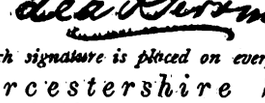
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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY

CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY,

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken: and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine-man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

SEE

BURNABY'S RIDE TO KHIVA.

Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

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THE OLDEST

PATENT MEDICINE.

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EIGHTY YEARS,

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, May 20; Madras and Allahabad, May 27; Calcutta, May 26.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending May 18 state that the rainfall of the week presents no new features either in distribution or amount, except that in Mysor it was heavier, and that from Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Central India States, where, with the single exception of the Kanara district, there was no rain in the previous week, slight showers are reported. Cultivation is progressing satisfactorily. Agricultural prospects and public health remain generally good.

WE have received the following telegram from the India-office :—

"FROM VICEROY, JUNE 10.—All quiet in Cabul and immediate neighbourhood, though there have been rumours of excitement in Kohistan stirred up by Mahomed Jan; expedition from Jellalabad into Kamar successful, inhabitants having given security not to encourage Mollahs, nor to attack convoys on our road by Cabul river. Troops have returned safely across river. Some petty raids have occurred near Lundi Kotal, and discontented branches of some tribes have attacked travellers in Khyber. Mollahs have caused ferment among Afridis. Tribal levies are being employed to punish offenders. At Kandahar, and on Beluchistan frontier, all quiet."

THIS week's telegrams state that Northern Afghanistan is disquieted in consequence of the letters circulated by Abdul Rahman, about whom the following news has just been issued through the Press Commissioner :—

"Abdul Rahman appears to be hesitating and temporising about entering into the arrangements proposed to him by the British authorities from Cabul for assuming the government of Northern Afghanistan. He tries to drive bargains and discuss terms, whereas the British do not care to enter into any formal negotiations with him, though they are willing to support him in restoring order and establishing his authority if he meets them on a basis of friendly understanding. His troops are ill-paid and in a bad state, though among the tribes his influence is extending."

The following has been received from General Hill's camp in the Logar Valley, dated June 10 :—

"The people are restless and expectant. Our pickets are constantly fired into at night. The insurgent bodies in Zurmat and Kharwar still hold together. The insincerity of the Sirdar Abdul Rahman in treating with us is clear from the following circumstances. Letters and presents are constantly arriving from him for the tribal chiefs; he has appointed our great enemy, Mahomed Jan, to be Commander in Chief throughout Afghanistan. Sirdar Alam Khan, our Governor at Ghazni, while here, on his way back to Ghazni, received an autograph letter asking his assistance; lastly, he proclaims that he is ready to fight for the restoration of Yakoob Khan in order to conciliate that faction. The harvest commences in three weeks; after the completion of it the people will be ready for mischief. Our supplies ample. The heat is moderate, and the health of the troops is good. The troops occupy a strong position in two camps connected by telegraph. We can heliograph to Cabul."

A CABUL telegram, dated June 16, says that friendly letters, dated Khanabad, the 9th inst., which have been received by Mr. Lepel Griffin from the Sirdar Abdurrahman announce his attention of proceeding to Charikar in acceptance of the invitation of the British Government. The sirdar before starting will probably await the arrival of letters from Cabul containing the orders of the Government on certain points on which he desired to have information, and which should reach him on the 20th inst.

THE *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs as follows:—

"A messenger carrying the final terms started for Khanabad on the 15th inst. Abdul Rahman is moving towards Cabul, avowedly with a friendly intent, with two thousand men and twelve guns. His letters to Mr. Griffin are cordial. He encloses a letter to the tribal chiefs, warning them to rely on his coming. Great excitement has been caused by this letter, which is misunderstood as ordering a Jehad."

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs the following statement from Col. Gordon, who has been invited to China by Li-hung Chang :—

"My fixed desire is to persaude the Chinese not to go to war with Russia, both in their own interests and for the sake of those of the world, especially those of England. In the event of war breaking out I cannot answer how I should act for the present, but I should ardently desire a speedy peace."

As Col. Gordon was refused leave to proceed to China, he resigned his commission before leaving India.

THE appointment of military secretary to General Warre, Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army, has been conferred upon Major Rivett-Carnac, who was recently employed as secretary to Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay.

GENERAL STEWART'S despatches describing the action at Ahmed Kheyl and Ghazni have been published in the *Gazette of India*. He describes the conduct of the troops as beyond praise, and specially mentions Brigadiers Hughes and Palliser, Colonels Johnson, Kennedy, and Lyster, Major Euan Smith, and several other officers. The gallantry of Lieutenant Watson and Sub Lieutenant Troynam, of the 59th Foot, is brought to special notice.

LORD WESTBURY, late lieutenant Scots Guards, has been appointed private secretary and aide de camp to Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Mauritius.

MR. H. W. PRIMROSE has been appointed private secretary to the Marquis of Ripon. He is now acting as one of Mr. Gladstone's private secretaries.

THE *Standard* announces that Sir Frederick Haines has no intention of resigning the command of the Indian army, as has been stated, but will remain in India until early next year.

SURGEON GENERAL WILLIAM GUYER HUNTER, M.D., Bombay Medical Department, has been appointed an honorary surgeon to the Queen, in the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. F. S. Arnott, C.B. Dr. Hunter entered the Bombay Army as an assistant surgeon, Feb. 21, 1850, and served on board the East India Company's steamship *Moozuffer* in the Burmese war of 1852-53 (medal). He was promoted surgeon major Feb. 21, 1870; deputy surgeon general Sept. 29, 1876; and surgeon-general of the Bombay Medical Department, Sept. 15, 1877. Dr. Hunter was for some years principal of the Grant Medical College, physician to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and professor of physiology at the Grant Medical College.

THE *Standard* is enabled to confirm the report that the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos will vacate the Governorship of Madras, his Grace having expressed his wish to return to England before the end of the present year.

LORD LYTTON presided over a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council at Simla on May 22, when the new member, Mr. Gibbs, took his seat at the Council table for the first time. The most important business was the introduction by Mr. Grant of a bill to amend the revenue tenancy laws of the Central Provinces, explaining fully their objects, and also a bill exempting military officers, soldiers, and public property from certain forms of municipal taxation in municipalities not municipal cantonments. The Mooltan Districts Jurisdiction Bill, which provides for the legal exercise of jurisdiction over the lands of the Indus Valley State Railway, was passed.

RAJAH SHEORAJ SINGH, C.S.I., of Kasheepore, accompanied by his eldest son, had arrived at Simla to take his farewell of Lord Lytton. Rao Karan Singh, of Alighur, and the Hon. Syad Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., were also at Simla. Report says that quite a number of the native

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nobility of Hindostan are expected to visit Simla before Earl Lytton leaves the country.

THE Rev. Father Patrick has been posted to Simla as Roman Catholic chaplain.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that nothing is known of the Nyoungoke prince's whereabouts. The Burmese Envoy at Thayetmyo has at last left, in compliance with the very strong hints received from the local authorities. The Indian Government held firm to the view that until some substantial basis of negotiation had been settled, and until he specified distinctly the points which he was prepared to discuss, it was useless for him to proceed further on a mission merely charged with expressions of a desire for friendship and with some vaguely drafted propositions, most of which were *primâ facie* inadmissible. The future position of the British Resident at Mandalay appeared to be one essential preliminary point for determination before the question of diplomatic relations could be effectively entered upon, and on that point he had no satisfactory proposals to make.

THE Secretary of State for India has notified in reference to the new Rupee Loan to be tendered for next week that those who prefer them to the usual promissory notes may have loan certificates with coupons attached, payable to bearer. The exact date, however, of their issue in exchange for the scrip cannot at present be fixed.

TELEGRAMS from Calcutta announce that the exact price at which the new Indian loan of 313 lakhs was allotted was 103 3-16 per cent. It is understood that the entire loan was tendered for at this quotation in full by each of two French syndicates, represented respectively by the Comptoir d'Escompte and Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, and that the allotment was in the proportion of one-half to each group, all other tenders having been below the above figure. It was stated, moreover, that the new issue was dealt in subsequently at 107, the quotation afterwards receding, according to the latest advices, to 105. The *Standard* is informed that the Government has been memorialised by holders of the old loan to make the bonds uniform with the new issue as regards the attachment of coupons, and that it is not improbable their petition will be favourably responded to.

THE command of the Indian troopship *Euphrates*, vacant by the appointment of Capt. C. J. Brownrigg to the *London*, has been conferred on Capt. Henry Hand (1877).

THE *Anglo-Indian Guardian* is informed that the Cape Government has, through the Secretary of State for India, applied for the services of officers and surveyors of the Survey of India, who, under the orders of Government for the reduction of the Survey Department, are likely to be placed on the retired list.

THE passengers who arrived in Bombay by the steamer *Zambesi* have addressed a letter to the President of the Council of Administration of Egyptian Railways complaining of the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements made by the Egyptian railway officials for the transit from Alexandria to Suez.

THE first prize in the Umballa Derby sweepstakes was upwards of £10,000. Two Government clerks at Simla, who drew Bend Or, sold their chance for £4,000.

IT is stated by the *Times of India* that there is a feeling in some native circles that the License Act as now enforced should be left untouched. It has just been decided by the Governor General in Council that any person who is engaged in any trades, dealings, industries, or callings in more than one of the local areas, to which the several License Acts apply, shall be charged under the Acts under which he is liable with respect to his principal place of business, the amount of his fee being calculated as if he were carrying on all such trades within the one local area.

WE learn from a Bombay journal that there is every probability of a lower standard examination in Persian being established. This examination has been deemed advisable for a long time, but the first steps have only just been taken for its actual establishment.

IN the administration report of the Central India Agency Sir H. Daly remarks that ten years ago, with the exception of the Maharaja's school in Indore city and the Sehore High School, there were hardly any institutions worthy of the name. Ten years ago it was the exception to find any person young or old who could converse with intelligence on general topics; indolence and opium had taken firm hold of the youths of native States, the people were apathetic and self-contented. Now the tide has fairly turned. "A spirit of emulation has prompted the boys who attend our schools to take the good held out to them, and the results of their training are evidenced by the intelligent interest which all evince in the topics of the day, and by the desire which many have shown to improve themselves by travelling and by seeing places and people their forefathers knew nothing of." On the subject of the education of the native chiefs, Sir H. Daly is able to give most encouraging reports. The want of education among the rulers of the country has, he says, in past times been a crying evil; the reproach has to some extent, at least, been removed from Central India.

THE assimilation of clocks all over India is advocated by the Calcutta *Statesman*. The difference from Karachi to Pegu is 29 deg., which gives a difference of time of one hour fifty-eight minutes. Allahabad boasts the equidistant longitude of 81¾ deg., and is practically the railway centre; therefore, should be the centre of Indian time. No part would be fifty-nine minutes out of true time and the great bulk of the country would be within thirty to forty minutes of sun time.

A CORRESPONDENT of the leading journal recently asserted that from 15 to 25 per cent. of the whole revenue of Cashmere is derived from immoral licenses. The amount so paid was said to be a fixed proportion of the disreputable gains of the persons who pay it; "and this," it was added, "is allowed by the Government of India. It is now stated, says a Bombay contemporary, that the Government of India read the statement in question with much surprise, inquired into its foundation, and ascertained that it was false to all intents and purposes."

THE fact that the decree for providing a site for the Indian Institute was only carried in Convocation by a single vote is explained as not showing any hostility to the Institute; an overwhelming majority were prepared to accept the Institute and give it a site, but the site proposed was strongly objected to by many. Both questions, the acceptance of the Institute by the University, and that of the site recommended by the Council, being linked together, the opponents of the latter seem to have thought themselves bound to object to the former also, although agreeing to it. The Oxford correspondent of the *Athenæum* says that this illustrates "the defectiveness of the forms of procedure." Others will accept it as a proof of "defectiveness" of another sort.

AT the anniversary meeting to be held to-morrow, a life-sized portrait of Major General Boileau will be presented by his friends and fellow committeemen to the Soldiers Daughters' Home, to be placed in the dining hall.

AN interesting exhibition of photographs of the Waverley tableaux vivants at Cromwell House, taken by the Vander Wey de process, is now open at 182, Regent-street.

DURING the week ending May 15 the deaths in Calcutta numbered 164, being a death rate of 19·9 per 1,000 per annum. The same week in Madras there were 235 deaths, a death rate of 30·7 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay, during the week ending May 18, the deaths numbered 433, a rate of 34·05 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* supplies the following:—

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut. G. E. A. Woods, R.A.; Mr. E. A. Boyd; Mr. W. H. Trotter.

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A CALCUTTA telegram of 13th inst. says that news has been received from Bokhara that the Russian troops from Samarcand and Khokand were going eastward towards Kashgar, that the Chinese had attacked the Russian outposts on the Kuldja frontier, and much uneasiness prevailed in Russian Turkestan. And a telegram from Cabul states that the news forwarded last week of the Chinese forces having entered various points of the Russian territory has been confirmed. It is added that the Russian troops have been withdrawn from Katakargan, Samarcand, and Khokand towards the frontier, and that there is a general feeling of agitation in Central Asia, especially in Bokhara and Khokand, where the people would willingly rise against the Russians had they a leader. The Khokandis who first brought this news left for Peshawur last week, but were attacked by thieves near Seh Baba and robbed of all the valuables they had been able to save in their flight from Khokand, chiefly gold, valued at 60,000 rupees. As the village where the thieves are believed to have taken refuge is known, an attempt will be made to capture them.

THE HIGHWAY FROM THE INDUS TO KANDAHAR.

AT a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held at the London University on Monday, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., delivered a lecture upon the subject of the highway from the Indus to Kandahar.—The president of the society, Lord Aberdare, took the chair, and there was a good attendance of members, including Lord Northbrook and Sir Henry Rawlinson.—The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said that Sir Richard Temple, whose name was now a household word in connection with that country which had produced so many eminent administrators, began his career in the school of the late Lord Lawrence, and had raised himself step by step to the position of Governor of Bombay, in which capacity he had undertaken the gigantic work of which he was about to give an account. Sir Richard Temple, who on opening his remarks was warmly received, proceeded to give a detailed description of the railway which was constructed under his supervision last October over part of the distance from the Indus to Kandahar, and to demonstrate the practicability of completing the line along the whole route. That portion of Afghanistan which lies between the two points he divided into four parts—viz., the country below the hills, the country within the hills, the Valley of Pishin and the Khawaja Amran range, and finally the country between Khawaja and Kandahar. The railway, which had already been constructed as far as Sibi, about 140 miles from the Indus, was to be extended through the Hurnai Valley, through Gwal, Khawaja Amran, and Khojuk Gwaja to Kandahar. The engineering obstacles and geological formations along this line of country, measuring about 450 miles, were described by the lecturer, partly in connection with recent events, with the vividness of personal knowledge, and compared in the same way with those which presented themselves along the old military road through the Bolan Pass, by Quetta. The eminence of the many plateaux in this country made the construction of a railway extremely difficult, although along the line suggested and partly constructed the steepest gradient was not more than one in forty. The concluding portion of the line, from Gwaja by the Mel Pass to Kandahar, would have to be constructed on the right bank of the Dori across several tributaries of that river, in order to pass round the great Afghan desert on the left bank, which could not be traversed by any body of men, and which thus gave peculiar strategic importance to the town of Kandahar. In conclusion, the lecturer warmly praised the British and native soldiers and officials who continued to maintain the reputation of England in the East, and praised the fidelity and patience of the camp followers, who earned little wages. Sir W. Merewether being called upon, contrasted the tedious marches of the past wars with the rapid communications now possible and took occasion to pay a tribute of praise to Gen. Jacob.

PAPER MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.

A PROPOSAL has been made to the Secretary of State for India by Messrs. M'Corquodale and Co. to erect a mill in India for the manufacture of paper made from jute, and to contract for the supply and printing of the same in such forms, &c., as may be required, provided a sufficient inducement be offered to them to undertake its manufacture in India. This paper Messrs. M'Corquodale and Co. state to have been used for many years in connection with some of the principal railways, and it was, some three years ago, through the influence of Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P., adopted by her Majesty's Stationery-office, thus effecting a considerable annual saving by the change. They add that the mill which they would erect could also produce other descriptions of paper now purchased in England for use in India. After due inquiry of experts and officials, the Secretary of State informed Messrs. M'Corquodale and Co. that the attention of the Government of India has recently been directed to the importance of obtaining, if possible, in India paper of local manufacture for official use. In the event, therefore, of additional paper mills being established in India by any competent manufacturers, he said that the Government of India would no doubt be prepared to extend their local purchases of such paper, provided that in quality and price it did not compare unfavourably with imported supplies. The Secretary of State added that if Messrs. M'Corquodale and Co. were desirous of prosecuting the matter further it would be more convenient that they should address the Government of India direct, by whom all contracts for local supply are arranged, and it would assist in the consideration of their proposal if they were able to state—at least, approximately—the weight, quality, and probable price of the paper they would propose to supply.

BENGAL NATIVE OPINION.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says the Indian Association has taken the imprudent step of throwing itself into the arms of the Liberals. This the associatton had every right to do, but it was a grievous blunder to drag the country behind it. The speeches delivered at the meeting, and the memorial which is proposed to be submitted, will provoke the hostility of the entire body of Conservatives. The memorial may or may not be presented; but if it be presented, the Tories, even who are moderate and inclined to be more considerate towards India, will rise as one man to do all the mischief that they can do. In a memorial to Parliament composed of two parties it simply betrayed a want of taste, nay of good sense, to belaud one party and abuse the other. Such a memorial may do well for a Liberal demonstration, but will never do for supplicants on favour. We think the Liberals even would not like the tone of the memorial, especially that of the speeches. They might have urged their prayers without offending any party. It is true the Liberals have the majority, but no Government will venture to take any step in the teeth of the unanimous protest of the Opposition in matters which relate only to India. As to the prayer of an equitable distribution of costs of the Afghan war, we have already given our opinion. The memorialists only take the needless trouble of preferring a request which has already been granted. The memorialists, besides, argue the question in a queer fashion. They say that under the terms of the 55th section of the Government of India Act the British Exchequer should bear the whole cost of the Afghan war. After proving this they then pray that the costs might be equally apportioned!

POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE *Press Commissioner* informs us that since the abolition of the Southampton route and the reduction of the rate of postage for overland letters from 5 to 4½ annas, the Government of India have had under their consideration the question of introducing some new values for the payment of the minimum postage and of procuring separate stamps for all or for any of the new values required under the present system. But as the introduction of new stamps for each of the required values would result in the complication of the stamp store accounts and seriously increase the cost of producing the labels, it was considered whether it would not suffice to have distinct labels of the values most in use—viz., 1½, 3, and 4½ annas. The postal authorities are of opinion that it is not advisable to issue separate stamps for the 1½ and 3 anna values, for the reasons that the first rate applies only to news papers, books, and patterns sent by special train *viâ* Brindisi to the United Kingdom, and countries served through it, and the second to letters despatched to any Union Country (except Persia) not served by the special train service of the Continent; and both of these correspondences they consider are not of sufficient magnitude to warrant the manufacture of any special stamps. As to the question of introducing a single stamp for the initial Brindisi letter rate, the postal authorities consider that, should the value of silver rise so as to make 1s. 8d. a safe average of exchange, the 4½ annas stamp would not be required, as it would then be necessary to alter the rate of 4½ annas to a rate of 4 annas only; and, as there may be some chance of an improvement in the exchange rate, they do not think it advisable at present to provide a single stamp of 4½ annas. The further consideration of the question is therefore held in abeyance.—*Times of India.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* says that the *World* is not quite correct in its statement that the late Sir Louis Cavagnari was troubled with sore misgivings on the subject of his return from Cabul. That he did not consider he was in danger, and that he trusted implicitly in Yakoob Khan and his ability to protect him and his suite, is certain. The following facts prove this:—Poor Sir Louis told our informant, for whom we can vouch, that he fully hoped at the end of 1879 or early in 1880 to get short leave to Europe; that he would then bring out Lady Cavagnari, who, he hoped, would be able to accompany him back to Cabul, if the Government of India would permit of it. Both he and his assistant, Mr. Jenkins, spoke most hopefully of the Embassy's success, stated that they hoped to accompany Yakoob Khan on his trip to Turkestan, and though admitting that was of course on the cards that

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they might possibly be selected as victims for the fanatic's knife—as indeed might be the case with any European visiting or staying in Cabul—they both were quite certain of the Ameer's ability to protect them from any other contingency than sudden assassination. It is quite certain that no idea of such an *emeute* happening as that of Sept. 4, 1879, ever entered the late Envoy's mind. Across the frontier it is well known that no one is free from risk of life. The very Afghan nobles, Ghilzai chiefs, and heads of clans are never for a moment absolutely safe from the hand of the assassin, moved either by hereditary hatred to prosecute a long-standing blood feud or to exact reparation for some real injury or fancied slight. Such being the case, the members of the lamented Envoy's suite were naturally aware that these risks were to be run; but they were cheerfully prepared to accept them without hesitation, and we have every reason to believe that up to the very last no misgivings troubled any of them. This is clearly shown by the letters from Mr. Jenkins and Dr. Kelly, which have been published from time to time by their relations at home. They all indicate a sense of security up to within a very few days of the now historic outrage and massacre. The sensational statement, then, that the *World* is responsible for, touching the burning of Lady Cavagnari's papers by the India-office or Lord Salisbury, is probably an absolute fiction.

TRADE OF INDIA.—From the return of the trade and navigation of British India for the financial year ending March 31 we learn that thirty-three millions of lbs., valued at 274½ lakhs of rupees, were reported during the year. The imports of cotton piece goods reached the value of 1,671½ lakhs of rupees; raw silk of the value of 68½ lakhs was imported, and manufactured silk of the value of 84 lakhs. Paper was imported to the value of 31½ lakhs, whilst, strange to say, sugar was exported to the amuunt of 107 lakhs. It also appears somewhat astonishing that last year's imports of tea amounted to over 2½ million lbs., valued at 21 1-5 lakhs of rupees. Tobacco, chiefly manufactured, was imported to the value of 6⅔ lakhs. The imports of wool were—raw wool, 8¾ lakhs; piece goods, 74¾. It really seems a pity that a country with resources like those possessed by India should import some of these articles to such a large extent. As to the exports, coffee was exported to the value of 162⅔ lakhs of rupees, as against 154⅓ lakhs in the previous year; the cotton exports amounted to 1,115 lakhs, being a considerable increase on the preceding year. Twenty-two million cwts. of rice were exported, valued at 834 lakhs of rupees, as against 20½ million cwts., value 881 lakhs the previous year. Two and one-fifth million cwts. of wheat were exported. The year before the export of wheat was one million cwts. The export of vegetable oil was 4 1·6 million gallons; and the export of cake 161,000 cwts. The export of raw silk was only half a million lbs; the previous year it was 1-3 million lbs. The export of sugar was 45 cwts. Two years before it was 477 cwts. Of tobacco 10,874,623 lbs. were exported, of the value of Rs.11,67,025. The previous year 13,279,158 lbs. were exported, of the value of Rs.11,11,260.—*Bombay Gazette.*

PERSIAN OPIUM.—In an elaborate series of reports on the trade and commerce of the Persian Gulf in recent years, which he has sent home from Bushire, Mr. Consul General Ross furnishes some information in regard to the cultivation and export of opium in Persia, which is interesting on many grounds. Opium, we learn, is cultivated principally in Yezd and Ispahan, and partly in the districts of Khorasan, Kerman, Fars, and Shuster. That grown in Yezd is considered to be better than that produced in Ispahan and elsewhere, owing to the climate and soil of that place being better adapted for the growth of the drug. But the Yezd district is not capable of any considerable extension of opium cultivation, owing to the deficiency of the means, both natural and artificial, of irrigation. Ispahan, however, differs from Yezd in this respect, as it abounds in streams and rivers, and is capable of greater extension of the cultivation of the drug. But the cultivation of cotton and cereals takes up a great part of those resources, and tends in no small degree to reduce the production of opium. A few years ago the profits of the opium trade, having attracted the attention of the Persians, almost all available or suitable ground in Yezd, Ispahan, and elsewhere was utilised for the cultivation of opium, to the exclusion of all cereals and other produce. The consequent neglect to provide for the necessaries of life, combined with drought and other circumstances, resulted in the famine of 1871-2. The costly experience thus gained has made the Persians more careful and provident, and only a limited space has since been devoted to opium cultivation. The shipping ports are Bushire and Bunder Abbass. The whole of the produce of Ispahan and Fars goes to the former port, while that of Khorasan and Kerman is taken to the Yezd market, and, together with that of Yezd itself, is sent to both ports.—*Colonies and India.*

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE INDIAN SWASTIKA AND ITS WESTERN COUNTERPARTS.*

MR. E. THOMAS has just written an interesting paper on the "Indian Swastika and its Western Counterparts." The purport of the paper is to suggest that this puzzling symbol is simply a conventional representation of the sun in motion, and that it, therefore, may be taken as a relic of sun worship adopted by the later Buddhists. Mr. E. Thomas, from the full stores of his knowledge, cannot help being instructive whenever he writes, and the view which he now puts forth is ably supported by illustrations from Chaldean, Assyrian, and Egyptian sources, as well as by the recent discoveries of Dr. Schliemann at Troy. Some of the examples are remarkably similar to the Swastika emblem of India, and some of them were undoubtedly intended to represent the sun. Mr. Thomas follows the Rev. S. Beal in thinking that the Buddhistic Trisul emblem represents the rising sun, and he adds that the wheel by which it is sometimes surmounted depicts the sun at its meridian. Fire-worship has certainly become mixed with modern Buddhism; but these symbols belong to the early days of the religion. That the Swastika was at one time intended to symbolise the sun in motion, which is Mr. Thomas's main thesis, is decidedly probable. It may, however, be pointed out that the ancient forms of the letters composing *sustaka* (a common way of spelling the word), when superposed, produce a symbol exactly like that called Swastika, and hence it may be simply a monogram expressing "benediction." The same remark applies to the Trisul, which is exactly the shape of the old Indian letter Y, and this would be the first letter of the Buddhist creed "Ye dharmâ," &c. The Buddhists were apt at reducing idea to their *vîja* or germ, and this *vîja* was always the first letter of the word expressing the idea; thus the *vîja* of "water" was V (= *vâri*), the *vîja* of "fire" was R (= *ravi*), and so on. Thus the *vîja* of the "law" might have been Y (= *Ye dharmâ*), and that of "benediction" S (*swastika*). Although we state with frankness some reasons which tell against the conclusion at which Mr. Thomas arrives, we are anxious to add that his paper is of considerable value and interest, and may really lead to a solution of the difficult problem.

* "The Indian Swastika and its Western Counterparts." By EDWARD THOMAS, F.R.S. London, 1880.

INDIAN REMINISCENCES.*

THE career of an officer who sailed from England as a cadet in the Company's service in the year 1844, and turned his back on the shores of India for the rest of his life in 1873, might be expected to furnish information and amusement. If the veteran in his retirement applies himself to collating his diaries or recalling the main incidents or most memorable events in which he has borne the part of actor and spectator he can hardly fail to produce a volume, an he be not too ambitious, that will tell his readers something, if not quite novel, yet made to look new by its associations. He may not add much to his readers' knowledge of history, but he can hardly fail to illustrate, by his personal experiences or observations, the facts that the historian presents grouped and correlated. The changes that have taken place, social, military, and political, can be vividly brought before us by one who has helped in the wars and works which have resulted in them. The personal disposition and the good or bad luck experienced by one who tells the story of his life will lend their own colour to the events seen through the refracting medium of memory. Sometimes the author of such a work may amuse by his complaints, when he wants us to be indignant, sometimes may bore when he thinks to amuse. We do not look for much style and finish, or powers of construction, and we are prepared to feel compelled to throw down the book at one time, to take it up another. Still, to strangers, as well as to old friends, it will be not unwelcome, and may expect a good-natured reception, even if laughed at a little by the critics. A handsome and well got up volume, which, as we turn the pages, reveal suns pictures of Simla, Calcutta, &c., contains Col. Dewe White's reminiscences, which are made up, as we are enabled to judge, from diaries, and which include personal service in the Sikh campaign of 1845-46, and during the Mutiny, the latter fact furnishing Col. White with an opportunity for introducing a short "outline of the leading events of that momentous time." His own personal experiences were confined to Agra and the operations of the column under Col. Riddell, but by the help of all the histories (at least he quotes five and ends with &c.) he has presented us with a sketch of 120 pages, a proportion of his work which at first sight seems unfair to the rest of the thirty years of his career. These, however, are dealt with in some chapters mainly devoted to himself, which to a pyschologist are of extreme interest, while to his personal enemies, if there are any (of which, for reasons

* "Indian Reminiscences." By Col. S. DEWE WHITE. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

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frequently stated in this book, we feel doubtful) surviving, they must afford a malicious pleasure. For Col. White seems throughout his career to have possessed, in an unusually developed degree, the power not of being disagreeable, but of making his fellows disagreeable to him. He had a fine sense of his rights and a keen scent for his wrongs. He was perpetually in and out of regimental squabbles, and with a sort of proud humility he quotes his commanding officer's description of him as most litigious, as well as the decision of a medical board that he was of a sound state of mind. We need not refer to the general feeling that when an officer is generally unpopular there must have been some cause for it. Ensign White, for whatever reason, was unpopular, but he was unjustly treated on more than one occasion, and thoroughly illustrated by his perseverance in fighting his own cause the truth of the saying—"It's dogged as does it." The story of his many conflicts with comrades and authorities is writ large, and a little of it goes a great way. It gains, however, a serious interest from the fact that Col. White, almost throughout his whole career, was a man of decided religious views, and he makes it appear that as such he was systematically persecuted. He managed, however, according to his own showing, to make up for the persecutions by a series of special providences, sometimes operating for his benefit and protection, and sometimes for the confusion and damage of his enemies. He hopes in one place that his book may be useful to the cause of religion, and, to do him fullest justice, he has evidently been throughout his life thoroughly in earnest; but a mode of piety which is consistent with looking back over thirty years, and attributing the deaths of brave men to their having taken part against himself in some petty quarrel, and having been punished for it by his presiding Providence, seems more like fetichism than anything else. Col. White is perhaps doing himself an injustice by his way of putting things, as we observe that in one page he calls the Ghazees mad dogs, and in another says they are to other Mahomedans what martyrs are to Protestants. We may charitably hope, therefore, that, as he seems to misrepresent martyrs as mad dogs, he may only seem also to hold such very curious opinions as to his fellow men, even though they were his brother officers. We should naturally expect that an earnest Christian would furnish some account of the attempts made by himself or others to evangelise the natives. He most candidly records his utter failure in this respect; he could never succeed in doing more than giving his head bearer instruction in Bible truths, although he often "used to hire a congregation" to listen to him. Col. White certainly contrives to demonstrate that a sincere Christian may be intensely uncharitable and unforgiving, just as he makes it clear that an officer may be very unpopular, and treated as in the wrong, while technically and actually in the right, but we could heartily wish that there was more trace throughout his reminiscences of the effect of time, as described by himself in the narration of the death of the princes. "Though I saw nothing at the time objectionable in Hodson's killing these princes, yet now, after the lapse of so many years, when time has removed those prejudicial heats which so blind the judgment at such times of excitement, I cannot but think, on cooler reflection, that the conduct of that gallant officer was very blamable."

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE DEFENCE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am directed by the committee of this fund to request that you will give publicity to the fact that certain advertisements purporting to have been inserted by them in certain newspapers in India are not only without their knowledge or authority, but are also considered by them very objectionable, and that they have taken immediate steps to have them stopped and disclaimers similar to this inserted instead.—Yours truly,

C. WAHAB, Secretary.

8, Northumberland-street, Charing-cross, W.C.,
London, June 15.

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your correspondent "T." desires a public discussion on the question whether it would be advisable for the Indian Government to construct a railway from Carwar to Hubli. The question was carefully examined in 1872 by the Secretary of State for India, who, I am informed, disallowed the scheme upon the advice of two officials who are still in the India-office. The scheme had previously been submitted to Lord Mayo's Government, who were not satisfied with its soundness, and it was carried through the Council in India only during the short interregnum which followed Lord Mayo's death. A discussion of the scheme, without the papers relating to it, would, I fear, lead to no definite result. The cost of the line and its probable traffic are important elements to be considered, and without precise data on these points discussion must necessarily be vague. I am glad that you undeceived your correspondent as to my taking him for a speculator. I am well aware of the disinterested motives which have for many years prompted him to take up Indian questions, and I sincerely hope that he will long be spared to afford his advocacy for the protection of Indian interests.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

June 15. J. DACOSTA.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE INDIAN MARINE.

IN view of the conclusion reached by the new authorities of the India-office, that it is unnecessary to have anybody in particular to look after the few odds and ends of ships in the possession of the Government of India, it is interesting to inquire what kind of property the Indian Marine really is. First of all, we find that the Indian Government possesses five sea-going vessels, varying from 1,000 to 2,000 tons burthen. Two of these, the *Abyssinia* and the *Magdala*, are armour-plated turret-ships for the defence of Bombay harbour. Another, the *Dalhousie*, is an iron screw-steamer employed for general transport duty. Another, the *Patrick Stewart*, is a similar vessel employed on telegraph duty. The fifth, the *Tenasserim*, is another transport steamer. Besides these large ships, the Indian Government Marine includes eleven other sea-going vessels of smaller tonnage, *i.e.*, from 300 to 800 tons, seven river steamers, sixteen small steamers and launches, and sundry flats and hulks. Then there are two dockyards—one at Calcutta and one at Bombay—in which extensive repairing operations are carried on.

Up to a recent date all this naval property was divided up among the various local Governments, and its consolidation under one control for the service of the country at large was the first organic reform carried out in connection with the appointment of a naval officer to look after the whole department. The advantage obtained by consolidation was that all the vessels thus became available for service wherever they were most wanted, whereas formerly they were kept to their respective provinces. If transport work had to be performed within the limits of the Madras Presidency, for instance, the Madras Government could not indent on Bengal ships to carry out the duty. If a Bombay ship happened to be at Calcutta when troops were to be sent to Burma the Bengal Government would have to take up contract transport, while the Bombay ship would sail away to her own Presidency, to be left, perhaps, inactively at anchor. Since the whole marine has been under one control, we believe that the old system of hiring private transport for the ordinary conveyance of troops about India has been entirely done away with. The Government Marine is now found adequate to the performance of all this work. A very large part of the saving that has been effected has sprung from this change. Another large part has been due to the fact that the dockyards and vessels of the Marine have been supervised by an officer who is professionally competent for the task. Waste has thus been prevented in many different ways. But, it appears, concurrently with the abolition of the appointment to which these reforms have been due, a scheme has been set on foot for reviving the provincial system in reference to the Indian Marine. It would be impossible to take a more glaringly retrogressive step as regards economy, and the true interest of the public service; but the restoration of the provincial system would mean the resumption by provincial governors of that comfortable and convenient control over the ships that might be attached to their provinces, which had been lost under the system of amalgamation. Let us consider the case which is suggestive of the strongest arguments, at the first glance, for the provincial system—that of Burma. In Burma, the Chief Commissioner is the most amphibious of all Indian rulers, and has the best claim of any to be provided with ships. But, first of all, there is a very efficient line of passenger steamers at work in Burma waters, and the Chief Commissioner would never be at any loss for means of going wherever he wanted to go, even if Government of India vessels were put altogether out of the calculation. Secondly, there is no proposal on anybody's part that they should be so put out of the calculation. The Chief Commissioner has only to give a little notice of his wish to be conveyed by Government vessel to such and such places at such and such a time, and, as a matter of course, the vessel will be provided. But, then, the argument of the amalgamation system is that, when she may have completed the duty for which the Chief Commissioner may have required her, she should be at liberty to go elsewhere for the performance of other duty. And it must be remembered that the maintenance of the important annual saving which has been effected in the Marine Department by the amalgamated system depends entirely on the thorough utilisation of the ships in this way. Keep a vessel like the *Enterprise*, for instance, which has been a good deal employed on that sort of work, lying all the year in the harbour of Rangoon, in order that the Chief Commissioner may have the satisfaction of feeling that he has a ship always at his command, whether he wants it or not, and

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cost to the country is, perhaps, a lakh a year. At the first glance one is inclined to say that the state and dignity of an officer entrusted with the government of a province should be kept up, even at some cost to the revenue. But when we find that the saving for all India of the amalgamated system, as compared with the provincial, has actually amounted to five lakhs a year, it must be acknowledged that state and dignity, when it takes the form of yachting at Government expense, does certainly come to a good deal of money. Nor is this always the end of the story. From time to time bits of news have appeared in the papers concerning the neglect of the lights on the Burman coast. Not long ago one of these lights—a very important one—was observed to have gone out. The shoal to which it belonged was visited by a pilot boat, and it was found that the men in charge were seriously ill—one of them dead. Left without proper visitation by the Government vessel that should have performed this duty, they had been reduced to the necessity of putting out their light on the land side in order to attract attention. One would like to know how far this incident could be shown to have been the consequence of the unnecessary retention of Government vessels for ornamental duty connected with the service of the Chief Commissioner.—*Pioneer.*

IS INDIA INSOLVENT?

SPEAKING of the Puna Sarvajanik Sabha suggests the propriety of asking that public-spirited body why it despairs of India? The finances of this unfortunate country are, according to the Puna Sarvajanik Sabha, in a state of "hopeless insolvency." The agricultural population of the unhappy land is in the same plight as the country at large—"hopelessly insolvent." To be insolvent is bad enough, but to be hopelessly insolvent is indeed terrible. We do not believe in the insolvency either of the country or of the ryots taken as a whole. The latter are in a state of indebtedness, but are not insolvent. A few good harvests and the operation of the Deccan Ryots Act will re-establish everything, unless unthrift proves inveterate, and baffles the efforts for the welfare of the Deccan population of official hirelings and disinterested Sabhaites alike. And the insolvency of the country is a figment of the patriotic imagination. We do not mean to insult the Sarvajanik Sabha by asserting that the country is not ruined; we only state a melancholy fact. Not even the emission of a three-crore loan for productive public works to make up for the deficit of four crores in the muddled war estimates will make us believe that India is insolvent—hopelessly insolvent. When a country is in this bad way it does not raise loans, for no one would lend it money. Turkey is insolvent, whether hopelessly so or not, and it would not be easy for the Porte to raise three millions sterling between this and June 14, although the want of money is more sharply felt in Constantinople than it is in Calcutta. Is India in the financial mess which cost the ex-Khèdive of Egypt his likeness of a throne? Or in that of Peru? Or can our pecuniary position be compared with the state of chronic impecuniosity which makes the proud Spaniard blush for his country? No; India is hard put to it to keep her financial equilibrium, and not a rupee of her revenues should be wasted, but she is not either insolvent or hopeless, and it is mere nonsense to assert that she is the one or the other.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE SEIZURE OF THE S.S. "YUNNAN."—Full particulars have now been received of the recent seizure of the British mail steamer *Yunnan* by the Burmese. It appears that, as the steamer was approaching Sillehmyo on the morning of the 26th ult., her commander saw a number of baskets piled on the bank and a flag flying to indicate that cargo was awaiting. This induced him to anchor; hardly had he done so when armed messengers boarded the steamer and told him that he was wanted in the governor's court, owing to the company's pilots being confined for misconduct. He went to the court, and there found that this pretext was untrue and that the baskets were empty, and there was no cargo. The governor said that he must detain the steamer, as the English and Burmese were at war. When the commander went on board again, the vessel was in the possession of twenty armed men, and the starting gear had been taken ashore. The steamer was detained for thirty-six hours, when the guard was withdrawn and the starting gear was returned. This affair will doubtless still further strain the relations between the Indian and Burmese Goverments. If it stood alone, it might be set down to the stupid blundering of a petty official, but this is the second time within the last few months that the Burmese have offered violence to British subjects on the Irrawaddy, and these outrages, coupled with the fact that the behaviour of the Mandalay Court has already compelled us to withdraw our Resident, would seem to indicate a deliberate intention to try our patience to the utmost. Representations have been made to the Mandalay Ministry, but what will be their result remains to be seen. It is quite time to point out to Theebaw the absolute necessity of protecting British subjects and the valuable commerce of the Irrawaddy, and to show him that such treatment of British vessels must be stopped. The Burmese Government should be pressed to a distinct issue on the question of affording redress and satisfaction, and it should be pointed out that it will be impossible for us long to continue treaties which were framed so as to be specially advantageous to the Burmese trade and customs revenue if these treaties are thus openly disregarded. A firm representation to this effect would probably place the relations between the two countries on a more satisfactory footing.—*Times Telegram.*

THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.—The recently-published statistics of the foreign commerce of Calcutta show that for the last few years the proportion of the whole trade absorbed by England has been slowly decreasing, while that of America and China is increasing. The share of France has also fallen off, while that of Italy remains almost unchanged. The president of the Chamber of Commerce, addressing a meeting of that body the other day, took a very desponding view of the future of the Indian export trade. In his opinion, opium, rice, cotton, indigo, and jute have attained their highest limit; tea has decreased in value, and seeds, he thought, could not be relied on. He feared that India could not compete with America in wheat. These views may, perhaps, be too alarmist, but it cannot be doubted that there is much in the present state of trade to justify them. The tea trade especially is now in a very depressed condition, and the impression is widely prevalent that a crisis is close at hand, which may have a most disastrous effect on many of the companies and planters of Assam and other tea-producing districts.—*Ibid.*

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA.—The report read at the annual meeting of this association in the Albert Hall, Calcutta, on May 15, stated that the accounts of the general fund for the past four years were—receipts, Rs.4,512-15, and disbursements, Rs.4,475-10. The civil service and special fund receipts were Rs.9,922-12, and expenditure Rs.7,309-8. The Press Act receipts were Rs.141-13, and the disbursements Rs.1,240-7-3. There was a balance in hand of over Rs.1,500. It was proposed to publish a list of the donors to the funds. Maharanee Surnomoyee gave Rs2,000. For the past two months the association had worked energetically in raising funds. Delegates were sent to the Mofussil, and several missionaries throughout the Punjab and Oudh, and they had received promises of obtaining about Rs.10,000, so that, making a margin, the association might fairly expect Rs.8,000.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE NAGA HILLS FORCE.—It seems to have now been finally decided that, after the breaking up of the camp on the Naga Hills, some 800 regular troops, with as many camp followers and coolies, are to remain in the hills, making a total of about 1,600 men. Lieut. Wingate, as principal commissariat officer, and Major Chambers, as commandant of the Transport Corps, are also to remain there for some time.—*Ibid.*

CATHEDRAL MISSION COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.—We learn that the parent committee of the Church Missionary Society have directed that steps be taken to close this college, owing to the extreme difficulty of obtaining men suitable for high educational work, and the failure to obtain an adequate supply of such men from the British universities. The present staff of teachers or professors are, we learn, the Revs. Rudolf Hoernle and Charles Baumann, both Doctors in Divinity, and the Rev. Robert J. Bell. —*Ibid.*

WEATHER CHART FOR THE BAY OF BENGAL.—Mr. John Eliot, the meteorological reporter of the Government of Bengal, has undertaken, since the beginning of May, the issue of a new daily weather chart for the Bay of Bengal. It is a lithographed skeleton map of the Bay, decorated each day with fresh lines and arrows showing the state of the barometer and direction of the wind all up and down the coasts, both of India and Burma.—*Pioneer.*

THE HEALTH OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.—The report of the health officer of the port of Calcutta for the year 1879 shows that during the year there was not a single fatal case of sunstroke in the harbour, whilst only three cases of heat apoplexy amongst sailors on shore were admitted to hospital, two of which were fatal. In the previous year, however, there were ten fatal cases in the harbour, and ten out of forty-two admissions to hospital. The health officer attributes this decrease to the coolness of the season, but the Lieutenant Governor thinks that it is in some measure due to the rules for guarding against sunstroke and for its treatment on board, which were drawn up by Dr. French, when health officer of the port, and circulated by the committee of the Sailor's Home. The committee recommended that, during the hot months, European sailors should not be required to work in the open air between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. The Lieutenant Governor would be glad if this recommendation could be enforced by the passing of a port rule to prohibit such work; but thinks it doubtful whether the wording of the law would admit of this. The question is, however, still under the consideration of the Government. The subject of the death rate amongst native seamen as compared with European seamen also received the special attention of the health officer. Though his information is as yet insufficient to form any definite opinion upon, he found that, so far as it went, the mortality among lascars at sea is not greater than among European sailors, and that their sojourn on board ship tends to improve their health, which is too often impaired on shore by habits of dissipation. On the other hand, the trying work of native firemen and trimmers on

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board steamers appears to tell severely on their constitutions. Deaths among them and lascars are said to be rare at sea, but the injurious effects of a voyage probably develop themselves after their return to their homes, and it is, unfortunately, extremely difficult to obtain satisfactory information on this point. The improved scale of diet for these crews when proceeding beyond the tropics, which was recently recommended by the health officer, has been submitted to the Government of India for approval.—*Englishman.*

INVESTITURE.—The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Sir R. E. Egerton, has been invested with the Insignia of the Star of India by Earl Lytton at Simla. At the same time Mr. A. C. Lyall received the Insignia of the Companionship of the Bath.—*Times of India.*

SUICIDE.—At Calcutta, on the 23rd, Mr. W. H. Trotter, an English trader, poisoned himself with laudanum. Business losses caused him to commit the act.—*Ibid.*

NAGA HILLS EXPEDITION.—It is said that Capt. Williamson, inspector general of police, Assam, will be made a Companion of the Indian Empire for his services in connection with the Naga Hills Expedition.—*Ibid.*

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE PUNJAB.—It appears that the area of country under cotton cultivation in the Punjab during the twelve months ending June 30 last was much larger than usual, while the quantity exported *viâ* Karachi was the smallest known for many years. The exports in other directions were in excess of previous seasons, especially those by railway through the North Western Provinces. The falling off with regard to Karachi does not, however, seem to be due so much to the deficiencies of that route as to the comparative failure of crops in the districts near the Indus and to the west of the Punjab. Our pushing friends at Karachi will not be disheartened by these facts, for the Punjab authorities hold out the hope that when the Indus line has come to be more fully developed the trade will largely increase, provided, of course, there is a favourable outturn in the districts along the Indus route. One other fact of interest is mentioned in the "Report on Cotton Cultivation in the Punjab" just issued—viz., that the check cotton-cloths made in the district of Loodiana are beginning to attract attention, and that the patterns sent to Australia have been greatly approved of.—*Ibid.*

SIAM.—The Chief Commissioner, British Burma, has lately received a communication from H.B.M.'s Agency, Bangkok, to the effect that in the future every British subject leaving Government territories for those of the King of Siam should be furnished with an individual and separate passport or legal certificate of nationality, containing such description of the person of the holder as shall enable identification possible and prevent any fraudulent transfer of the document, and that any person travelling or residing in Siam without such passport or certificate of nationality shall have no claim under ordinary circumstances to the protection of the British Agency at Siam.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE DR. NEIL.—We understand that a sum of Rs.1,200 has been subscribed by the assistant surgeons who had been pupils of the late Dr. Neil, Lahore Medical College, for two medals to be given annually to the students who stand first in the subjects he taught. All his old students have subscribed. This speaks volumes for his popularity as a teacher. A memorial stone is also to be erected by a subscription from Dr. Neil's numerous friends; and a considerable portion of the requisite sum has already been received by Dr. Brown, principal of the college.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DROWNED.—Mr. Seagor, second steward of the *Eldorado*, is reported to have been drowned in the Hooghley while going on board in a state of intoxication.—*Statesman.*

CALCUTTA POLICE FORCE.—Mr. J. A. Fleming, late inspector, Calcutta police, who was charged at the instance of Messrs. Kerr, Dods, and Co. with fabricating false evidence, &c., has been dismissed the force with effect from March 25 last for "misconduct."—*Ibid.*

CULTIVABLE LAND.—It is estimated that 818,500 acres have been added to the cultivated area of the Punjab during the last five years. Considering the increase of population, and other conditions, this enlargement in the area seems fairly satisfactory. Nearly 3,664,000 acres, formerly classed as uncultivable, are now entered as cultivable.—*Times of India.*

BREAKING OUT OF GAOL.—About twenty Bheel dacoits recently broke out of the Jubbulpore gaol, but most of them had been recaptured.—*Ibid.*

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT MANDALAY.—The English church at Mandalay is said to be rapidly falling into decay, and a portion of the font, the gift of the Queen, has been removed.—*Ibid.*

MR. CHARLES E. SUNDER, of the St. Xavier's College, and Babu Kumar Basu, of the Medical College, have been elected Gilchrist scholars for 1880.

A NEW MISSIONARY JOURNAL.—Under the title of the *Star in the East* it is proposed to start in Calcutta, in July next, a new weekly paper, to be conducted by the Rev. Robinson and the Rev. W. Norris, which has already received fair promises of support. Should the paper carry out fully the unsectarian views set out in the prospectus it will certainly well deserve support, and this is a difficulty which no missionary paper has hitherto been able to overcome. However, the prospectus tells us that the *Star in the East* will be "conducted on an undenominational basis, which will chronicle all the intelligence that is to be had relating to missionary labour in India, carried on by whatever agency, and encourage Christian thought on all topics of the day bearing on the prosperity of the land and the advancement in it of our Lord's Kingdom."—*Pioneer.*

THE UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.—Further inquiry on the subject of the proposed railway from Umballa to Kalka shows that the work is to be carried out at the pecuniary responsibility of the Punjab Government, but it is so likely to pay that the risk of loss for that province cannot be very great. The mere service of Simla, apart from all possibilities of internal traffic, should suffice to ensure that result. The figures first mentioned as covering the estimate of expenses are indeed far within the probable cost. £30,000 could not provide for a railway which must be from thirty-five to forty miles in length. It is more likely to cost five times that sum.—*Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—The disengaged tonnage at date of mail stood at 28,157 tons. For London *viâ* Canal: Wheat tonnage offering freely at £3; linseed £3 5s., hardly obtainable; hides, &c., scarce at £2 17s. 6d.; market closes decidedly weaker. For London *viâ* Cape: The market closes weak, at £2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s. for wheat; £2 10s. for linseed; £2 15s. for rape and poppy; and £2 11s. 6d. for jute. For Liverpool *viâ* Canal: But little cargo offering; rates nominal at £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.; castor oil, £3 5s.; measurement, £3. Liverpool *viâ* Cape: Fair amount of business; rates maintained; £2 2s. 6d. for wheat; £2 5s. for linseed; and £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. for castor oil, gunnies, and cotton.

MADRAS.

THE FUTURE OF CANNANORE.—Cannanore has shrunk considerably in military importance during the last fifteen years, and the threatened withdrawal of the European regiment has filled its native inhabitants with dismay. The owners of house property are in despair; battery, arsenal, native regiment, have successively gone; and the people dependent on the troops are full of melancholy forebodings of entire desolation. But it seems probable that the very measure which threatens the station with collapse will, in reality, be of the greatest benefit to it. For some years there was an inflation of, not exactly trade, but prosperity; public buildings were erected, and there was a good deal of employment. But now there is little or no work for artisans or labourers, and there is no likelihood of any revival of it under military auspices. Yet, if Government decided on withdrawing the European troops, and reducing the garrison to one or two native infantry regiments, the European regimental lines would become vacant, and there would be room for commercial enterprise. The coffee trade of Wynaad and Coorg requires free exit, and the liberation of a part of Cannanore from military occupation would render a great deal of land available for coffee cleaning works, and enable the bay to become a shipping port for coffee and other coast produce.—*Madras Times.*

JUSTICE IN COCHIN.—The administration of justice in the year 1054 (*i.e.*, 1878-9) proceeded with greater rapidity than in the previous year, except in the case of contested suits, which in the Zillah Courts occupied an average of twelve months and seven days each, a duration that is actually longer than the year itself. Litigation seems so much on the decrease there that the court fees show a deficit of nearly three thousand rupees as compared with the previous year. Out of so small a population there are, of course, but few prisoners in the gaols, there being a daily average of 158 only. Yet the cost of the maintenance of the gaols is over twenty-four thousand rupees, from which we gather that each prisoner costs the Cochin State more than ten rupees per mensem. Food alone costs about five rupees per head, and repairs about the same or rather more. Why, with a new gaol in building, the repairs of the old one for a single year should cost nearly twelve thousand rupees is not clear. Nevertheless, the cost for the year 1054 is more than ten thousand rupees less than in the previous year, when there were fewer prisoners. It does not sound satisfactory to hear that out of five hundred persons taken up by the police for robbery four hundred and nineteen were discharged; and out of nearly six hundred persons similarly taken up for theft four hundred and thirty-eight were acquitted.—*Ibid.*

RAILWAYS.—The cost of the southern extension of the South Indian Railway was estimated at Rs.1,15,86,847. From a statement just submitted to Government it appears that the total expenditure, up to 31st December, 1878, reached Rs.1,13,07,744, which for a length of 215¼ miles gives a rate of Rs.52,533 per mile.—*Ibid.*

GORED TO DEATH BY AN ELEPHANT.—As some of the elephants that were taken to the Erinjalakode Oolsavom, were returning to their stations, one of them, a tusker, the property of Kodungaloor Devasom, killed one of its keepers under the following circumstances. The elephant in question had two keepers to look after it by turns. The unhappy man that fell its victim was not, it seems, much liked by his charge whom he treated with somewhat severe discipline—ill-treating the animal with starvation for some disobedience shown to his commands during the festival. It is said that he bound the animal by its leg to a tree and allowed boys to molest it by pelting stones at it while he had some drink in

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him. After enforcing the strictest discipline for three days, he acted kindly to the animal and thought it was reconciled. Not feeling confident of its good graces he, however, sought the help of other elephant-keepers to accompany him and his elephant to the station that he might have the assistance of these animals in case his own should turn unruly on the way. The three elephants went quietly on their way till they reached a spot two miles from Karupadana, when the elephant in question moved with some speed in advance of its companions and shaking the keeper out of its back, it thrust him down and pierced him with its tusk most horribly in several parts of the man's body. He fell dead but the animal satiated its fury and vengeance by disfiguring him. The other animals came too late to the rescue and dared not approach it in its frantic moments. Leaving the victim aside, the animal betook to a garden close by and satisfied its hunger. On the news reaching the other keeper, he came to the animal which quietly submitted to him. It is said that this very animal had on more than three occasions attempted on the life of persons but without success. We wonder why the sircar keeps such animals under its protection, when their murderous propensities are known. If they are not docile they should be despatched by a bullet, rather than innocent persons should be sacrificed to them. In a similar case the owners of an elephant in Erinjalakode Devasom put out one of the eyes of the animal when it began to evince a savage disposition.—*Western Star (Cochin).*

MYSOR GOLD MINING.—We have received a copy of the report of the Madras Gold Mining Company, situate in the Berthamungalum Taluk, Mysor Territory, by Mr. John Harris, mining engineer, Bombay, which has just been published. It is dated May 10, and was prepared at the request of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. The report is, to a great extent, satisfactory, and gives promise of a rich realisation of the expectations at present formed by the Madras Gold Mining Company. In the general remarks which conclude the report it is stated that from several samples of quartz taken from the reefs at haphazard, crushed and washed, all gave a good show of gold. Although Mr. Harris does not look upon these results of themselves as definite proof that the reefs will pay to work, yet there are other circumstances which have led him to conclude that the reefs, "by being vigorously and properly worked, will yield up sufficient gold to pay good satisfactory dividends to any *bona fide*, well conducted enterprise. Mr. Harris suggests that the work be taken in hand at once and prosecuted with vigour, in which case he has hopes of a good golden harvest. There is plenty of road metal all along the line of road, and the water supply that can be had would be sufficient for all requirements; then there is plenty of wood and building material, and any amount of labour can be obtained; the climate, also, is so good that Europeans can work all the year round.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE RAMPA REBELLION.—We learn that, at the engagement at the Poreh police station with the rebels, six out of the twelve police constables managed to effect their escape, while the remaining number, together with an inspector of police, were killed during the encounter. Col. Buck, on being informed of this, lost no time in despatching a company of the 29th N.I. to Nursapatam, and in the meantime called on the Jeypore authorities for assistance, as further troops were not available, the 5th and 10th Regiments having been rendered *hors de combat* through the effects of the Rampa fever. Col. Macquoid, of the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, had a narrow escape, for, while attacking the insurgents at Kurti, a village in Mulkangiri, this officer's charger was shot under him. Col. Macquoid's syce was short and his orderly badly wounded. Circumstances would appear to have been rather critical at the time with the gallant colonel, who was induced to fall back with his party for awhile, and, after having obtained the necessary supplies, advanced on Kurti, but the rebels foreseeing danger made their escape to Bustar by crossing the Saveri River. The Central Provinces authorities would do well under such circumstances to have their weather eye open along the Saveri River, as the insurgents are likely to incite the inhabitants in the country round about to follow their footsteps.—*Madras Times.*

THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY.—A correspondence of great importance to all interested in the prospects of the gold mining industry in the Wynaad is published in the *Gazette of India.* In a letter dated September 1, 1879, the Government of India, after taking legal advice, decided:—First, that the Crown has in British India no special prerogative over gold and silver mines outside the presidency towns; and grantees of waste lands are entitled to all the gold and silver thereunder unless specially stipulated in the grant. Secondly, that the right to minerals found in proprietary lands will be settled by the laws in force locally, and that where no custom has had time to grow up the State should take the first favourable opportunity to declare by legislation that the mines are State property. Thirdly, that the mineral resources of temporarily settled lands may be assessed at any resettlement. This is a very rough summary of a long legal document to which all who are interested as shareholders or speculators in the Indian gold mines should refer direct. The Secretary of State for India, in a letter dated March 20 last, agrees generally with the decision of the Government of India, and especially approves of their intention to encourage gold mining by granting very liberal terms so as to attract capital to the Wynaad districts. These liberal terms will enable the Madras Government to grant gold mining leases of Government lands in lots of from one to thirty acres for terms of ten or twenty years, at a rent of five rupees per acre, on the express condition that not less than five labourers per acre are "regularly employed on *bonâ fide* operations." This stipulation has been borrowed from Australia, where it has been found that so long as a certain quantity of labour is employed per acre, on *bonâ fide* mining operations, the largest indirect advantage to the State is secured by making the mining leases simple and liberal. Beyond any necessary taxation for police, roads, water supply, and so forth, it is to be clearly understood that there will be no liability to any further royalty in addition to the rent; and leases will be renewed as they expire on such terms as the Government may then settle. This liberality seems well timed, if it only puts an end to the efforts that are now being made to transfer any quantity of privately held land on the Nilghirries, whether suitable or unsuitable, to unsuspecting shareholders anxious to possess an interest in a gold mine.—*Times of India.*

TRIAL OF RAMPA REBELS.—At the sessions held in the district of Godavery, Karnakula Papaiya and Adabala Venkaiya were put upon their trial, charged with abetting the waging of war against the Queen by delivering gunpowder to a notorious rebel, heading a party in insurrection against the State, and with belonging to an unlawful assembly gathered for the purpose of attacking the police, committing dacoities, and other offences. The prosecution was sanctioned by Government. The evidence of the witnesses clearly established the fact that the prisoners were present with the dacoits when the police were fired at by them, and it was also proved that they supplied gunpowder and lead to the rebels. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the first stated he had purchased some tamarind trees, which the rebels would not allow him to cut unless a quantity of gunpowder was given. This prisoner endeavoured to make out that it was the second accused alone who procured the powder. The court convicted the prisoners of the offences charged, and sentenced them to transportation for life. The prisoners appealed to the High Court against the sentence, but their appeal was dismissed.—*Times of India.*

LOSS OF THE SS. "AMELIA."—A court of inquiry held at Cochin has decided that the master, Capt. Dixon, was to blame for the loss of the vessel by steering a due west course, which took it too near the Kalpini island, and neglecting his duty. The court suspended his certificate for six months.—*Cochin Argus.*

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—We regret to learn of the death, at Tanjore, of Mr. E. A. Boyd, who came out to India in January to join the Tanjore Mission of the S.P.G. He was only twenty-four years of age.—*Madras Mail.*

THE friends, Catholic and Protestant, of the late Bishop Fennelly, have decided to erect a memorial to him in the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The exact form of the memorial has not yet been decided.

BOMBAY.

THE NEW COINAGE FOR GOA.—The convention between his Majesty the King of Portugal and her Majesty the Empress of India, for establishing, between their respective systems of moneys, weights, and measures, the harmony desirable for the development of commercial relations between their respective dominions, is published in the last *Gazette of India.* Under this convention it is agreed that the Governor General of Portuguese India shall adopt, in the Portuguese possessions in India, the monetary system of British India for the time being in force, provided that the coins shall have on one side the effigy of the King of Portugal, with the legend *Ludovicus I., Portugaliæ et Algarbiorum Rex* around it, or such other effigy and legend as the said Governor General may, from time to time, desire, and on the other side the value of each coin, the year of the Christian era, and the words *India Portugueza.* The new coins are to be issued by the authority of the Government of Portuguese India, and coined on behalf of the said Government by the Government of British India, and by no other agency whatever.—*Englishman.*

THACKER AND CO. (LIMITED).—This well-known bookselling and publishing company have declared a dividend of 12 per cent. on the last year's business. The prosperity and permanent success of this well-managed company may now be considered assured. The dividend paid on the first year's business was 10 per cent., without counting a considerable sum carried forward to next year's account.—*Bombay Gazette.*

AN AWKWARD ARRANGEMENT.—All the native spirits at Goa in excess of a gallon were ordered, in obedience to the new treaty, to be deposited in the Government warehouse with a promise that either the Abkari contractor or Government will purchase them, but now the wines are cheap and both parties decline to buy. The depositor finds it to his disadvantage to claim the wine, the cost of whose removal, after paying duty and stamp tax, is more than what one actually has to pay to make a fresh purchase.—*Ibid.*

THE HINDOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.—At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders, held on May 17, it was resolved to purchase the Thakerzeej Moogee Mill, and to

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increase the capital from Rs.10,000,000 to Rs.12,000,000 for the purpose.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE VOLUNTEER PRIZE MEETING.—The National Rifle Association's medal was won by Colour Sergeant Watkins, with eighty-two points. The Maxwell Cup was carried off by B Company, and the Bombay Rifle Association's medals were won as follows :—First, gold, Sergeant Brebner, 365 ; second, silver, Lieut. Peaker, 368 ; third, bronze, Corporal Hall, 366.—*Times of India.*

MR. A. ROGERS AT MAZAGON CASTLE.—On Thursday evening a large number of native inhabitants of Bombay assembled at Mazagon Castle, at the invitation of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., to bid farewell to Mr. Alexander Rogers, late member of the Executive Council. Mr. Rogers arrived at half-past five o'clock, and was received by Sir Jamsetjee and others. The visitors then congregated in the front hall of the building, where Sir Jamsetjee read an address bidding adieu to Mr. Rogers. In reply to the address, Mr. Rogers assured the assembly that he had the interest of the natives of this country at heart, and that he should be glad at all times to render them such service as it was in his power to render them.—*Ibid.*

KARACHI HARBOUR BOARD.—Mr. A. M'Hinch, the chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. W. Campbell, deputy agent of the S.P. and D. Railway Company, have been appointed members of the Karachi Harbour Board.—*Ibid.*

SIND.—The Governor of Bombay in Council, with the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council, has delegated to the Commissioner in Sind all the powers conferred on the Governor of Bombay in Council, as the Local Government of the Province of Sind, by the Indian Ports Act, 1875.—*Ibid.*

REWARDS TO THE POLICE.—The Government of India have sanctioned a reward of Rs.5,000 to be divided between Mr. R. H. Vincent, the deputy commissioner of police, now on leave, and Khan Bahadur Meer Akbar Ali, the chief of the Bombay detective police, for detecting and bringing to justice several of the culprits connected with the notorious forgery cases at Ahmedabad and other places.—*Ibid.*

SUBORDINATE DISTRICT COURTS.—A notification published in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* states that in exercise of the powers conferred in this behalf by the Bombay Civil Courts Acts, 1869 and 1880, and in supersession of all previous orders on the same subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from the 1st day of June next there shall be in the district of Puna fourteen, in the district of Ahmednagar eleven, and in the district of Satara eleven civil courts subordinate to the district courts of those districts respectively, and that the subordinate judges of the said courts shall hold their courts at the places and shall exercise ordinary jurisdiction over the villages in the talukas respectively named.—*Times of India.*

MALWA OPIUM.—The agent to the Governor General in Central India makes some remarks about the trade in Malwa opium, the revenue from which forms so important a factor in Imperial receipts :—"For the ten years ending 31st March, 1869, the total number of chests passing the scales was 341,412, the duty realised being Rs.20,11,04,500. For the ten years ending 31st March, 1879, the books show a total export from Malwa of 405,094 chests, representing in duty paid to Government Rs.24,57,82,725. The improvement, therefore, over the previous decade is 68,682 chests, and a revenue of Rs.4,46,78,225—in other words the increase in export is more, on an average, than 500 chests a month, and the yearly revenue to the Government has improved by upwards of forty-four lakhs of rupees. Among the causes of improvement in this important trade I would mention the security of the country and a decrease in highway robbery and violence; inducements held out by chiefs, to whom land under opium is the chief sources of income, improvements in communication, and particularly the facilities which the railway from Indore Ujjain affords. The establishment of scales at Ujjain, Jaora, and Udepur has been the means of drawing the produce of each district to pay export duty to the Government of India without being harassed by the levy of dues by each State through which the opium passed, as was the case when Indore was the only place in Malwa where Government duty could be paid. The importance of the opium cultivation to the chiefs of Malwa can hardly be over-estimated—it gives a value to land which no other crop can afford. Wheat and other cereals in the best soil pay from As.12 to Rs.3 per beegah ; opium yields Rs.10, Rs.20, and Rs.40 for the same measure of land, and in some districts where the advantages of soil and water are great and the opium crop heavy, as much as Rs.60 per beegah is paid for land under the poppy. The principal gainers by the growth of opium are the Maharajas Sindia and Holkar. In Indore territory especially, advantage has been taken of the profits which the trade in opium holds out to increase the assessment on irrigated lands, and Holkar's revenue has, chiefly by this means, steadily increased. Enhanced collections may fairly be estimated at 40 per cent. over those of 1868."

THE BOMBAY GRAIN TRADE.—From the weekly returns of the imports by sea and from the Mofussil we learn that our grain market is overstocked with large supplies of grain of all descriptions, and the grain trade between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein is not so brisk as it was some months back. The only shipments of grain received during the past fortnight are by the s.s. *Chindwara* from Calcutta, 930 bags, and the *Chinsura* from Rangoon, on Thursday, 1,700 bags. The price of food grain has consequently greatly fallen ; first sort rice, nine measures, second sort, ten measures, broken rice, twelve measures. Paddy, seventeen measures per rupee.—*Bombay Gazette.*

CEYLON.

THE following items are from the *Ceylon Times* of May 15 :—

OUR EXPORTS.—According to published manifests there have been exported of our chief staple 492,781 cwt., as compared with 680,058 cwt. at the corresponding period of last year. Of cinchona the shipments amount to 377,182lb., as against 132,307lb. at the same time last year.

LAND SALE.—There was a well attended land sale at the Kandy Kachcheri on the 12th, realising over Rs.180,000, and averaging Rs.60 per acre. The Rappahannock estate has lately changed hands at £25,000.

GERMAN CONSUL.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise Mr. Theodore Plate, provisionally, pending reference to her Majesty's Government, as acting consul at Colombo for the German Empire, during the absence of Mr. P. Freudenberg, from the island, and to appoint Mr. Plate a justice of the peace for the island.

NETHERLANDS CONSUL.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise Mr. William Lorentzen, pending reference to her Majesty's Government, as acting consul in Colombo for the Netherlands, during the absence of Mr. P. Daendelieker, and to appoint Mr. Lorentzen a justice of the peace for the island.

THE PEARL FISHERIES.—What the revenue derived from these fisheries amounted to in remote times, or even in the Portuguese period, there are no records extant, but we are told that the total realised by the Dutch, during their occupancy of the island, amounted to about £200,000, which is remarkably small considering the price of pearls at that time. During the British period the amounts have fluctuated considerably. In 1797 and 1798 the privilege of fishing the beds were sold by auction, and realised £123,982 and £142,781 respectively. The total realised between 1766 and 1837 was £828,381, but there was gaps when no fishing took place, between 1833 and 1854, and again between 1864 and 1873. The following are some of the amounts realised :—1857, £20,309 ; 1858, £24,120 ; 1859, £48,216 ; 1860, £37,512 ; 1863, £51,010 ; 1864, £51,017 ; 1873, £46,000 ; 1874, £73,200.

S.S. "VEGA."—The s.s. *Vega* left yesterday with the following passengers :—Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lawrence, and child, Mr. and Mrs. M'Laren, three children, and European servant, Mrs. W. K. and Miss Campbell, Mrs. Saunders, and two children, Rev. J. and Mrs. Brown, three children, and ayah, Miss Robertson, Miss Prime, Mr. N. G. Campbell and daughter, Messrs. Laurie, Hornby, Lansdowne, Andree, Bligh, Hurst, Renton, Strenger, Bruce, Don, Watson, and Cummings.

THE *Ceylon Times* of May 21 states that the south-west monsoon has now extended throughout the whole of the planting districts to the north of Nuwera Eliya, though hitherto very mildly. Even in Colombo it has not made itself severely felt. Coffee prospects are not satisfactory, as there is now no further hope of blossom ; salaries and coolie pay are being reduced very generally, and there is much depression and gloom abroad. We hear especially bad accounts from the southern districts. The exports of cinchona amount to 377,182lb., as compared with 132,307lb. at the corresponding period of last year.

THE SINGAPORE GAOL.—The inhabitants of Singapore have been for some time past much exercised in their minds about an outbreak of beri beri in the gaol of that settlement. A commission is to be appointed to inquire into the circumstances.

A GANG of some adventurers under the name of Kabulese have been extorting money from the people and traders of Pernem and Sattary (Goa). A detachment of infantry has been sent against the miscreants. The British authorities on the frontiers have promised co-operation to put down the pretended Afghans.

SURVEYS IN BADAKSHAN.—We understand that the native surveyor, who is generally known by the name of the Munshi, and who did such good work exploring Pamir and Northern Badakshan, has started to examine the country between Jellalabad and Faizabad, the latter being the point particularly aimed at. The Munshi intends following either the Alishang or the Kunar Valley, and passing through Kafiristan to the foot of Hindu Kush ; and there he will take one of the many passes between the Khak and Naksan Passes and enter Southern Badakshan. He will explore the country carefully to Faizabad, noting particularly its fertility or otherwise, and will make estimates of the capacity of Faizabad for supporting large bodies of men beyond its usual population. Faizabad is a great *entrepot* for the produce of all the petty States south and west of Kashgar, and is said to be notable for its mild climate and beautiful surroundings. It is particularly healthy ; and this, coupled with its trade in corn and local produce, would make it of great importance to, say, any force moving upon Afghan-Turkistan from Eastern Bokhara.—*Pioneer.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1880.

THE SUKKUR-KANDAHAR RAILWAY.

OUR Allahabad contemporary recently stated that the question of extending the frontier railway from Sibi to Quetta and Kandahar is one that will shortly come before the Home Government for consideration. The *Pioneer* proceeds to attack the advisability of the construction of this line from an economical and a utilitarian point of view. It is predicted that the expenditure must be heavy, and must entail—indeed has already entailed—the stoppage of many useful public works in the province. The physical obstacles which have to be surmounted in the Nari Pass are made as much of as possible, though we cannot say that they are exaggerated. The consequent expenditure of time must, it is declared, considerably exceed the calculation made by Sir R. Temple, who foretold that the line could be opened next May as far as Quetta. The middle of 1882 is pronounced to be the earliest date at which it may be expected that Quetta and Sukkur will be connected by railway. The ultimate profit of the railway from Quetta to Kandahar is discussed with a distinct result of condemnation on the the score of want of traffic to pay the expenses. Trade between Afghanistan and India is relatively insignificant, nor is it likely to increase, as the country is essentially poor by reason of want of rain and scarcity of water for irrigation. Looked at from a military and political point of view, the projected railway is thought by many to offer no advantages, corresponding to its great and recurring expenditure, over a good cart road supplemented by the present telegraph line. Even if we do permanently station a division of troops at Kandahar the ordinary supply could probably be managed with a daily convoy of fifty country carts, which is about equivalent to one-eighth the net capacity of an ordinary goods train. This may be taken as suggested, we do not feel sufficiently sure to write inspired as a preliminary apology for stopping short the railway begun with so much determination to take time by the forelock, and pushed on for some time at least with so much energy. The *Pioneer* alternates between information and criticism, but it is very apt to predict, or at least to cry in the wilderness of uncertainty and prepare the way for changes. It may be that there was some sense of that present in the minds of some at least of the Sagamores of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night, at the audience which a fairly numerous assemblage gave to the late Governor of Bombay, as, in his own clear and forcible manner, he expounded to them what had been accomplished, and how, of the Sukkur-Kandahar Railway. Russia has ever pursued a method worthy of imitation in sending an *avant garde* of scientific expeditionaries to survey the ground before despatching troops to avenge imaginary grievances or annex coveted territory in Central Asia. The English method has generally been much more of the cart-before-the-horse fashion. Our troops have made the preliminary expeditions, and have been followed by our *savants* and our road builders, whose projects and works have been as often as not left half completed and thereby useless. But then we are a practical nation. A proof of this was certainly given when Sir Richard Temple explained to an attentive audience how he, the Governor of Bombay, had himself not only organised the marvellously expeditious preparations for, and construction of, the first portion of the railway to Southern Afghanistan, but had previously pioneered the iron way over heights and through deserts. We failed to discern any doubt in his mind that the enterprise so gallantly inaugurated would meet with a premature check. There was no indication of want of confidence in the future of that rich country, with its own capabilities of development and its possibilties of being a future *entrepot* of trade, as, notwithstanding the pessimism of the *Pioneer* we believe Kandahar to be. When we have authoritative telegrams from Simla scouted as untrustworthy, and are waiting to see the result of delicate negotiations, it may well be that so far-seeing and daring a project, no longer upheld by the master hand and the indomitable will that could energise every one within its inspiriting influence, should seem too great, its returns too remote. There were present in the theatre of the London University many men whose experience had taught them what were the difficulties, what might be the advantages, of carrying out the communications which might be the path of war, but would surely be the thoroughfares of peace and the highway of commerce. It would have been well if something more than platitudes of compliment and eulogies on deceased leaders could have been given forth with authority that some silent voices might have spoken with. Was it the daring innovation of a vivacious and graphic extempore address, or the numbing influence of a dread lest politics (as if politics could interfere in the substantially business question of a railway) might creep in, or a nervousness about committing the society to an ultra-scientific utterance? We know not, but something sealed the lips of the Council and the wise men of Punjab and Sind experiences, who listened and applauded the ever-new tale of British leaders and native followers, as Sir Richard Temple conducted his audience from the Indus, first through the swamp to Jacobabad, then across the waterless Kachi desert to Sibi, then through the Chapar rift, cleft by the Nari river as though to mark the railway's course to the Pishin plateau, then, doubling back, up the old Bolan road to the plain of Dusht and Quetta, and so to Pishin by the former route; thence by means of ocular as well as oral instruction made every one thoroughly acquainted with the route surveyed across the Khojak

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Amran range, and thence across the bed of the old Indian sea to Kandahar, with a detour to the eastward to obtain a good foundation for crossing the Argandab and the Tarnak.

Two deductions followed in the minds of most from the facts recounted by Sir Richard Temple; one, that it would be a criminal blunder to surrender the Valley of Pishin and the command of the passes over the Khojak Amran range to any other keeping; the other is that the difficulties presenting themselves in the construction of a light railway were by no means so appalling as our Indian contemporary seems to wish us to believe. It is to be hoped that no premature economy or false policy may interfere to delay or prevent the completion of an undertaking that will be well worth the outlay, even in that impoverished country, where the new loan has been promptly subscribed. The railway to Kandahar may not be an enterprise to tempt promoters of a limited company, but it ought to be at least taken at par by those who earnestly seek to promote the substantial interests of South Western India.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, May 22.)

O'CONNOR, the Rev. H. K., junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

BARROW—The services of the Rev. K. E. Barrow, M.A., Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh.

PEARSON, Mr. A. N., to act as meteorological reporter for Western India during the absence of Mr. F. Chambers.

DICKMANN, Mr. F., is appointed as acting consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. A. Barckhausen.

CHIAVES, Mr. H., is appointed acting consul for Belgium and for France at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez.

BUCKLAND—The services of Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.S., officiating press commissioner with the Government of India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from May 19.

KNIGHT, Mr. G. A., assistant surveyor, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade, from April 1 last, vice Mr. R. A. Gibson, assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, appointed to the surveyor general's office.

LACKERSTEEN—HARINGTON—Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, executive engineer, Lahore division, took over charge of the late Mooltan Division from Mr. W. B. Harington, executive engineer, on May 1.

HILDEBRAND—HILTON—Capt. G. Hildebrand, R.E., executive engineer, made over, and Mr. J. E. Hilton, executive engineer, received, charge of Umballa Division Military Works on May 7.

TUCK, Mr. E. H., assistant engineer 2nd grade, is transferred from the Peshawur Division of the Punjab Northern State Railway to the office of engineer in chief, which he joined on April 14.

DENNE, Mr. R. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, joined the traffic department of the Punjab Northern State Railway on April 21.

WILLIAMS, Mr. R. C., apprentice engineer, joined the traffic department of the Punjab Northern State Railway on April 21.

CARTER, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, will assume charge, as engineer in chief, of the executive divisions to the north of Neemuch, now under Mr. Bell's control, during the absence of the latter officer.

BILLINGS, Mr. W. A., examiner, Public Works Accounts, British Burma, is transferred to the Central Provinces.

GRIERSON, Major J., examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is transferred to British Burma.

THORPE, Mr. J. S., assistant secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, has been permitted to retire on his pension, on the abolition of his appointment.

MASON, Mr. A. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the N.W.P. and Oudh to Bengal.

BIRD, Mr. W. J. A., apprentice engineer, Punjab, is promoted to assistant engineer, 3rd grade.

BAGOT, Lieut. C. H., R.E., superintendent of instruction, Sappers and Miners, is graded as an executive engineer, 3rd grade.

MOYLE, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred to the I.V.S. Railway.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, political assistant, 1st class, substantive pro tempore and assistant political agent at Busreh, privilege leave for three months, from the 10th May; Mr. H. Bell, superintendent engineer, 3rd grade, engineer in chief, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, to Europe for sixteen months; Major W. H. Beckett, executive engineer, Kasauli division, Military Works, three months' privilege leave from the 10th May; Mr. E. Pierce, assistant superintendent Indo-European Telegraph Department, for one year from 1st May.

MEDICAL.

DENNYS—MACNAMARA—SYKES—To be surgeons in H.M.'s Indian military forces in the Presidency of Bengal:—Surgeons G. W. P. Dennys, J. W. U. Macnamara, and J. Sykes.

RADDOCK, Surgeon Major C. E., to officiate as medical storekeeper, Mean Meer, vice Surgeon Major G. A. Watson.

MILITARY.

GOOLD-ADAMS—ANCKETILL—PAKENHAM—Candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies:—Lieut. R. E. Goold-Adams, 74th Foot, to Bombay; Lieut. D. Fitz A. R. Anckетill, to 1st Battalion, 1st Foot, to Bombay; Lieut. W. W. V. Pakenham, to 1st Battalion, 1st Foot, to Madras.

HAWKES, Lieut. H. M. P., S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, from May 20.

Promotions in the Staff Corps:—

CRACROFT, Major B., to be lieutenant colonel.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major R. H. de Montmorency, S.C., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, North West Provinces and Oudh, (medical certificate) for one year and 182 days; Capt. R. Warburton, S.C., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, Punjab (medical certificate) for one year and 182 days; Lieut. H. S. P. Maxwell, S.C., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade Assam (medical certificate) for 182 days; Surgeon P. N. Mookerjie, 39th M.N.I., out of India, on medical certificate; Capt. T. A. Cooke, 17th Lancers, to remain in England from July 3 to Jan. 2, 1881, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. Col. (Local Col.) G. W. Puget, 34th Foot, to England, for six months on private affairs.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, May 15.)

HARDEN—Station Staff—Capt. A. Harden, wing officer, 2nd N.I., to be station staff officer at Benares, vice Major Cumberlege, appointed officiating wing commander, 1st N.I.

STORY—8th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. R. Story, 60th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer on probation.

READ—5th N.I.—Lieut. H. Reed, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Stoddart, promoted.

ALTHAM—35th N.I.—Lieut. E. A. Altham, 1-1st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

Orders confirmed:—

SPRATT—Cabul Field Force 1st Div. O., 11th April, appointing Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., an assistant field engineer, from the 15th March.

BROWNE-GOAD—12 h Ben. Cav. R. O., 28th April, making the following appointments consequent on the transfer of Lieut. W. W. Lean to the 5th Ben. Cav.:—Lieut. G. U. Browne, officiating squadron officer on probation, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Green; Lieut. H. Goad, officiating squadron officer, on probation, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Browne.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, May 17.)

SANDERS—17th N. I.—Surgeon E., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg.-Major L. E. Eades, on sick leave.

BRISCOE—SHAWE—Lieuts. H. M. Briscoe, 1-8th Foot, and R. B. Shawe, 70th Foot, wing officers on probation 4th N.I., having failed to qualify for admission to the Bengal S.C., are directed to their British regiments—Lieut. Briscoe is attached to the 2-8th Foot, pending the orders of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.

Orders confirmed:—

SMITH—Rawul Pindi Brig O., April 10, appointing Capt. P. W. Smith, Deoli Irregular Force, to assume command of the depots 20th and 21st N.I. and No. 7 Company Sappers and Miners, from April 11, vice Capt. L. B. Irwin, 20th N.I., appointed officiating brigade major.

STORY—Sirhind Division O., March 31, appointing Capt. (Local Major) P. C. Story, 40th Foot, to officiate as assistant adjutant general of the division and brigade major Umballa, from April 1.

MACTURK—Lahore Division O., May 4, appointing Lieut. Col. W. D. Macturk, late 64th N.I., to the command of the depot 1st Goorkhas.

HAINES—Kuram Station O., April 19, appointing Lieut. R. L. Haines, C-4th R.A., to be station staff officer, from the 20th idem, vice Lieut. J. Speds, 85th Foot, proceeded to rejoin the headquarters of his regiment.

MARRIOTT—Benares Garrison O., May 4, appointing Lieut. E. F. Marriott, 34th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer, vice Major R. O. Cumberlege, appointed to the N.I.

CHRISTIE—FARQUHAR—13th Hussars—R.O., May 3, appointing Lieut. (Adjutant) W. Christie to officiate as quartermaster from April 17, and Second Lieut. F. J. W. Farquhar to officiate as quartermaster from April 29, vice Lieut. and Adjutant W. Christie.

KILGOUR—BUCHANAN—1-5th Foot—R.O. 17th April, appointing Lieut. (Local Capt.) H. Kilgour to officiate as interpreter to the battalion, from the 12th April, vice Capt. and Brevet Major H. H. Taylor; Lieut. H. E. Buchanan, to act as instructor of musketry, from the 6th March, vice Lieut. H. R. Gall, promoted.

WYNYARD—70th Foot—R.O. 1st May, appointing Second Lieut. R. D. Wynyard, assistant instructor of musketry, from that date, vice Capt. T. A. Freeman.

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TURNBULL—DITMAS—STOCKLEY—15th Bengal Cavalry—R.O. 1st May, making the following officiating appointments :—Capt. S. D. Turnbull, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Major E. D. H. Vibart ; Capt. F. R. Ditmas, squadron commander, vice Atkins ; Lieut. V. M. Stockley, officiating squadron officer, on probation, to officiate as adjutant, vice Capt. F. R. Ditmas.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, May 18.)

GRATTAN—2nd Battalion, 8th Regt.—Lieut. O'D. C. Grattan, to be instructor of musketry, vice Ruck, promoted, dated April 29.

FERRIS—1st Bengal Cavalry—Surg. J. E. C. Ferris, officiating medical officer, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. Major A. J. Dale, M.B., at present officiating as deputy surgeon general, Kuram Force.

MICHELL—THOMSON—36th N. I.—Major J. W. A. Michell, wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Little, seconded for service on the Staff; and Capt. T. G. Thomson, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Michell.

M'DONNELL, Lieut. J., R.H.A., to proceed from Safed Sang to Meerut for duty with B Battery C Brigade R.H.A.

Orders confirmed :—

CORDNER—Lucknow Brigade O., March 25, directing Col. J. E. Cordner, R.A., to assume command of the station of Lucknow during the absence on inspection duty of the general officer commanding the Oudh Division.

TAYLOR—1st section, Khyber Line Force O., March 15, appointing Major A. Fitz W. Taylor, 16th N.I., to be station staff officer, Jumrood.

CLARE—Dated April 13, appointing Capt. A. B. Clare, 16th N.I., to be station staff officer, Jumrood, vice Major A. Fitz W. Taylor, proceeded to Lundi Kotal on court martial duty.

BAIRD—2-14th Foot—R.O., May 2, appointing Lieut. W. R. C. Baird, assistant instructor of musketry, from March 31, vice Lieut. E. E. S. Schuyler, appointed adjutant.

TARRY—1-17th Foot—R.O., May 5, appointing Second Lieut. G. G. Tarry, to be acting adjutant and quartermaster of the detachment (four companies) of the battalion at Nowshera.

IRVING—39th Foot—R.O., April 28, appointing Lieut. and Local Capt. J. C. S. Irving to officiate as interpreter to the regiment and instructor of musketry, from the 15th idem, during the absence on general leave of Lieut. E. W. Conran.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, May* 19.)

THOMSON, Mr. W. H., B.A., to act as deputy magistrate and deputy collector, and posted to the Sudder Station of Bhagulpore District.

JONES, Mr. S. S., to be an assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, vice Capt. L. J. H. Grey, but to act in the 1st grade of assistant commissioners.

RIVET-CARNAC, Lieut. J. F., to be an assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, vice Mr. S. S. Jones, but to act in the 2nd grade of assistant commissioners.

STALEY, Mr. A. E., assistant magistrate and collector, Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a collector.

DOWDING—The services of Mr. F. T. Dowding, B.A., principal of the Rajshahye College, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

ROBSON, Mr. S., M.A., professor in the Presidency College, to be a professor in the Deccan College.

LIVINGSTONE, Mr. W. B., assistant professor in the Dacca College, to officiate as principal of the Berhampore College.

HARDING, Mr. F. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, to be a member and secretary of the District School Committee of Shahabad, vice Mr. F. H. Barrow, on leave.

SEVENOAKS, Lieut. C. H. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, now employed under the Transport Department, passed in Bengali by both the lower and higher standards.

THOMSON, Mr. W. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is vested with powers of magistrate, 3rd class.

BUTLER, Mr. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Cossye Division, passed in the Lower Standard Hindustani on April 5.

INGLIS, Mr. W. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Arrah Division, passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on April 7.

THOMPSON, Mr. T. M. L., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, who was transferred from South West to the Sone Circle, joined the Arrah Division May 3.

M'CUDDEN, Mr. E. G. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the North Bengal State Railway.

HAVELOCK, Mr. G. B., assistant superintendent of police, Manbhoom, is transferred to Serampore, in the district of Hooghly.

WARD, Mr. R. L., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the district of Patna.

DONALDSON, Mr. P., superintendent of gaol manufactures, to act as superintendent of the Central Gaol at Buxar.

FURLOUGH.—Lieut. R. Phillips, Darjiling Volunteer Rifle Corps, for one year.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May* 22.)

CEARNS, Mr. J. E., extra assistant commissioner, Sultanpur, is invested with the powers of a deputy collector.

MASON, Mr. A. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the N.W.P. and Oudh to Bengal.

MORSE, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, joined the Cawnpore and Farukhabab Railway on April 20.

ROSS—BARNARDO—Capt. J. C. Ross, R.E., and Mr. G. C. F. Barnardo respectively made over and received charge of the distributory division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the 12th idem.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. F. S. Moore, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, eighteen months, on medical certificate, to Europe; Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary G. Richards, assistant engineer, 1st grade, for six months ; Capt. H. S. Scott, Mussooree Volunteers Rifle Corps, to Europe for one year.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 22.)

GOODRIDGE, Mr. J. P., C.S., on being relieved of the charge of the Chanda District, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class, and posted to the Bilaspur District.

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, will revert to officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from the 22nd inst.

JOODRIDGE, Mr. J. P., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, Bilaspur, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Bilaspur, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. J. Elliott, head master, Jubbulpore High School, for three months' privilege leave ; Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, three months' privilege leave.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

KEOUGH—The services of Mr. J. H. Keough, officiating extra assistant commissioner, Rawul Pindi, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as deputy registrar, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. L. Bailey.

RUNDLE—Mr. G. A., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Amritsar to Mooltan District.

FORSTER, Mr. A. R., officiating assistant district superintendent police, is transferred from Delhi to Jhelum District.

COPE, Mr. E. B., has been admitted by the Chief Court of the Punjab as an advocate, and has been enrolled in the Chief Court.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, May 22.)

D'ARCY, Mr. W., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of assistant conservators, with effect from April 1.

DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Sylhet, is transferred to the district of Lakhimpur, and posted to the headquarters of that district.

PATTEN, Mr. G. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is transferred to the Goalpara District, and is placed in charge of the office of the district superintendent of police at Dhubri.

TODD, Mr. A. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Shillong Division.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette.*)

HALL, Mr. W. T., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is transferred from Padoung to Bassein.

PHAYRE, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, on forest demarcation duty in the Amherst District, is transferred to the Rangoon Town District as assistant commissioner.

FOSTER—DRAPES—Appointments in the Akyab Volunteer Rifle Corps :—To be surgeon—Mr. C. W. E. Foster, civil surgeon of Akyab. To be adjutant—Capt. G. F. T. Drapes, Akyab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 25.)

BUICK, Mr. D., to act as district and sessions judge of Nellore during the absence of Mr. J. D. B. Gribble on leave.

GLENNY, Mr. W. H., acting district and sessions judge of South Canara, delivered over charge of the court to the subordinate judge on May 10.

KNOX, Mr. C. J., acting district and sessions judge of South Canara, assumed charge of the court from the subordinate judge on May 11.

ROUPELL, Mr. N. A., acting commissioner of the Nilgiris, assumed charge of the office on May 21.

BROWNE, the Rev. J. F., acting chaplain of Cannanore, to act as chaplain of Poonamallee during the absence of the Rev. D. W. Kidd, on leave.

CASSELS, the Rev. J. W., M.A., chaplain of Cuddalore, to act as chaplain of South Black Town, during the absence of the Rev. J. Smithwhite, on leave.

BABINGTON, the Rev. W. M. S., B.A., chaplain of North Black Town, to be chaplain of Wellington.

MEDICAL.

LANCASTER, Surgeon J., acting civil surgeon and superintendent of the District Gaol, Kurnool, to be Zillah surgeon and superintendent of the Gaol, Madura.

MARSDEN—COLLINGTON—Admitted as surgeons on the Madras Establishment, from April 20 :—J. C. Marsden, A. G. Collington.

CHURCHILL, Surgeon Major C. F., M.B., A.M.D., from general duty, Centre and Northern Districts (now at Madras), to doing duty, 36th Regiment, N.I., Madras, as a temporary measure.

PEARSE, Surg. Major R. E., M.D., P.I.M.D., and Zillah surgeon, Salem, to officiate as principal medical storekeeper, Madras, during the absence on furlough of Surg. Major C. Cooper, M.D.

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BILDERBECK, Surg. Major J., from Centre and Northern Districts, to 36th Regt. N.I.

CHURCHILL, Surg. Major C. F., M.B., A.M.D., from doing duty 36th Regt. N.I., to medical charge, as a temporary measure, of detachment 9th Infantry, details, &c., of 10th Regt. N.I., and the wing 39th Regt. N.I. in Madras, vice Surg. Major Bilderbeck.

REAN, Officiating Deputy Surg. Gen. W. H., M.D., to officiate as deputy surgeon general, Nagpore Force and Central India Regts., during the absence of Deputy Surg. Gen. Colvin Smith, M.D.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani—Lieut. F. G. Preston, H.M.'s 98th Foot, probationer, S.C.; Lieut. A. H. P. Turner, R.A.; Lieut. G. S. Kerrich, H.M.'s 43rd Foot. Passed the lower standard in Hindustani—Second Lieut. W. B. Brabazon, H.M.'s 44th Foot; Second Lieut. E. L. Guilding, H.M.'s 44th Foot; Lieuts. F. J. Romilly, R.E.; R. F. Clothier, 2nd W.I. Regt., probationer, S.C.; Surgs. G. Anderson, M.B., A.M.D.; R. James, I.M.D.; Lieut. W. H. F. Taylor, R.A.; Lieut. H. H. Waters, R.A.; Capt. J. Crocker, H.M.'s 1-21st Foot; Lieuts. C. P. Fendall, R.A.; G. T. Kelaart, R.A.; A. B. Shute, R.A.; T. H. Haughton, 1st W.I. Regt., probationer, S.C.; W. C. H. Mackintosh, 2nd W.I. Regt., probationer, S.C.; Second Lieutenant W. H. Bowes, H.M.'s 1-21st Foot; Lieut. G. Nugent, R.A.; Lieut. J. H. J. W Jervis, R.A.; Assistant Apothecary B. B. Allen, Subordinate Medical Department.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, May 11.)

LAVIE, Col. R. C., from 2nd in command, 3rd Regt. L.I., to commandant 3rd Regt. L.I.

DICKEN, Lieut. Col. W. P., from wing commander 3rd Regt. L.I., 2nd in command 3rd Regt. L.I.

FOORD, Major W. O., wing officer 3rd Regt. L.I., to wing commander 3rd Regt. L.I., vice Col. Cunningham retired.

CURTOIS, Major A., (seconded) deputy, assistant adjutant general, Malabar, and Canara, to have the position of 2nd in command, 2nd Regt. L.C.

ONSLOW, Capt. F. M., aide de camp to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to have the position of second squadron commander, 2nd Regt. L.C.

WARNER, Capt. W. B., from squadron officer, 2nd Regt. L.C., to third squadron commander, 2nd Regt. L.C.

STEVENS, Capt. (Brevet Major) H. C. Stevens, third squadron commander, 3rd Regt. L.C., to officiating second in command, 2nd Regt. L.C.

CAREY—NAPIER—Officers posted, on their recent promotion, to their regiment specified :—13th Foot—Major Carey, 2nd Battalion and Lieut. Napier, 2nd Battalion.

Orders confirmed :—

EVANS—COOPER—HUGHES—April 16—By the officer commanding 2-13th L.I. :—Officers to perform the duties of committee of paymastership during the leave of absence on medical certificate of Capt. W. T. M'Laughlin, from April 7; President—Capt. W. H. Evans; Members—Capt. R. Cooper, Lieut. P. E. Hughes; Capt. Evans will officiate as paymaster.

M'CAUSLAND—FORBES—April 20, by the commandant 2nd M.C., appointing Capt. W. H. M'Causland, squadron officer 3rd L.C., to officiate as second squadron commander, vice Lieut. E. E. Forbes, and Lieut. E. E. Forbes to officiate as third squadron commander, vice Lieut. R. G. Jones.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Surgeon-Major C. Cooper, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.D., principal medical storekeeper, Madras, private affairs, out of India for one year, four months, and four days; Major R. T. Chapman, I.G.L., wing officer, 32nd Regt. N.I., medical certificate out of India for one year, three months, and twenty-eight days; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col. A. B. Marsack, S.C., commandant 34th Regt. N.I., for three months, from 20th May.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 27.)

HARRISON, Mr. H., to act as assistant to the Political Agent in Cutch during the absence of Lieut. J. W. Wray.

LESTER, Mr. Charles F. G., to be assistant to the political superintendent, Savantvadi, in charge of the Sir Desai.

SPENS, Mr. A. L., delivered over charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Kanara on the 12th inst.

BIRDWOOD—TAGORE—Messrs. H. M. Birdwood and S. N. Tagore respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Surat on the 11th inst.

COGHLAN—BIRDWOOD—Messrs. W. M. P. Coghlan and H. M. Birdwood respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Thana on the 13th inst.

HAMMICK, Mr. S., delivered over charge of the office of assistant judge and sessions judge of Surat on the 7th inst.

WORDSWORTH—HATHORNTHWAITE—Mr. W. Wordsworth delivered over charge of the duties of principal of the Elphinstone College to Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite on the 1st inst.

HOOGWERF, Mr. E. H., resumed charge of his duties as head master of the Sirdars' High School at Belgaum on the 20th inst.

FRY, Mr. T. B., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, has been promoted to the 1st grade from April 1.

CHAPMAN, Col. I. F., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Col. J. Thacker, resigned.

HEWETT, Mr. F. I., probationary assistant superintendent, revenue survey, Ratnagiri, passed an examination in Marathi on the 19th inst.

BRERETON, Mr. C., to act as executive engineer, Satara.

ST. CLAIR, Lieut. W. A. E., R.E., to act as a temporary measure as executive engineer, Ratnagiri, with the temporary rank of executive engineer, 4th grade.

WOOD, Lieut. W., on being relieved by Mr. Brereton, will revert to assistant engineer, 1st grade.

MATHEW, Lieut. Col. B. H., R.E., to be executive engineer, Aden.

PALLISER—DUNN—Mr. H. G. Palliser to be executive engineer for irrigation, Khandesh; and Mr. G. O. W. Dunn to act, as a temporary measure, as executive engineer for irrigation, Belgaum and Dharwar, with the temporary rank of executive engineer, 4th grade.

SHADBOLT, Mr. E. I., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, is confirmed in that grade from April 8.

DALLAS, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, reported his arrival on the Kathiawar State Railways on the 19th inst., and assumed charge of his duties as personal assistant to the general manager and engineer in chief of those lines.

BAKER, Mr. C. J. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties on the Kathiawar State Railways on March 9.

BHASKERJI—COURTENAY—Mr. Anandro Bhaskerji delivered over and Mr. R. Courtenay received charge of the office of the Huzur deputy collector and magistrate, 1st class, Kolaba, on May 11.

WISE—CODRINGTON—Major F. J. Wise delivered over and Major G. H. F. Codrington received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Satara, on May 18.

WILTSHIRE—INGLE—Messrs. C. P. Wiltshire and H. Ingle respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur deputy collector and superintendent, Karwar, on March 27.

HEWETT, Mr. G., assistant conservator of forests, left charge of his office as assistant to the district forest officer, Khandesh, on May 11.

ALLEN—HEWETT—Messrs. W. Allen, second assistant collector, Panch Mahals, and G. Hewett, assistant conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Panch Mahals district forest office on May 14.

MEDICAL.

BOYD—HUGHES—Surg. H. W. Boyd and Surg. Major A. H. Hughes respectively delivered over and received charge of the Satara District Gaol on the 20th May.

M'CALMAN—BRIGGS—Surg. H. M'Calman and Surg. H. B. Briggs respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sholapur District Gaol on the 20th May.

JOYNT, Surg. Major C., L.R.C.P., M.D., to be substantive pro tempore civil surgeon, Puna, vice Surg. Major Bruce, appointed P.M.O. to the reserve division.

TUCHY, Surg. J. F., M.D., is transferred to the Bengal Medical Establishment.

MILITARY.

APLIN, Second Lieut. P. J. H., 2-15th Foot, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C.

WARDEN, Lieut. H. B., sub assistant commissary general, on probation, is confirmed in the grade of sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, continuing to act as sub assistant commissary general, 1st class.

SYKES—Permitted to retire from the service from May 29 :—Col. H. Sykes, Bombay Cavalry, ordinary pension, £365, annuity, £296 12s., to be paid in England.

BOWLES, Capt. A., 2-15th Foot, is appointed to the transport train, Kandahar line, vice Capt. Hall, 66th Foot.

WELCH, Capt. F. G. T., S.C., wing officer and adjutant 25th N.I., to officiate as brigade major in succession to Major Stock, appointed brigade major, Reserve Division, Kandahar Field Force.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. J. R. Campbell, B.S.C., to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. G. Edmonds, Unattached List, Bengal Army, to Europe on medical certificate; Sub-Conductor H. Corrigan, Ordnance Department, Bengal, to Europe on medical certificate; Assistant Apothecary W. Church, Bombay Subordinate Medical Department, to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Major R. Hunter, M.I., to Australia on medical certificate; Lieut. H. B. Warden, B.S.C., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Surgeon H. Boyd, Bengal Medical Establishment, to Europe on medical certificate.

The following order was published at Cabul on the departure of F-A, R.H.A., for India :—"Camp near Zahidabad, May 10.—The Lieutenant General Commanding Cabul Field Force has great pleasure in placing on record the valuable services rendered by F Battery A Brigade, R.H.A., during the time it has served under his command. Commencing the campaign in November, 1878, this battery has participated in every action in which the Cabul Field Force has been engaged, and has sustained the high reputation which the R.H.A. has earned for gallantry in the field and strict discipline in quarters. F-A, R.H.A., was the first wheeled artillery to cross the difficult pass of the Shutargardan, a feat which was accomplished without mishap of any sort, and one which reflected great credit on all ranks. Sir F. Roberts deeply regrets the loss in action on Dec. 11, 1879, of Lieut. E. Hardy, R.H.A., and the death from cholera at Shalozan in August, 1879, of Quartermaster Sergeant Marfield (then provost marshal to the force) and of the other gallant men of the battery. The Lieutenant General assures all ranks of this battery of the regret with which he parts from them, and of his best wishes for their future welfare."

IN connection with what is known as the Rangoon Commissariat scandal, two clerks in the Commissary General's office, Madras, have been arrested on a charge of having taken bribes.

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INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. R. Campbell, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, S.C., Col. C. W. Wahab, S.C., Col. J. A. M. Macdonald, S.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. A. T. Reid, S.C., Lieut. Col. C. I. Anderson, S.C.

HOME NEWS.

FAILURES.—The failure has been announced of Messrs. Horsley, Palmer, Stirling, and Co., East India agents and bankers, of 79½, Gracechurch-buildings. The senior partner retired some years ago. The liabilities are estimated at about £70,000, part of which are covered by securities.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—A numerous deputation from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade has had an interview with Earl Granville on the subject of the Chefoo Convention between Great Britain and China. The noble earl, who was addressed by Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Richard, M.P., Mr. Storrs Turner, Mr. Birley, M.P., the Rev. J. M'Carthy, and Mr. Leone Levi, reserved his reply until he had received some important despatches from our Minister in China.

MR. FAWCETT'S ELECTION EXPENSES.—In Bombay the sum of £250 was collected from natives and remitted to London as a contribution in aid of Mr. Fawcett's election expenses. The following letter from the Postmaster General acknowledging this gift has been published in Bombay :—"London, April 16.—My dear Sirs, —I feel that I cannot sufficiently thank you and the other subscribers to the fund which has been raised by the native inhabitants of Bombay towards defraying the expenses of my recent election in Hackney. Your thoughtfulness in announcing the subscription by telegraph and authorising its immediate payment enabled the money to be received during the course of the election, and the amount was, therefore, at once devoted to the purpose for which it was raised. The value of your timely and generous gift is greatly enhanced by the kind expressions of confidence by which it is accompanied. I can only assure you that so long as I continue in Parliament I hope I shall never spare any effort to do all in my power to promote the welfare of the people of India. I have forwarded your letter to my committee, but I think they will not receive it in time to reply by this mail. Again most sincerely thanking you and the other subscribers to the fund, believe me, my dear Sirs, very truly yours, HENRY FAWCETT."

THE June number of "Dickens's Dictionary of Continental Railways" contains concise but sufficient information for intending visitors to Ober Ammergau during the summer season.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The Society of Arts had a *conversazione* in the South Kensington Museum last night. A large company was present, including Lord Alfred Churchill, Dr. Siemens, Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Donald Currie, M.P., Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C.B., Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. J. A. Youl, C.M.G., and Mr. H. Trueman Wood, secretary. The galleries containing the Raphael cartoons, the Sheepshanks collection, the Smith collection of water colours, the Dyce and Forster pictures, the collections lent by Lord Spencer and Owen's trustees, the Chantry bequest, and the Schliemann collection of objects from Troy were open; and in the North Court a promenade concert was given by the band of the Royal Artillery. In the lecture theatre there was a vocal and instrumental concert by the Royal Criterion Handbell Ringers and Glee Singers.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—Tenders were received yesterday at the Bank of England for Rs.35,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, Rs.34,86,000, and to Madras Rs.1,40,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8⅛d. will receive about 28 per cent. Compared with last week this price shows no change. The amount to be tendered for next Wednesday will be reduced to Rs.30,00,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Though bar silver was quoted as previously, at 52½d. per ounce, a tendency to weakness was shown in this metal on the reduced proportion in the allotment of the Indian Council drafts. The successful competitors for the New Rupee Loan are apparently able at present to control the market as far as exchange operations with India are concerned. On the other hand, the resolution of the Government to reduce future weekly drawings to thirty lakhs can hardly fail ere long to impart firmness to prices. Mexican dollars received by the steamship *Rhein* from New York were bought at 51⅝d., making an advance of ⅛d. The exchanges from the East were unaltered, the rate from Bombay and Calcutta being 1s. 8⅜d., from Hong Kong 3s. 9⅞d., and from Shanghai at 5s. 2⅝d. It was reported that the quotation at which the New Rupee Issue had been dealt in receded to 103½. The old Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Issue was also ⅛ lower. The *Rohilla* left Southampton on Wednesday with £110,700 in silver bars and £8,900 in gold coin for Bombay.—*Standard.*

OUDH AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The report of the directors for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last states that the gross receipts for the past year were £434,485, as compared with £462,204 in 1878; the expenses were £252,491, as compared with £250,657; and the profit was £181,994, as against £211,547. As compared with the corresponding period of 1878, there was a decrease in the number of passengers of 16,914, in tons of goods of 80,248, of £52,582 in gross receipts, of £52,786 in profit, and an increase of 18·91 in the percentage of expenses on the gross receipts. This falling off in the traffic might be stated as the result of a succession of bad seasons and bad harvests, followed by unprecedented sickness, which had prostrated all classes. The whole working staff deserved the greatest credit for their sustained exertions. The Secretary of State considered that the proposals made by the board with regard to the construction of the Northern extension from Moradabad to join the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway at or near Saharanpore were such as could not be entertained by him, and they had been informed that it was not his intention at present to take any further step in the matter. The revenue account for the half-year showed that the total receipts for that period were £159.742, the expenditure was £121,269 (being 75·91 per cent. on the gross earnings), and the balance of net earnings was £38,473. The capital account showed that the total receipts had been £6,008,347, and the expenditure £5,648,660, leaving a balance in hand on Dec. 31 in cash and stores (less outstanding balances) of £359,686. The half-yearly general meeting was held yesterday at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. Pender, M.P., the chairman, presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, he regretted that it was not so satisfactory as its predecessors. Hitherto they had invariably shown improving results, culminating on the last occasion in their presenting them with a net profit of 5 per cent. for the half-year, after their completed system had been open only five years. For the year 1879 the net profit had been 3 per cent., which, in the adverse circumstances they had had to face, must be considered favourable. He must not omit, with regard to the next half-year, to tell them that sickness was still rife throughout the provinces of Oudh and Rohilkund, and fever had given place to cholera to such an extent that Government had interfered to prevent the usual large gatherings at the annual fairs and festivals at different towns on their lines. The new bridge over the Ganges at Benares had absorbed the largest share of attention during the last six months both in India and at home, and it was a source of regret that he was unable to announce that greater progress had been made. The requisite land had not been made over by Government, which had only recently sanctioned the general design of the bridge. Until the land had been obtained no progress could be made with the approaches or the erection of the necessary workshops and quarters for the staff. The question of the proposed northern extension of their system from Moradabad to join the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway at Saharunpore or some adjacent point remained *in statu quo*. The increase in the lower class fare from two to two and a-half pice had, so far as could be judged from the limited period the change had been in operation, worked satisfactorily, and promised, as anticipated, to prove a step in the right direction. They were sanguine that when prosperous times returned it would prove a great success. They had increased the number of native drivers and firemen in their employment. The rolling-stock had been increased by the addition of over 800 covered goods wagons, and they had strengthened their engine stock by thirty new locomotives of a heavier and more powerful type, only four of which remained to be sent out. Advantage had been taken of the slack time to make good all defects in the rolling-stock, and their workshops had lately been further employed in erecting rolling-stock for the State railways. In the certificate of the Government consulting engineers it was stated that certain iron bridges required strengthening. The work was neither expensive nor difficult, and was one more of precaution than absolute necessity. They still adhered to the opinion that it was unnecessary to fill up the vacancy in the audit caused by the death of Mr. Maxwell. He concluded by eulogising the services of the staff in India. Major General Beadle seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. The retiring directors and auditors were afterwards re-elected.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The report of the directors for the half-year ending the 31st of December last states that the gross revenue for that period amounted to £864,060, and the expenditure to £616,182, or 71·31 per cent. of the receipts, leaving a net profit of £247,848. Compared with the corresponding period of 1878, the ratio of expenditure to receipts was higher by 9·42 per cent., owing, however, not to increased expenditure, but diminished earnings, the receipts having fallen off to the extent of £181,557, or 17·36 per cent., while the expenditure was less by £30,901, or 4·78 per cent. The expenditure iucluded £15,964 loss by exchange, which did not appear in the corresponding period, so there had really been a saving of £46,866 in working expenditure, equal to 7·24 per cent. The general traffic manager pointed out that the prolongation of the war in Afghanistan had considerably affected them, and that the figures contained in the auditor's report showed that the decrease in the earnings was almost entirely owing to the falling off in the food grain traffic. The number of passengers carried in the half-year was 2,128,243, as against 2,163,741, and the goods carried had been 480,373 tons (including 99,732 revenue stores, carried free), as against 601,503 (including

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155,222 tons revenue stores). On capital account £18 was received on shares in the half-year, completing the total receipt of £20,000,000 share capital. The total receipts on capital account had been £23,632,838. The classified expenditure during the half-year amounted to £48,640, and the total expenditure to the date of the account (exclusive of the stores account) had been £22,786,815. The expenditure at the debit of stores account was £680,983. The cash balance at the close of the half-year was £165,034.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Monday at the City Terminus Hotel. Col. J. T. Smith, the chairman, presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said that during the half-year the efforts of their officers had been mainly occupied in endeavours to reduce expenses, and, at the same time, to add to the efficiency of their service. The report went to the close of their half-year on December 31 last, and it was his pleasure now to announce the completion and opening to the public of that magnificent work, on which they had been engaged so long, and on which so much money had been expended—he referred to the Cheyair Bridge. It was officially inspected by the Government consulting engineer and opened to the public on the 1st ult. They had received no answer to their application to raise the capital necessary to extend their Bellary branch in the direction of Dharwar. It was thought that the delay was owing to a rival project to carry a line from Bellary to Goa—a distance of about 200 miles—in Portuguese territory. He was informed that a concession had either been given or promised to a highly influential syndicate in London to carry this scheme out. He referred with satisfaction to the reduction of nearly £23,000 in their expenses, and said the Government had shown the most earnest desire to give them all the assistance they could to improve their dividend. They had decided not to abolish night trains or to reduce the speed of the mail trains, but other alterations had been considered and sanctioned by the Government, which would save between 300,000 and 400,000 train miles per annum, and the saving would be effected without placing the inhabitants of Madras in any materially worse position. Perhaps the greatest and most important change they had made since their last meeting was the reduction of the third-class fares to two pies, or ¼d. per mile. As far as it had gone it had been very satisfactory, and they had determined to extend the reduction to the mail trains. He had no doubt that the discoveries of gold deposits in various parts of the Presidency would quicken trade there. Mr. W. H. Crake, in seconding the motion, referred to the success of the reduction of the third-class fare. He believed the returns for the past half-year of other Indian railway companies—excepting, perhaps, the South Indian—would show a decrease in their passenger traffic, while they showed the enormous increase of half-a-million in a total of £1,800,000. Although they had reduced the fare by nearly 30 per cent., there had been, instead of a loss, a gain. In many respects he believed the report was the most promising they had ever presented. In reply to a question, the chairman said they were not yet earning 2 per cent. The report was unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors and auditor were re-elected.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—The annual general meeting was held on Tuesday at the offices, Leadenhall-street; Mr. John Chapman, the chairman, presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the length of their line open had increased from 612 miles in 1878 to 634 in 1879, leaving to be completed the section between Conjeeveram and Chingleput, a distance of twenty-one miles, when they would have a total mileage of 655, all on the narrow or metre gauge of 3ft. 3in. The total cost, actual and estimated, including rolling-stock, was £4,323,000, or £6,600 per mile—as cheap as any railway in England. The gross receipts in 1879 were £322,198, as compared with £309,142 in 1878. In both years some exceptional items were debited to revenue, amounting in 1878 to £13,200, and in 1879 to £29,150, including loss by exchange, which, though not exceptional, might, for the purpose of comparison with the previous year, when it did not occur, be so considered. Deducting these amounts from the working expenses for the two years, the total would be, in 1878, £193,324, or 62-4 per cent.; and in 1879, £191,153, or 59-3 per cent. During 1878 they carried 5,030,071 passengers, and in 1879 the number was 5,107,677, and the fares during 1879 remained at 8, 3, and 2 pies (or 1d., ⅜d., and ¼d.) per mile for the three classes. Up to May 1 of the current year the result, as regarded third-class traffic, was that they had carried 1,413,786 passengers, the receipts being Rs.606,366, as against, in the corresponding period of 1879, 1,630,011 passengers, giving a total receipt of Rs.571,196. The total receipts up to the same date had been Rs.1,151,254, against Rs.1,017,269 in the corresponding period of 1879, showing an increase in the eighteen weeks of Rs.133,985, equal in the twelve months to Rs.387,000, should the average be maintained. It was very satisfactory for him to be able to state that they had had no accident. He thought they had every reason to congratulate themselves on the increasing prosperity of a line which promised to be one of the most important in India. They had reason to anticipate an increase of traffic from the completion of the Pondicherry Railway—a small line, but connecting with other French settlements. He then read a letter from the Bishop of Madras, who requested that his appeal for assistance for the church there might be laid before the proprietors. Sir R. Macdonald Stephenson, the deputy-chairman, reminded them that, although the line might be considered virtually complete, still it would take some time yet before it was possible for it to show its full earning powers, and meantime the exceptional items debited to revenue kept down the profits and increased the proportion of the working expenses. In reply to a question, Mr. Notman, the managing director, said the contract of the companies with the Secretary of State did not compel him to provide funds in this country for revenue stores, although previously to 1878 the Government did so, and the companies themselves now had to bear the loss by exchange. The report was unanimously adopted and the retiring directors and auditor were re-elected.

A COURT OF APPEAL FOR INDIA.

YESTERDAY afternoon at a meeting of the East India Association—Mr. Stewart Erskine Rolland in the chair—Lord Stanley of Alderley read a paper on "A Court of Appeal for Indian Grievances." His lordship in the commencement said that he did not mean to deal in any way with the appeals which came before the Judicial Committtee of the Privy Council, as these only concerned cases of property, none others having for some years been allowed to reach the committee. It has been apparent for some years that there is a necessity for some court to which her Majesty's Indian subjects could appeal against the acts of the Indian Government; and this want has become more evident and more pressing since last year, when the Secretary of State, Lord Cranbrook, declared that he could not enter into a subject because it had not been remitted to him by the Indian Government, and that a rule or order to that effect has been laid down by the Indian Government. Formerly many cases were brought before Parliament, and before the abolition of the East India Company it was possible for them to obtain a partial hearing; but since the separate government of India has been abolished, and merged in the government of the rest of her Majesty's dominions, no case can be brought before Parliament for redress without its appearing to be of a party nature, or an attack upon the Minister. In continuation, his lordship said that he thought a court or commission of appeal should be appointed in India consisting of five members, some of whom should be judges. The unsatisfactory nature of the present course of procedure on cases of disputed succession, or of charges against Indian princes, might be inferred from the fact that in the case of the Gaikwar of Baroda it was felt that the procedure in the case of the Nawab of Tonk was a precedent to be avoided. Lord Napier and Ettrick had stated that he had more than once felt in the course of his official experience that it was unseemly and unjust that the Government should be the interested party and the judge. He considered that some impartial and arbitral authority should exist which might advise or decide in cases of disputed boundary, or of claims of Indians against the Government. Such a court of arbitration established in India might also, he thought, be charged with the duty of deciding disputes between native States and questions of succession to native States. He thought it would command great respect from the native community and relieve the Government of some obnoxious duties which were likely to entail charges of partiality. His lordship then cited several cases illustrating the mode in which mistakes may be made from matters having been in the first instance decided by some inexperienced official, whose decision had been afterwards upheld, sometimes on grounds of little less importance than the desire to sustain him in his position. In conclusion, Lord Stanley said that some words which he had read of Warren Hastings were out of date, partly from the usurpations of Residents, and partly owing to the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, which had led Residents to look upon the subjects of independent States as British subjects; but the change brought about by the change of title made it the more necessary that the Secretary of State for India should reverse what had been done wrongfully, and that he should be easily accessible, for, by the custom of the whole of Asia, every subject of the Empress had a right to present petitions to her Majesty or to the Ministers.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In reply to Mr. Baxter, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the despatch expected by the Government could not arrive before the 20th inst. He would not make any statement on the subject of the finances of India before its receipt.

AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. ASHMEAD BARTLETT asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that an immediate evacuation of Cabul had been ordered; and, if so, what steps had been taken by her Majesty's Government to secure Northern Afghanistan from anarchy and ruin and to protect those Afghans who had favoured the British cause.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he had stated on Monday last as fully as he was able the general drift of the instructions which had been given to Lord Ripon on the subject of Afghanistan and the termination of the war there. Lord Ripon would, no doubt, lose no time in acting as far as possible on those instructions,

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but he had received no communication on the matter from him since his arrival at Simla. He had not, he might add, heard anything to confirm the statement which had appeared in some newspapers the day before to the effect that the immediate evacuation or the evacuation by a certain day of Cabul had been ordered, and he did not think it likely that any order of the sort had been given irrespective of the progress of events or the position of affairs at the time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE INDIA-OFFICE.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON stated, in answer to Sir E. Wilmot, that the memorial presented in 1868 to the Secretary of State for India by Mr. W. Tayler, formerly Commissioner of Patna, was missing from the India-office. He believed, however, that a copy of the memorial had been printed with the papers lately presented to the House. Four or five letters relating to the memorial were also missing from the India-office, but a copy of the printed pamphlet forming an appendix to the memorial was at present in the library of the House for the use of hon. members who took an interest in this case.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

In reply to Mr. Baxter,

Mr. FAWCETT said the annual loss in the revenue of the United Kingdom on the contract of 1874, for carrying mails between this country and India, China, and Australia, was, in 1876, £216,000; in 1877-78, £239,000; and the estimated loss in 1878-79 was £246,000. The estimate that had been given to him of the loss that would have been incurred if the postage had been reduced to a half—viz., 2½d.—would have been no more than £26,000 in addition to the loss which was actually incurred. He believed his right hon. friend was correct in stating that the contract speed of the Peninsular and Oriental Company for carrying mails *vid* Brindisi to India, China, and Australia was 11 1-3 knots an hour. He might be permitted to remark that he was by no means responsible for this contract, which was entered into before he came into office, and he was one of those who had voted against it. The average time taken by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers between London and Melbourne *vid* Brindisi in the transmission of mails was not, as his right hon. friend said, forty-eight days, but the contract period was thirty-nine and a-half days, and that time, he believed, had been in only one instance exceeded. It was true that the average rate of passage in the vessels of the unsubsidised Orient Company was considerably faster than that of the subsidised line of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The average rate of speed of the former was between fourteen and fifteen knots an hour, and from information sent to the Post-office he believed the length of the passage from Plymouth to Adelaide, the first port at which they stopped, was a few hours under forty days. In one instance the passage was completed in thirty-five days.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—June 12, at 14, Royal-crescent, Bath, the wife of Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., R.E., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURKINYOUNG—BOYLE—June 15, at St. Augustine, Honor Oak-park, Philip John Burkinyoung (late of Calcutta and N.W.P. of India), to Amelia (Millie), daughter of James W. Boyle.

HOPE—URMSON—June 10, at Gaddington, Major General John Edward Hope, R.A. (retired), son of the late John T. Hope, colonel R.E., to Mary, daughter of the late George Urmson, of Canton.

JENNINGS—WALE—June 10, at Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. Arthur Charles Jennings, to Georgiana Isabella, daughter of Col. Wale, and granddaughter of the late Gen. Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B., and the late Hon. Sir Edward West, Knight, chief justice of Bombay.

TAYLOR—SMITH—June 9, at Hampstead, Lewis W. Taylor, Madras R.A., son of the late Major General J. L. Taylor, Bengal Army, to Jessie Lee, deaughter of the late John Smith.

DEATHS.

COWIE—June 14, at 15, Hyde-park-square, Thomas S. Cowie, formerly of Bombay, aged 64.

GORDON—June 9, at 61, West Cromwell-road, S.W., Adam A. Gordon, M.A., late professor of history in the Presidency College, and registrar of the University of Madras, aged 67.

HOUGHTON—June 10, at Weston-super-Mare, Major General Richmond Houghton, late Bengal Army, aged 76.

LANG—June 12, at Ravensworth, Cheltenham, Sarah, the wife of Arthur Lang, late of the Bengal C.S., and daughter of the late General Tickell, Bengal Engineers.

MULLALY—June 11, at 46, St. Charles-square, Notting-hill, Alfred Thomas Mullaly, assistant engineer P.W.D., Bombay, son of the late John Mullaly, H.E.I.C.S., of Bombay, aged 25.

NOTT—June 9, at Bath, A. H. Nott, captain H.M.'s late Indian navy, aged 74.

PARKER—June 10, at Edgemoor, Bournemouth, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major General John B. Parker, R.A., C.B.

SAVI—June 13, at Bayswater, Thomas Savi, late of Moisgunge factory, Kashnagur, Bengal, aged 79.

SUTHERLAND—May 6, on the homeward journey, off Malta, Alexander Sutherland, of Igatpura, aged 40.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BOYD—May 19, at Allahabad, the wife of E. A. Boyd, assistant superintendent, Government Telegraph, a son.

BULL—May 17, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Charles A. Bull, executive engineer, a son.

CARGILL—May 15, at Ferozepore, the wife of Major S. Cargill, R.A., a son.

COMPTON—May 14, at Palampur, Punjab, the wife of Herbert Compton, a daughter.

DAVIDSON—May 12, at Assam, the wife of James Davidson, a daughter.

DAVENPORT—June 11, at Calcutta, the wife of John Davenport, jun., a daughter.

FERGUSON—May 15, at Cachar, the wife of Donald Ferguson, a son.

GRAY—May 9, at Cinnamara, Jorehaut, Assam, the wife of Edward Gray, M.B., C.M., a son.

GOTHARD—May 20, at Sialkot, the wife of the Rev. G. Gothard, M.A., chaplain of Sialkot and Amritsar, a son.

GRIFFITH—May 18, at Nilgiris, the wife of Frank Griffith, C.E., a daughter.

HARDING—May 18, at Arrah, the wife of F. H. Harding, Esq., C.S., a son.

JONES—May 21, at 6, M'Leod-road, Karachi, the wife of Frederick T. Jones, a daughter.

MARTIN—May 19, at Trichinopoly, the wife of C. W. W. Martin, C.S., a son.

MUIRHEAD—May 21, at Benares, the wife of J. R. Muirhead, transhipment inspector, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, a daughter.

PEAL—May 15, at Assam, the wife of Arthur J. Peal, a daughter.

REYNOLDS—May 20, at Bareilly, the wife of Mr. J. Reynolds, a son, still-born.

SAMPSON—May 10, at Simla, the wife of Mr. Charles, H. Sampson, a son.

SHELLEY—May 12, at Goomera estate, Ceylon, the wife of Spencer Shelley, a daughter.

SLANE—May 19, at Simla, the wife of R. M. Slane, a daughter.

SMYTH—May 15, at Tindivanum, the wife of Mr. Sam Smyth, supervisor local fund, Northern Sub-Division, S.A., a daughter.

STEWART—May 15, at Howrah, the wife of W. Stewart, a daughter.

WALE—May 18, at Jhelum, the wife of T. E. Wale, P.N.S. Railway, a son.

MARRIAGES.

FORBES—BERTIE-CLAY—At Murree, H. F. Gordon Forbes, Rifle Brigade, to Ella Maria Bertie-Clay, daughter of Major General Bertie-Clay.

MASON—LAWRENCE—May 12, at Palaveram, William Benjamin Mason, sub conductor, Bengal Ordnance Department, to Dorothy, daughter of the late George Lawrence, bugler, M.E.A.V. Company.

M'GUFFOY—CAMPBELL—May 17, at Dhond, by the Rev. T. H. Creig, chaplain, Presbyterian Church, Puna, Robert M'Guffoy, sergeant major, 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), to Jessie Margaret, only daughter of Mr. D. Campbell, sub engineer, Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

SCOTT—MOIR—May 15, at Tezpur, Alexander Scott, engineer, to Jeanie, daughter of the late Wm. Moir, of Aberdeen.

DEATHS.

BOYD—May 18, at Tanjore, E. A. Boyd, Esq., aged 24.

BURKE—May 8, at Calcutta, Georgiana, wife of Mr. J. Burke, Telegraph Department.

BURNE—May 6, at Prome, British Burma, Beatrice Maude, child of Knightley Grey and Mary Elliott Burne, aged eleven months and three days.

CAMERON—May 8, at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, Charles Hay Cameron, formerly member of the Supreme Council, Calcutta.

CAMPBELL—May 20, at Puna, of general dropsy, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. D. Campbell, sub engineer Dhond and Manmad State Railway, aged 56.

CHRISTER—May 13, at Sutna, Rebecca Christer, late of Allahabad, aged 54.

HARDING—May 19, at Arrah, Bengal, Katie, wife of F. H. Harding, B.C.S.

MADDOCK—May 16, at Punjab, Annie Josephine, wife of Horace Maddock, Esq., aged 24.

OSBORNE—May 10, at Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, J. C. A. Osborne, Coolbawn estate, Navalapitiya, aged 28.

PEART—May 17, at Shahjehanpur, Stephen, son of S. Peart, district engineer, aged one year.

PRIESTLEY—May 24, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Linns-Pereira, Bellasis Junction-road, Byculla, Julia Adelaide, child of Mr. Joseph Priestley, aged six months and twelve days.

RIX—April 17, at Belgaum, Edith Mary, child of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rix, aged two years and one month.

RIX—May 17, at Belgaum, after a protracted illness, George Ernest, child of Mr. and Mrs. B. Rix, aged three years and ten months.

SMITH—May 18, at Cawnpore, Nevill Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, aged five months and five days.

SYMONDS—June 8, Edward Symonds, of the firm of C. Lazarus and Co., Calcutta, aged 42.

WOODS—May 19, at Delhi, Lieut. G. E. A. Woods, Royal Artillery, aged 24.

WOODWARD—May 17, at Lahore, Charles John Loder, second son of John and Mary Woodward, aged 17.

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ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 9. Urania, Singapore; Edward, Rangoon; Dublin Castle (s), Capetown, &c.—10. Stelvio (s), Madras; Edward Seeman, Rangoon; Herat, Calcutta; City of Oxford (s), Akyab; Belted Will, Philippines.—11. Maria, Singapore; Fire Queen, Akyab; Rhuddlan Castle, Rangoon; Dublin Castle (s), Capetown, &c.; Dorunda (s), Calcutta.—12. Ocean Belle, Barbadoes.—13. Camelot (s), Bombay; Hart (s), Rangoon; Helen Scott, M'Leod, and Beann Manuha, Calcutta; Veholan, Trinidad; European, Demerara; Tulu, Port Natal; Martaban, Rangoon.—14. Walls Castle, Singapore; William Dickenson (s) and Coltier, Rangoon.—15. Star of Erin, Calcutta; Pampero, Hong Kong; Discoverer (s), Calcutta; Arden Forest, Samarang; Amcot (s), Pomaron.—16. Fiona, Calcutta; Glen Caladh, Singapore; Appendix, Bangkok; Benayo (s), Pomaron; City of Baltimore (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—May 18. Euphrates (s), Rangoon; Simla (s), Singapore.—20. Indus (s), Southampton; Cathcart, Liverpool.—21. Duke of Argyll (s), London.—22. Atholl (s), Singapore; Orion (s), Liverpool; Star of Persia, London.—24. Mercedes (s), Jeddah; Khandalla (s), Bombay; British Duke, Shields.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

June 12.—Mabel (s), London.—14. Lammermoor (s), Liverpool; Eunice, Tyne.

BOMBAY.—May 21. Assam (s), Sydney; Maharaja (s), Calcutta.—22. Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool; Burmah (s), Karachi; Timavo (s), Trieste; Lenore, Liverpool; King Arthur (s), Bussorah; Travancore (s), Karachi; Thessaly (s), Penarth.—23. Kingstone (s), Cardiff.—24. Abyssinia (s), Delagoa Bay; Gads Hill, Liverpool; Algitha (s), Newcastle.—25. Stag (s), North Shields; Aurora (s), Trieste; Teviot (s), Karachi; Calcutta (s), Bussorah; Zambesi (s), Venice.—26. Madura (s), Calcutta.—27. Lovaine, North Shields.—28. Agia Sophia (s), Alexandria; Arrow (s), Bhownuggur; Zanetta (s), Karachi.

MADRAS.—May 19. Chinsura (s), and Duke of Buccleuch (s), Calcutta.—20. Ethiopia (s), Bombay.—21. Rajpootana (s), Rangoon; Almora, London.—24. Copenhagen, Mauritius.—26. Malda (s), Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

June 13.—Bride, London; John Milton, Newcastle; Rajah of Cochin and Lincelles, London.—14. Manora (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 9. Plantagenet, Galle; Princess Amalia (s), Batavia; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Galle, &c.—10. Empress of India, Natal; Thunderbolt, Cape; Yarkand, Bombay; Dr. Petermann, Hong Kong; Ianthe, Capetown; Priam (s), Penang; Pythomene, Calcutta.—11. Timor (s), Karachi; Candidate, Barbadoes; Bessie H., Rangoon; Royal Edward (s), Calcutta; Harold (s), Bombay; Demerara, Demerara; Inchmornish (s)) Karachi.—12. Bordnah, Demerara; Winslow (s), Pomaron; County of Peebles and Teaggry, Bombay.—13. Old Bridge, Hong Kong; St. Andrew Castle, Chittagong.—15. Umglin, Pomaron.—16. La Escocesa (s), Calcutta; Author (s), Barbadoes.

CALCUTTA.—May 20. Moray (s) and Japan (s).—22. City of Carthage (s), Arabia (s), and Euphrates (s).—23. Star of France and Zamora.—24. Eldorado (s), Erin's Isle, and Henriette.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

June 14.—City of Manchester (s), London.

BOMBAY.—May 22. Umballa (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Mirzapore (s), China; Nesutan, Moulmein; Calypso (s), Trieste; Plainmeller (s), Liverpool; Tantallon, London; Propontis (s), Marseilles; Lord Eslington (s), Barcelona; Hartlepool (s), Calais; Patterdale (s), Barcelona; Eclipse (s), Calais; Sumatra (s), Venice; Sidonian (s), Liverpool.—24. Muriel (s). France; Banian Gothenburg.—26. Burmah (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Maharaja (s), Coast and Calcutta.—27. Livadia (s), Naples and Genoa; Chanda (s), Coast and Calcutta.—28. Guy Mannering, Amsterdam; A. R. de Genouilly, False Point; Mabel (s), Dunkirk; Nerissa (s), Liverpool; Hudson (s), Calais; Madura (s), Cananore.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

June 11.—Kingston (s), United Kingdom and the Continent.

MADRAS.—May 18. Clan Gordon, Marseilles.—20. Basuto, London; Chinsura (s), Bombay.—21. Chusan, London.—22. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta.—24. Almora (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mongolia*, June 8.—From Bombay: Miss Cameron, Mr. S. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hearn and children, Mr. Ainslie, Mr. Thornton, Madame Voullion, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Chapman, Mrs. and Miss Browne, Dr. Harding, Mrs. Sewell and child, Mr. Beddy, Col. and Mrs. M'Donald and children, two Misses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. White and child, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday and child, Mr. Bosanquet, Mrs. Heyland, Mr. Haworth, Mrs. Long, Miss Meechan, Mr. Pain, Capt. Playdell, Mr. Maxwell, Lieut. Pierce, Surg. Foss, Capt. Hall, and Mr. Fairtlough. From Suez: Mrs. Chitty and Mrs. Hibberd. From Malta: Capt. and Mrs. Townsend, Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Creagh, Misses Byron, Gen. and Miss Brereton, and Capt. Place. From Gibraltar: Mr. M'Kean.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Australia*, June 2.—From Calcutta: Mr. Hardie, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Branson and children, Mr. W. H. Jones, Master Reilly, Mr. Newson, Mrs. A. Phillips and children, Mr. and Mrs. Bridge, Mr. T. Nichols and child, Rev. and Mrs. Spear, Mr. Robinson, Mr. T. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. Fox and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gowenlock and children, Major Barlow, Mr. Andrews, Surg. Major Haward, and Capt. Clarke. From Madras: Miss Browne, Mrs. Bance, Messrs. F. and W. Mullaby, Ross-Porter, G. M. Porter, Col. Dunsterville, and Mr. and Mrs. Horsgan. From Singapore; Mr. Meldrum and Mr. Crawford. From Shanghai: Mr. Cunnie. From Nagasaki: Mr. G. J. Smith. From Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Bayne and children. From Hong Kong: Rev. E. Davis and Rev. C. Clark. From Singapore: Capt. R. Douglas and Mr. Carr. From Penang: Mr. and Mrs. Allen and two children. From Galle: Major Sir H. Nightingale, Surg. Treasure, Messrs. Grigson, Miss Vanderspar, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Morton and children, and Mr. Bayley. From Aden: Mr. Leacock's child. From Bombay: Surg. Major and Mrs. Kearns and children, Lieuts. Schuyler and Sitt, Mrs. Land, Mrs. Aston and child, Surg. Gen. Gibbons, Mr. Seewright, Dr. Joynt, and Dr. Bealson. From Suez: Col. and Mrs. Dicher and Mrs. Robarts and children. From Malta: Rev. — York, Messrs. Parry, Leatham, Major and Mrs. Micklejohn, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Rougemont, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Guest. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Miss Mosley, Miss Finici, Mr. Mosley, Rev. and Mrs. Horman, Mr. Prosser, Misses Bird, Mr. Morris, Rev. — Skinner, Mr. Smith, and Major Coddington.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Zambesi*, May 25.—From Southampton: Mrs. H. Wood, Miss Shewell, Lieuts. Priestley, Roberts, Cotton, O'Brien, Montgomery, Wood, Henry, Fraser, and Hamilton, Capt. Hutchinson, Surg. Major Gillespie, Surg. Slaughter, Bandmaster Wilkin, wife, and three children, Mr. Blaylock, Mr. Pitkin, Mr. Seagrim, Mr. Short, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Gordon. From Gibraltar: Mr. Henriques. From Venice: Mr. and Misses Barrow and Mr. Breithampt. From Brindisi: Capt. and Mrs. Babington, Miss de Vitre, Mr. James, Mr. Browning, Mr. Ross, Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Magrath. From Aden: Master Armourer Yardsby.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Sumatra*, June 15.—From Bombay: Hon. Mr. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. A. M. Lloyd, Mr. R. L. Davies, Capt. Shearburn, Mr. C. W. Floyd, Mr. Ellison, Col. R. J. Walker, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. C. Comber, and Mr. Dean. From Alexandria: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley, and Hassan Pacha Rassim and E.M.S.

AT VENICE.—Per *Sumatra*, June 17.—From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Spens, three daughters, and son, Mr. and Mrs. Vidal, Mr. and Mrs. Rythwell, Mr. Audariac, Lieut. H. Warden, Mr. G. Robinson, and Mr. Gubbay. From Alexandria: Dr. and Mrs. Yule, Mr. Crawley, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Snares, Major Gordon, Capt. Gordon, Mr. Easton, Mr. Macquort, Mr. Vercammore, Mr. O. Lath, and Mr. R. Foster.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Per *City of Carthage*, May 20.—For London: Mrs. Haig, three children, and ayah, Miss M. Lowther, Mrs. Morgan and child, Mr. Crawfurd, Mr. Edward Madders, Mr. and Mrs. Hampton, Mr. E. Thomson, and Dr. L. Salzer. For Port Said: Mrs. Goldstein.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Pekin*, June 2.—For Bombay: Mr. J. M'Gill, Lieut. Moore, Miss Dyer, Mr. Brassington, Mr. Dadyset, and Mr. A. Armstrong. For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones. For Malta: Rev. — Upcher, Lieut. Grove, Mrs. Hill, and Rev. Mr. Carew. For Gibraltar: Col. Chaplin, Miss Broadfoot, Messrs. Sequerra, Voight, Schultz, Barratt, Jefford, Mr. and Mr. W. C. Isitt, Mrs. Forster, Capt. Halliday, and Mrs. Bernstein and Lancaster.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Venetia*, June 11.—For Bombay: Mr. Gillam. From Brindisi: Major Begbie, Mr. Peppé, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, Mr. Winter, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Deas, Mr. Whiting, and Mr. Duffus. For Alexandria from Brindisi: Mr. Easton, Mr. Ward, and Mrs. Anderson.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Kashgar*, May 29.—For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bythell, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. P. R. Booth, Mr. D. and Mrs. Ross, Col. J. C. Le Quesne, 12th Lancers, a gentleman, Mr. and Mrs. Spens, three Misses Spens, and Master Spens, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vidal and infant, Mr. T. E. Ellison, and Mr. C. Andrea. For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Daubeny, Mrs. J. J. Higgins and infant, Col. and Mrs. Sykes and infant, Dr. Moodie, Mr. N. Reichenbach, Surg. Major and Mrs. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. Galpin, the Rev. and Mrs. Hubbard. For Brindisi: Mr. S. Cooper, Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, Mr. A. Rogers, Col. R. J. Walker, Mr. E. Comber, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. W. T. Berners, the Hon. Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, Surg. Major G. B. Gardner, Surg. A. Deane, and Mr. R. L. Davies. For Malta: Mr. C. W. F. Cleugh. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on May 22:—For Venice: Mr. Sayed Mahomed Israel, Mr. Sayed Abdool Rab, and Mr. Pomeroy. For Southampton: Capt. Blair and Mr. C. Hill. For Brindisi: Mr. C. F. Meili and Mr. G. A Hobson. For Suez: Mr. James G. Fair, Mr. R. V. Day, Mr. J. G Fair, junior, and Mr. Irving M. Scott.

CASUALTIES.

Sumatra (American ship) put into Yokohama, and will probably have to discharge.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Levi C. Wade, for Batavia, April 7, 2 N., 23 W.; Gutenberg, for Java, April 28, 4 N., 23 W.; Annie H. Smith, for Hong Kong, May —, 27 N., 12 W.; Glenburn, for Bombay, April 25, 2 N., 22 W.; East Lothian, from Calcutta, April 24, off Algoa Bay, all well; Goatfell, from Sourabaya, April 25, off Natal; Glenrosa, from Manilla, May 1, 32 S., all well; Olive Branch, from Mauritius, April 15, 30 S., 36 E.; Marie Louise, for Singapore, April 17, 8 S., 30 W., all well; Magdala, Mauritius to New York, May 6, 32 S., 17 E.; Petit Bourgeoise, Calcutta to Jamaica, April 28, 32 S., 31 E.; Lansdowne, from Singapore, May 2, 35 S., 23 E.; Sierra Nevada, from Rangoon, May 5, 33 S., 16 E.; Nairnshire, Rangoon to Hamburg, May 7, 31 S., 14 E.; G. F. Handel, Rangoon to Bremen, May 8, 30 S., 12 E.; Loch Ranza, Calcutta to New York, May 9, 28 S., 9 E.; Tenby Castle, Rangoon to Bremen, April 21, 7 S., 15 W.; Hospodar, for Rangoon, April 30, 3 N., 25 W.; Fitzroy, from Tuticorin, May 31, 43 N., 25 W.; Cuba, for Bombay, April 26, on the line, 26 W.; Arafura, from Penang, April 16, 35 S., 21 E.; Rocklands, from Calcutta, April 16, 35 S., 26 E.; St. Marnock, for Calcutta, May 13, 10 N., 27 W.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 94¼
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	101¼
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	722½
Bank of Bengal	500	740
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	126
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	300
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,925	1,050
Frere	150	34
Mazagon	2,000	360
Port Canning	1,400	200
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	865
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1100
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	360
Bellary	1,000	475
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	440
New Indian	350	115
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	26
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	540
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	990
Fort	8,500	1,250
French	500	445
Sind	750	485
Mofussil	400	215
Prince of Wales	1,500	225
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	240
Volkart	1,000	655
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,200	990
Anglo-Indian	100	62
Alfred Manufacturing	500	490 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,575
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	220
Bombay United	1,000	890 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	610
Central India S. W. and M	500	675
Coorla Mills	1,000	590
D. Spinning	2,000	265
Hindustan	1,000	985
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	510
Khandeish	1,000	985
Madras	1,250	440
Madras United	1,000	1,320
Manchester Spinning	50	3 nomi.
Mazagon Spinning	500	100
National Spinning	1,000	785
New Great Eastern	1,000	920
Oriental	625	590
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	92
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	2,000	950
Sholapore Mills	1,000	876
Victoria Mills	1,000	600
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	124 xd.
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,050
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	390
Treacher and Co.	500	680
Thacker and Co.	100	125

CALCUTTA.—May 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes	Rs 94 0 to 94 2
4½	of 1870 (1885)	99 8 to —
4½	of 1871 (1881)	94 0 to 94 8
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	101 0 to 101 2
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	101 0 to 101 2
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884)	Rs.105 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	105 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6	of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 0
5	of 1878 (1908)	102 10 to 102 12

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	102 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	747½ to 750
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	101 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	58 to 59
Benga Coal	1000	1625 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1150 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	290 to 295
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	52 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	80 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	75 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	140 to 150
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	128 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	23 to 25
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	110 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	71 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	267½ to 270
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	33 to 34
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to 220
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	180 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	72 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1100 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm.
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	375 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	114 to 115
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	10 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	95 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	87 to 87
Riverside Press	90	87 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	270 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	270 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	45 to 46
Strand Bank Press	100	111 to 112
Watson's Patent Press	100	108 to —
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	100 to —
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Do. contributory	80	28 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	250 to —
Do. contributory	100	125 to —
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	90 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	25 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	400 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	70 to —
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar)	100	60 to 70
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	250 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	70 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	42 to 43
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	50 to 51
Eastern Cachar	100	90 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	40 to 41
Giellé (Darjiling)	100	62 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	60 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	380 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	66 to 67
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	135 to 140
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	60 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	100 to 105
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to 65
Do. contributory ..	200	50 to 55
Kurseong and Terai	100	7 to 10
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to —
Majagram Cachar)	100	65 to 70
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory ..	90	47 to 48
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	120 to ..
Do contributory	125	60 to 65
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	120 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singel (Darjiling)	100	67 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	83 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	90 to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to 75
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 152
Upper Assam	£10	45 to —

MADRAS.—May 27.

Four per cent.	5½ to 6	% Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	⅜ to ¾	pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	⅜ to ¾	pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	½ to ¾	do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	1 to 1½	do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½	do
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to —	prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8/.	1s. 8d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 4⅛-16d.	—	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 3⅝-32d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8¾d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 2⅝-32d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 7⅛-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 7⅛-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8⅝d	—

LONDON.—June 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
4	Do. October 10, 1888	103¾ to 104¼
4	India Enfaced Paper	79 to 80
4½	Do. do. 1895	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	86½ to 87½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1582	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12 months notice)	32 to 37pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	32 to 37pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16'84, £1,0.0 & £500	101½ to 102
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	103 to 105
4½	Do.	105 to 107
6	Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	116 to 119
4½	Do.	105 to 107
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	98 to 100

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	113 to 115
RAILWAYS.		
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	125½ to 126½
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	140 to 142
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	21⅝ to 21⅞
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23¾ to 23¾
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	122 to 123
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	128½ to 129⅛
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	123 to 124
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do 4¾ do.	100	113 to 115
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	123 to 125
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	123 to 124
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	123 to 123
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	109 to 111
TELEGRAPHS.		
Eastern	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	102 to 105
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	101 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12½ to 12⅝
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	9 to 9¼
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	103 to 105
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	103 to 105
Indo-European	25	22 to 23
BANKS		
Agra	10	10¼ to 10¾
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	21⅛ to 22⅛
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	20½ to 21⅛
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	36 to 37
Land Mortgage of India ..	2¾	1⅛ to 1⅜ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	18½ to 19⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Agricultural of Mauritius ..	1	⅞ to 1⅛ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	all	— to —
Do.	11½	— to —
Do.	8	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	2 to 3 pm
Glenrock Gold Mining	1	1⅜ to 2
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	1¾ to 2⅛ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	3 to 4
Moyar Coffee	5	10 to 11
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2	1⅞ to 1⅝ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10½ to 11⅛
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	30	51 to 53
Do. do. New, 1867	20	parto 1 pm
S. E. Wynaad Estates & Gold Mg.	1	1¾ to 2
South Indian Gold Mining ..	1	1⅞ to 2⅛
TEA.		
Assam	20	36 to 40
British Indian	20	4 to 5
Borelli	—	25 to 26
Darjiling	20	21 to 22
Dejoo	—	10 to 10½
Eastern Assam	10	1 to 2
Jorehaut	20	36 to 41
Lebong	10	11 to 12
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10 to 11
Do. New	10	⅛ to ⅜ pm
Mungledye	—	8½ to 9⅛
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	1¾ to 2¼

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.
Madras ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.
Bombay ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.
Colombo ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8⅛d
Mauritius ..	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8⅛d

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Surg. Maj. R. T., 2½ years, from April 11, '78, B.
Alexander, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 18 mo., fm. Sept. 12, '79, Bo.
Alexander, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, 1879, B.
Alexander, Major G., S.C., 273 d., from April 14, '80, B.
Anderson, Col. G. G., Inf., 1 yr. 84d., from March 15, '79, B.
Anderson, Major J. W. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl. 7, '79, Bo.
Anderson, Capt. H. S., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Apperley, Capt. C. O. W., Cav., 2 y., from May 30, '79, B.
Armstrong, Capt. J. A., R.E., 1 y. 165 d., fm. May 15, '80, B.
Ashburner, Col. John, S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '79, Bo.
Atkins, Major G., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Atkins, Major R., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 24, '79, M.

Babington, Col. R. C., S.C., 27 mo., from Jan. 17, 1879, M.
Babington, Capt. C. W., Inf., 1 year, from Dec. 14, 1879, B.
Bagot, Lieut. C. H., R.E., 16 mo., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Bainbridge, Surg. Maj. G., 20 m., from April 9, '80, Bo.
Baker, Col. W. A., R.E., 18 m., from April 17, '80, Bo.
Balmer, Major A., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 14, '79, M.
Bannerman, Lt. Col. P. W., S.C., 20 mo., from Nov. 18, '78, Bo.
Bardin, Col. G. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, M.
Banks, Surg. Maj. S. H. O'B., 18 mo., f. May 30, '79, Bo.
Barlow, Lt. C. C. C., R.E., 30 mos., from June 17, '78, B.
Barnes, Major O., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Barrow, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs. from May 10, '79, B.
Barwell, Lt. Gn. C. A., C.B., S.C., 1 y. 57d. fm. Jn. 12, '80, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 18, '79, B.
Bates, Col. C. E., S.C., M.
Bateman, Surg. Major, D. F., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
Battye, Capt. L. R., S.C., from Nov. 22, 1878, B.
Beach, Surg. Major H. J., 2 y., from April 25, '79 M.
Becher, Major H. G., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Bean, Col. J. W. T., 1 year, from Jan. 19, '80 B.
Beatson, Surg. C. H., B.
Beauchamp, Lieut. Col. G. E. H., Inf., 2y., fm. Apl. 28, '79 M.
Begbie, Capt. A. G., R.E., 15 mo., from March 19, '79, B.
Bell, Lieut. A. W. C., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 29, '78, Bo.
Bell, Lieut. Col. C. J. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '79, M.
Bellew, Surg Major P. F., M.D., B.
Bensley, Surg. Maj. E. C., 213 d., from April 17, '80, B.
Beville, Col. H., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 30, '79, Bo
Bigg-Wither, Capt. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Birch, Major R. G., Cav., 3 years, from July 1., '77, B.
Bird, Surg. Maj. R., 18 mo., from May 3, '79, B.
Birney, Major J., R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 1, 1880, B.
Blair, Major C. S., S.C., 2 years, from April 11, '79, M.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2 y., from Oct. 20, '77, M.
Bloomfield, Major A., S.C., 16 mo., from April 7, '79, B.
Boddam, Col. H. M., S.C., 2 years, from Sept 5, 1879, B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March, 7, '79, B.
Boisragon, Col. T. W. R., S.C., B.
Boisragon, Col. H. F. M., S.C., B.
Bolton, Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from March 20, '79, M.
Bolton, Lt. Cl. J. S. D., S.C., 2 y. 6 mo., fm May 6, '78 Bo.
Bonavia, Surg. Major E., M.D., 2 yr., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 2 y., from April 8, '80, Bo
Bradshaw, Major O., S.C., 22 mos., from Oct. 28, 1878, M
Broadfoot, Capt. W., R.E., 2 years, from Nov. 25, '78, B.
Broome, Major A. P., Inf., 1 year, from Feb. 15, '80, B.
Broome, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 18 mo., from Oct. 28, '79, Bo.
Browne, Lieut. L. J., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Browne, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., from April 25, '79, B.
Browne, Lieut. Col. J., C.S.I., R.E., B.
Browne, Lieut. A. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 8, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yr., from July 11, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. C. L., S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 21, '80, M.
Brown Major F. D. M., V.C., S.C., B.
Bruce, Col. A. A., S.C., 15 months, from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Bruce, Major T. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 8, 1879, B.
Bullock, Major R., S.C., 17½ mo., from April 14, '79, M.
Bunbury, Major W. R., B.
Burne, Col. H. K., S.C. 2 y., from Dec. 20, '79, B.
Burton, Lieut. Col. W. H., R.E., 2 y., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
Bushby, Major C. M., S.C., 2 years, from Nov. 1., '78, B.
Bushe, Lieut. Col. H. K., Inf., 2 y., fm. April 1, '80, Bo.
Busteed, Surg. Major W. J., M.D., 2 y., fm. July 11, '79, M.

Cadell, Maj. Gen. Alex., R.E., 273d., from Mar. 8, '80, B.
Caldwell, Surg. Major W. S., 18 mos., from Feb. 21, '79, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 27 mos., from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Campbell, Col. H. L., S.C., B.
Campbell, Capt. J. R., S.C., B.
Carnegie, Maj. D.C.S.I., Cav., 24½ mo., f. Aug. 23, '78, B
Carter, Major T. T., R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 1, '79. B.
Carter, Surg. Major H. V., M.D., Bo.
Case, Major C., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Cates, Surg. Major W. E., 2 y., from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Caulfeild, Major St. George, S.C., M.
Cautley, Major C. G., Cav., B.
Chalmers, Col. S., Inf., 2½ years, from April 8, '78, B.
Chamberlain, Gen. C. T., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., fm. Jn. 1, '80, B.
Chamier, Lieut. Col. F. E. A., S.C., B.
Chapman, Lieu. F. R. H., S.C., Bo.
Chester, Lt. Cl. H. D. E. W., S.C., 2 y., fm. Apl 21, '79, B.
Chitty, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 7, '78, Bo.
Christie, Lieut. Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 9, '80 M.
Churchill, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 y. 243d. from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Church, Lieut. Col. T. R., 6 m., from May 1, 80, M.
Clarke, Capt. H. W., R.E., B.
Clark, Lieut. Col. E. G., 1 y. 159 d., from April 5, '80, B.
Clerk, Capt. R. M., Inf., 2 yr. 4 mo., from June 21, '78, M.
Cloeté, Lieut. Col. J. G., Inf., 2 y., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Coles, Capt. C. A., S.C., 33 mo, from Dec. 29, '77, B.
Collins, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 year, from Feb. 17, 1880. B.
Condon, Surg. Major J. H., 1 yr. 243 d., fr. April 7, '79, B.
Connor, Capt., A. S. W., S.C., 18 mo. fm. May 2, '79, Bo.
Comyn, Major F. F., Inf., Bo.
Conway-Gordon, Maj. L., R.E., 1 y., fm. Sept. 22, '79, B.
Constant, Surg. Major, F. G., 1 yr., from Nov. 3, 1879, B.
Cooke, Capt. E. S., S.C., 2 y., from Nov, 29, '79, B.
Corbyn, Major E. C., B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Cowie, Surg. Major A. J., 2 years, from Feb. 3, '79, B.
Cowie, Capt. D., S.C., 20 mo., from June 26, 1879, M.
Cox, Major H. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 25, '79, M
Craigie, Capt. W. B., Cav., 3 y., from Dec. 17, '77, B.
Crawford, Maj. R. I., S.C., 1 yr. 5m. 9d., fm. June 22, '79, Bo.
Creak, Major H. C., Cav., 8 mos., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Cullimore, Surg. D. H., 32 mos., from April 8, '78, M.
Cumming, Major W. G., R.E., M.
Cunliffe, Col. G. G., S.C., 1 y. 213d., from April 21, '79, B.
Cunningham, Capt. C., R.E., 2 y., from July 3, '78, B.
Currie, Surg. Major G. V., 18 mo., from Nov. 27, '79, B.
Currie, Lt. Cl. A. A., C.B., S.C., 1 y. 182d., fm. Jan. 3, '80, B.

Dakeyne, Lieut. Col. H. F., S.C., 20 mo., fm. Mar. 25, '79, M
Davidson, Surg. D. C., 8 mos., from Jan. 30, 1880, Bo.
Davidson, Col. E., R.E., 15 mon hs, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Davidson, Lieut. Col. A. A., S.C., M.
Davis, Surg. G. M'B., 2 years, from April 14, '79, B.
Davis, Major A. T., Inf., B.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., 1 y., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
Deane, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Des Vœux, Lieut. C. H. S.C., 16 m., from May 17, '79 B.
Dickson, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 28 m., from Aug. 23, '78, Bo.
Dobson, Surg. A. F., 2 y. 6 mo., from March 28, '78, M
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 14, 1880, M.
Downes Lieut W. K., Prob. for S.C., 11m., fm. Nov. 11, '79, B.
Dunsford, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 2 y., fr. Sept. 23, '78, B.
Dunsterville, Col. L. D'A., S.C., 1 y., fm. April 29, '80, Bo.
Durand, Major C. J., S.C., 2 y., from April 7, '79, B.
Durand, Capt. E. L., S.C., 14 mos., from Aug., 1879, B.

Echalaz, Capt. C. T., Inf., 2 yrs. 6m., from May 1, '78, Bo.
Egerton, Capt. C. P., 39th Foot, A.D.C., B.
Elliot, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
Elliot, Col. C. S. S.C., 2 y., from April 22, '79, M.
Elton, Major H. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 3, '79, M.
Ewart, Major C. H., S.C., 19 mos, from April 21, '79, B.

Faber, Maj. H. R., R.E., 23 ms., from Oct. 21, '78, M.
Fairweather, Surg. Major J., M.D., B.
Farewell, Col. W. T. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl 8, '79, M.
Farrer, Major A., Cav., 10 m., from Jan. 24, '80, M.
Fasken, Lieut. E. J. N., S.C., 18 m., from April 17, '80, B.
Fenton, Lieut. L. L., S.C., 18 mo., from Apl. 16, '79, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 18 mo., from May 17, '79, Bo.
Firth. Col. H. H., S.C., 20 mo., from April 25, '79, M.
Fischer, Major B., S.C., 2½ years, from May 10, '78, M.
Fisher, Major C. E., S.C., 23 mos., from Oct. 28, '78, B.
Fitzgerald, Dep. Surg. Gen. P. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.
Fleming, Surg. Maj. J. D., M.D., 2 y., fm. April 2, '80, B.
Fletcher, Lieut. Col. C. W., S.C., 2y., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Fletcher, Capt. J. J., Inf., 2 y., from Jan. 20, 1880, M.
Forbes, Major W. E., S.C., 16½ m., from March 20, '79, B.
Fordyce, Lt. A. L. D., S.C., 20 mos., from Mar. 4, '79, Bo.
Forster, Col. T. F., S.C., B.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., M.
Forteath, Lt. Col. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs. from Apl. 16, '79, Bo.
Fraser, Capt. E. A., S.C., 18 m., from May 7, '79, M.
Fraser, Lt. Col. T. L., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 3, '79, Bo.
Fraser, Major A. T., R.E., 15 m., from Sept. 8, '79, M.
Fulton, Maj. G. G. H., S.C., 20 m., from May 1, '80, Bo.

Garden, Surg. Maj. A. M., 3 years, from Nov. 1, '77, B.
Garden, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 1 y., from Jan. 18, '80, B.
Gibbons, Dep. Srg. Gn. J., C.B., A.M.D., 6m., fm. May 8, '80, B.
Gilchrist, Capt. R. A., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Glasfurd, Col. C. L. R., S.C., Bo.
Goldie, Capt. B. J., R.E., 28 mo., from May 20, '78, B.
Goodfellow, Col. W. W., C.B., R.E., 2y., from Dec. 17, '79, Bo.
Gordon, Capt. R., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Gordon-Cumming, Maj. F. H. T., S.C., 1y., fm. Feb. 28, '80, Bo.
Govan, Surg Major G. M., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, B.
Graham, Major O. M., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 18, '78, B.
Grant, Lieut. Col. A. D., Inf., 2 years, from Sept. 20, '78, M.
Grant, Col. J. M., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 8, '78, M.
Grant, Capt. J., S.C., 3 y., from Nov. 26, 1877, Bo.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 21 mo., from April 21, '79, Bo.
Greenstreet, Capt. W. L., R.E., B.
Grey, Maj. L. J. H, C.S.I., S.C., 20 mo., f. May 8, '79, B.
Grylls, Major G. R., 1 y., from March 25, '80, B.
Gubbins, Lieut. C. E., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Gurdon, Lieut. Col. E. P., S.C., 18 mos., from May 1, '79, B.

Halpin, Surg. J. N., 2 years, from March 19, 1879, B.
Hands, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 5, '79. M.
Hancock, Col. H. F., R.E., 1 year, from Aug. 4, '79, Bo
Hancock, Maj. G. E., S.C., 1 y., from Oct. 13, '79, Bo.
Harcourt, Maj. A. F. P., S.C., 303 d., fm. Mar. 20, '80, B.
Harris, Lt. Col. H. W., S.C., 32 mos., from March 23 '78, Bo.
Harris, Lieut. Col., J. T., S.C., 20 mo., from April 7, '79, B
Harris, Surg. Major W. H., 1½ y., from July 11, 1879, M.
Harris, Major H. T., S.C., 1½ year, from Aug. 15, 1879, M.
Hasted, Lieut. Col. J. O., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. April 8, '79, M.
Hartshorne, Capt. A. G., Inf., 1y. 243d., from April 21, '79, B.
Harvey, Surg. Major C. A., M.
Hawes, Col. W. H., 2½ y., from March 21, '78, B.
Hawks, Col. T. S., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '79, M.
Hawthorn, Lt. Col. G. S., S.C., 2 y., fm Mar. 6, '80, Bo
Hay, Lieut. H., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 9, '78, Bo.
Hayne, Lieut. A. G. H., S.C., 2y., from Jan. 20, '79, M.
Heath, Lt. Col. G. J. D., S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 8, '80, B.
Heath, Lieut. H. R., S.C., B.
Hemstead, Surg. A., 1 y., from Sept. 12, 1879, B.
Henslowe, Lieut. Col. P. J. F., Inf., 18 mo., f. Apl. 30, '79, Bo.
Hewetson, Lieut. Col. G. S. B., S.C., M.
Heysham, Lt. Col. B. F., S.C., 2 y. 3m., fm Aug. 9, '78, M.
Hill, Surg. H. W., 18 mos., from July 18, 1879, B.
Hill, Capt. Arthur, R.E., B.
Hills, Major G. S., S.C., 1 y. 182d., from Feb. 18, '80, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. A., R.E., 31 mos., from April, 7, '78, B.
Hildebrand, Col. C. P., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 22, '79, B.
Hindle, Major J. W., S.C., 2 years, from July 13, '78, M.
Hobday, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 1, 1879, B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 20 mo., from May 5, '79 M.
Home, Lt. Col. R., R.E., 20m., fm. March 20, '80, B.
Home, Major F. J., R.E., 15 m., from Mar. 1, '80, B.
Hogg, Lieut. H. C., S.C., 2 years, from July 31, '79, Bo.
Holdsworth, Lt. Col. G. W., Inf., 2 y., fr. Aug. 17, '78, B.
Holloway, Major E. G. V., S.C., 2 y., from Apl. 14, '79, M.
Hooper, Lieut. Col. G. S., Cav., 2 y., from May 30, 1879, M.
Hopkins, Surg. Maj. N., 18 mos., from Jan. 24, 1880, Bo.
Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 19, '79, Bo.
Houghton, Major R., 23 m., from April 14, '80, M.
Howell, Capt. H., S.C., 18 mo., from March 10, 1879, B.
Humfrey, Lieut. Col. F. T., S.C., 1 y., fm. Feb. 13, '80, Bo.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. J. N., R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 12, '79, M.

Innes, Col. J. J. M'L., V.C., R.E., 18mo., fm. April 21, '79, B.

Jackson, Major G. D'A., Cav., 1 year, from Nov. 10, '79, B.
James, Capt. C., R.E., 18 months, from May 30, 1879, B.
Jameson, Surg. Maj. G. W., 260 d., from April 17, '80, B.
Jamieson, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 2 y., from March 5, '79, B.
Jamieson, Major L. F., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 28, '79, B.
Jeffreys, Lt. Col. W., R.E., 2 y., from March 1, '80, B.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., M.
Johnstone, Col. G. N., S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 5, 1878, M.
Keatinge, Col. R.H., V.C., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., fr. June 30, '78, Bo.
Ketchen, Major J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 23, '78, Bo.
Kiernander, Surg. W. C., 18 mo., from Jan. 13, '79, Bo.
King. Surg. W. G., 18 mo., from March 25, '79, M.
Kilgour, Major F., S.C., 20 mo., from Apl. 13, '79, M.
Killikelly, Surg. Major C. E., 2½ y., from April 29, 1878, B.
Knapp, Surg. Maj. W. F., 18 mo., from May 5, '79, Bo.
Knox, Lieut. F., S.C., B.
Knyvett, Major W. L. N., S.C., 18 mo., from Apl. 21, '79, M.

Lamb, Col. T., S.C., 1 y., from Oct. 31, '79, B.
Lambe, Capt. A. F., S.C., 22 mo., from Nov. 18, 1878, B.
Lambert, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., from June 22, '79, Bo.
Lane, Major C. T., S.C., 15 mo., from May 5, '79, B.
Laughton, Major D. W., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 1, 79, M.
Laughton, Major A. T., S.C., M.
Laugharne, Lieut. M., R.E., 18 mo., from April 16, '79 B.
Leggatt, Col. E. O., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 10, '79, M.
Lillingston, Major E. G., S.C., 1 y., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
Lilly, Col. A. C., S.C., 4 m., from May 1, '80, M.
Lindsay, Major A. F., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 4, '79, B.
Lloyd, Maj. R. M., S.C., 9 m., from April 8, '80, Bo.
Lloyd, Surg. J., M.D., B.
Loch, Col. F. A. E., S.C., Bo.
Lockyer, Capt. W. N., R.A., M.
Lovett, Maj. B., C.S.I., R.E., 1 y. 26d., fm. Sept. 19, '79, B.
Luard, Major C. H., R.E., 2 y., from Jan. 1, 80, B.
Lucas, Lieut. H. C. E., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 24, '79, Bo.
Ludlow, Maj. E. S., S.C., 21 mos., from Dec. 9, '78, M.
Luckhardt, Lieut-Col. W., S.C., 13 m., fm Oct. 13, '79, Bo.
Lumsden, Col. Sir P. S., K.C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 2y., f. Dec. 8, '79 B.
Lyons, Surg. Major R. T., 18 mo., from July 1, '79, B.

Macintyre, Lieut. Col. D., S.C., 1 y. 182 d., fm. June 27, '79, B.
Mackertich, Surg. S., 2 y., from March 6, '79, B.
Mackenzie, Surg. G. P., 2 years, B.
Maclean, Col. J. N., S.C., from 1 y., Dec. 15, '79, M.
Macleod, Lt. Col. C. D., Inf., 18 m., from Apl. 14, '79, Bo.
Macausland, Lt. R. C. S., S.C., 1 y., from Oct. 28, '79, B.
Macdonald, Col. J. A. M., S.C., Bo.
Mallins, Surg. H., 1 year 182 days, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Marrett, Lieut. H. R., S.C., B.
M'Donnell, Surg. J. O'M., 16 mo., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
M'Dougall, Surg. Major H. R. L., 22 mo., fm Dec. 25, '78, Bo.
M'Dowall, Surg. Maj. C. J. F. S., 1 y., fm. Sept. 5, '79, Bo.
McIver, Capt. S. W., Inf., 2 years, from Oct. 14, '78, M.
M'Leod, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 31, '80, B
M'Mahon, Col. C. A., S.C., 21 mo., from Jan. 20, '79, M
M'Nair, Lieut. Col. H. A., Inf., 1y. 182d., fm. June 6, '79, B.
M'Nair, Col. E. J., Inf., 1 y., from Mar. 20, '80. B.
M'Neale, Capt. J. A., Inf., 16 mo., from Aug. 1, 1879, B.
Mander, Major A. T., R.E., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, Bo
Manderson, Maj. T. C., R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 23, '78, B.
Marriott, Capt. E. M. L., Inf., 18 m., from April 15, 1879, B.
Martin, Lieut. Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 1, '79, B
Mathias, Lieut. Col. H. V., S.C., 2 y., fm Mar. 16, '79, B.
Mayhew, Capt. A. H., S.C., 18 m., from March 3, '79, Bo.
Mayne, Major R. G., Cav., 2 y., from Feb. 1, '79, Bo.
Menzies, Lt. Col. H. C., S.C., 2 y., fm. April 3, '80, M.
Michell, Lieut. St. J. F., S.C., 28 m., from June 30, '78, B.
Mignon, Col. F. P., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 9, '79, Bo.
Miller, Col. H. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, Bo.
Minto, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 25, '79, B.
Mockler, Major E., Inf., 18 mo., from May 10, 1879, Bo.
Moncrieff, Major C.C.S., C.S.I., R.E., 17mo., f. Aug. 22, '79, B.
Money, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 16 m., from Aug. 1, '79, B.
Montresor, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 18 mo., fm. June 6, '79, B.
Moore, Capt. M. J., Cav., 16 mo., from July 25, 1879, B.
Morris, Capt. W. C., Inf., 18 mo., from April 15, '79, Bo.
Morris, Col. G. S., Inf., 2 y., from Oct. 1, 1879, Bo.
Morris, Capt. R. F., R.E., 2 years, from April 8, 1879, M.
Morris, Lieut. Col. W. G., M.
Morrison, Capt. C. S., Inf., B.
Morton, Col. B. W. D., S.C., 2 y., from May 26, '79, B.
Mylne, Col. W. C. R., 1 y. 243 d., from May 19, 1879, B.

Napier, Major the Hon. G. C., C.I.E., Inf., 1 year, B.
Neave, Capt. E. S., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Neill, Capt. G. F. E. S., S.C., 15 mo., fm. Aug. 21, '79, M.
Newbery. Major F. M., Inf., 16 mo. 20 dy., fm. Apl. 23, '79, B.
Newmarch, Lt. Col. G., R.E., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '78, B.
Newill, Capt. J. H., S.C., 2 yr. 3 m., from Aug. 2, '78, M.
Nolan, Surg. Major W., M.D., 18 m., fm. Jan. 10, '80, Bo.
Norton, Col. E. N., S.C., M.

Ogg. Surg. Major G. S. W., 2 y., from Jan. 31, '80. M.
Ogilvie, Surg. Major, C. F., 18 mo., from March 6, '79, Bo
Ollivant, Major A., S.C., 19 mo., from April 14, '79, B.
Olivier, Lieut. H. D., R.E., Bo.
Orchard, Col. J. W., S.C., 2 yr., from March 17, '79, B.
Orpen, Lieut. R. T., R.E., Bo.
Ostrehan, Major E. S., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 6, 1879, Bo.
Owen, Major A. G., S.C., B.

Palmer, Surg. Major W. J., 2 years, from April 5, 1879, B.
Parsons, Surg. Maj. F., 18 mo., from May 16, '79, B.
Peile, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 20, '78, Bo.
Peile, Col. F. W., R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
Penny, Surg. Major J. C., 18 mo., from April 11, '79, B.
Penny, Lt. Col. C. B. F., R.E., 2 y., fm. April 1, '80, Bo.
Philips, Major J., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 1, 1879, Bo.
Phelps, Maj. P., R.E., 2 y., from Feb. 2, 1879, Bo.
Plomer, Col. A. G., S.C., 22 mo., from April 30, '79, Bo.
Pitcher, Major D. G., S.C., 1 y., from April 17, '80, B.
Pollock, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 273 days, from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Pond, Col. A., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 4, 1879, B.
Porter, Lieut. A. R., S.C., from Aug. 22, 1879, B.
Porter, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 18 mo., from May 12, '79, B.
Potter, Surg. Maj. H., 2 years, from Nov. 12, '78, B.
Powis, Capt. F. T., Inf., 2 years, from Oct. 2, '78, M.
Prendergast, Lt. Col. G. A., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Price, Capt. T., S.C., 2 years 6 mos., from July 3, '78, M.
Price, Col. R. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B.
Pu ves, Surg. Major H. B., 1 y., from Feb. 4, '80, B.

Radcliffe, Lt. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, 1878, Bo
Raikes, Lieut. F. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 8, '79, Bo.
Ranking, Surg. G. S. A., 20 mo., from April 23, '79, B.
Ratton, Sg. Maj J. J., M.D., 1y. 8m., fm. Jan. 24, '80, M.
Reilly, Lieut. E. G., S.C., 2 y., from May 21, '79, Bo.
Remmington, Capt. F. A., S.C., 18 m., fm. May 17, '79, B
Rennick, Capt. R. H. F., S.C., 1 y., fm. Aug. 22, '79, B.
Richmond, Major J. A., S.C., 1 y., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
Ridgeway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 18 m., fm. Mar. 17, '80, B.
Ringer, Surg. Major T., B.
Robb, Surg J., 2 y., from April 5, '79, Bo.
Roberts, Col. G. R., S.C., 2 years, from May 19, '79, B.
Roberts, Major A. W., Cav., 2½ yrs., from May 12, '78, B.
Robertson, Lieut. R. W. P., R.A., Bo.
Robinson, Lieut. Col. J. I., Cav, 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '79, B
Robinson, Surg. E. L., 2 y., from Jan. 20, '79, B.
Rogers, Col. H. T., R.E., 2 y., fm. Mar. 21, '80, M.
Rogers, Capt. M. W., R.E., B.

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Rose, Col. Hugh, S.C., 2 y., from April 1, '80, B.
Ross, Surg. Maj. C. G. H., 1 y., fm. March 27, '80. Bo.
Ross, Lieut. Col. W. H., 18 m., from April 3, '80, Bo.
Ross, Capt. J. C., R.E., 1 y. 115 d., from April 24, '80, B.
Rowlandson, Major G., S.C., M.
Russell, Surg. E. G., B.
Ryves, Capt. C. M., Inf., 2 y., from March 1, 1880, Bo.

Salkeld, Capt. R. H., Inf., 20 months from April 8, '79, B.
Sanderson, Surg. Major A., M.D. M.
Sargeaunt, Major C. C., S.C., 21 mo., from Dec. 2, '78, M.
Sartorius, Major G. C., S.C., 9 m., from Dec. 19, '79, Bo.
Scott, Col. T. L., S.C., 16 m., from May 1, '80, M.
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Spry, Surg. Major H. W., 18 months, from Nov. 14, '79. B.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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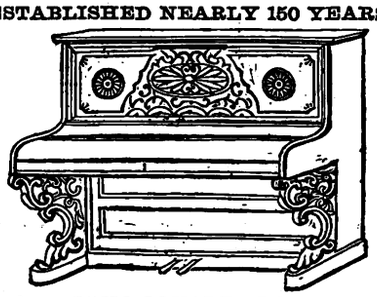
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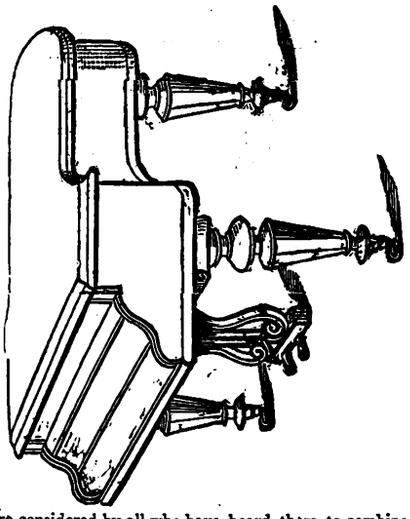
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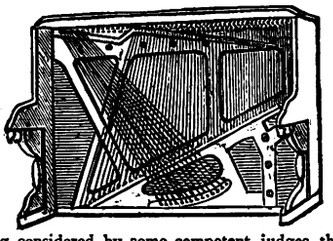


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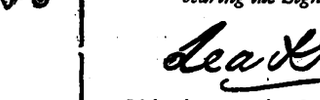
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 5; Madras and Allahabad, June 3; Calcutta, June 2.

THE following is the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending May 25:—General rain has fallen in British Burma, Assam, Bengal, Madras, and Mysor and Coorg. In Bombay, Central India, Rajputana, and the North Western Provinces and Oudh slight showers fell in a few districts and States. In the Central Provinces and the Punjab the rain was very partial. Autumn sowings are being pushed on actively. General prospects and the public health continue good.

THE health reports for the same week are as follow:—Bombay: Karachi; small-pox and fever in two taluks. Hyderabad: Fever and small-pox. Dharwar: Slight fever, otherwise health good. Bengal: Fever very prevalent in Chittagong Hill Tracts, and small-pox and cholera still in some places; otherwise public health good. North West Provinces and Oudh: Cholera continues in Benares, but is decreasing in Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad, and spreading in Allahabad; fever prevalent in Jhanzi and Agra, and decreasing in Lucknow. Punjab: Delhi, fever increasing. Dera Ismail Khan: Small-pox prevailing, otherwise health fair. Central Provinces: Small-pox continuing in Saugor and Hoshangabad. British Burma: Small-pox somewhat prevalent in Pegu division. A few cases in Akyab and Toungoo; otherwise general health good. Mysor and Coorg: Fever prevalent in parts. Berar: Hyderabad, fever and small-pox. Central India States: Generally good. Rajputana: Health good.

WE have received the following telegram from the India-office:—

"FROM VICEROY, JUNE 17.—Reported from Cabul that rumours anticipating arrival of Abdul Rahman, who is still at Khanabad, cause excitement; his soldiers reported discontented, bad feeling existing between Usbegs and Cabulis. General Ross gone to Lughman and Kohmaman. Ghazni field force drawn nearer to Cabul. The regiments which reinforced line of communications during General Arbuthnot's absence in Lughman have returned, Cabul troops having returned to Jellalabad, where all is quiet. Large gathering of Ghazis, Toraki, Tok, Kharoti, and Andari tribes reported at Ghazni. In Maidan, Wardaks and Tajiks assembling, but numbers much exaggerated; no doubt, however, opposition leaders trying to gather men in Zurmah and Maidan. Herat news through Kandahar says no fresh symptoms of move; leaders of troops dispute about Ayoob accompanying. All continues quiet Kandahar and Beluchistan frontier. Some disquietude still among tribes of Khyber and neighbourhood."

"FROM VICEROY, JUNE 21.—Gathering at Maidan not yet formidable. British field force from Ghazni has come to Charasia. Convoy was attacked morning 19th, between Pezwan and Jugdulluck Kotal, assailants beaten off. A reconnoitring party reported engaged with the enemy towards Arganden yesterday. No news of importance from Herat. Kandahar: Wali at Ghirish receives promises of support from chiefs towards Herat. From Quetta, some raiding reported on railway line, but several robbers secured by military."

THE Calcutta telegrams published on Monday state that the Mollah Mushki Alam upholds the claims of Musa Khan, and that Sirdar Alam Khan, our titular governor of Ghazni, had returned to Cabul. Different opinions prevailed as to Abdul Rahman's intentions, but the opposition party regard him as a leader against the English, while many of the sirdars in Cabul were preparing to leave. The cattle raiders in the Lughman district have been punished and fined Rs.100,000. Revenue has been collected in Logar by Major Ewan Smith.

A REUTER'S telegram, dated Simla, June 23, says that the inhabitants of the Upper Logar and Maidan have resisted tha invasion of those districts by the Ghazis, who have, consequently, been thwarted in their intention of collecting large gatherings of natives hostile to the British. General Gough, with the force under his command, is moving to Kohdaman owing to the failure of supplies. The Ghazni force will probably return lo the Logar valley for the same reason.

THE question of the continued occupation of Kandahar is discussed by a local correspondent, who holds very different views as to the potential supplies to be obtained in Pishin from those of other experienced observers. In the meantime we are told that a suitable site for a semi-permanent camp has been surveyed at Maiwand, half way to Girishk. The present cantonment is far from healthy.

THE reports received from Cashmere continue to be very satisfactory. Abundant rain has fallen, the prospects of crops have much improved, the emigrants are returning, and altogether the affairs of that unfortunate State have a greatly improved appearance. It would seem that the Maharaja has profited by the criticism to which he has lately been subjected, and rumours of great projects are afloat. To carry out the numerous schemes referred to, it is said that his Highness is organising a Public Works Department. He will leave shortly for Srinagar. A Jummoo correspondent informs us that on May 29 Mr. Henvey, the political officer at Srinagar, at the request of the Maharaja, gave a grand banquet on his Highness's behalf to all the European visitors at Cashmere in honour of the Queen's birthday. An Imperial salute was also fired at Jummoo. His Highness invited all the Europeans in Jummoo on the following night to a banquet in commemoration of the same event.

THE week's news from Burma is ominous of a civil war. The rebels have defeated a detachment of Royalist troops and are advancing, with apparently well founded hopes that the standard of a Nyoungoke prince will attract many deserters. The ambassadors returning to Mandalay took with them the Governor of Sillehmyo in irons. A royal order has been issued to the Woons not to summon the captains of the Irrawaddy steamers ashore, and to go on board with only five unarmed attendants.

THE Bombay papers contain full accounts of the landing and reception of Lord Ripon, the chief novelty in which was the commendable brevity of the municipal address. The arrangements for the reception of the Viceroy were unostentatious and simple. The streets and ships were barren of bunting or decorations, but the crowds of spectators were obviously gratified at the hearty and unaffected manner in which their loyal salutations were returned. We give elsewhere the full text of H.E's. first public speech in India, which the telegrams summarised some weeks ago.

THE *Times of India* says that the new Viceroy created a very favourable impression during his stay in Bombay. By no section, European or native, is any objection expressed or felt to his appointment on the ground of his present religious belief.

THE Secretary for India informs us that Major Evelyn Baring, who has recently been in the employment of the Egyptian Government, has been appointed financial member of council to the Viceroy of India, in the place of Sir John Strachey, who has resigned.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE resumed his seat in the Council on the 8th inst. His term of office has now expired, and it is unknown whether he is to be allowed an extension.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON, a member of the Supreme Council, goes home at once on sick leave. Mr. Aitchison, chief commissioner of British Burma, succeeds him. Mr. Bernard, secretary of the Home Department, will act for Mr. Aitchison, and Mr. Charles Grant for Mr. Bernard.

CAPT. ROBSON, Royal Artillery, who had left with Col. Smith to join Col. Phayre at Pishin, died on May 27, at Sibi, of sunstroke.

MADRAS gossip is talking of the Marquis of Lansdowne as the next Governor. The Presidency might be con-

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gratulated on its good fortune if its conjecture should turn out to be true.

IT is said that Lord William Beresford was the purchaser for Rs.40,000 of the first prize in the Umballa lottery.

THE Government of his Highness the Nizam have appointed Mr. R. S. Dobbs, C.E., late of the India Public Works Department, to the post of conservator of forests in his Highness's dominions in Hyderabad, Deccan.

MR. NEY ELIAS, the frontier political officer, who visited Yarkand last year in an unofficial capacity, is again in Kashgaria, his object being to ascertain the exact state of affairs there for the information of the Indian Government, and to provide increased facilities for trade.

THE Government of India received intimation that there would this year be no issue of a gazette of nominations to the Star of India on the occasion of the Queen's birthday.

THE thanks of her Majesty's Government have been conveyed to Sir Michael Kennedy for his energy, ability, and administrative capacity, and his promptness of action as comptroller general of transport.

THE Raja of Jheend has been appointed a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

THE Maharaja of Kooch Behar gave a ball in honour of the Queen's birthday.

VACCINATION has been made compulsory in Bengal.

THE Northbrook Hall at Dacca was opened on the 24th ultimo.

A METHODIST minister, Mr. Peters, has been committed to prison for seven days in default of paying a fine of £10 for preaching in the street at Bangalore.

A NEW loan will be immediately issued by the Bombay Port Trust for four lakhs of rupees, to be expended in erecting new cranes and carrying out new works.

IT is said that the Court party at Mandalay are much exercised at the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, in consequence of his views about the Bulgarian massacres!

THE *Pioneer* commences a short article on the relations between tea planters and coolies by saying that the home papers have published a memorial said to have been addressed to the Government of India by the tea planters of Assam. Possibly this document may have been laid before Lord Ripon in London; but we cannot find that anything is known of it, otherwise, in this country. What says the Tea Planters' Association to this assertion?

MAJOR GENERAL ANSON, Lieutenant Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, is, the *Standard* hears, about to resign his appointment, and the duties of Lieutenant Governor will then be provided for by the substitution of a resident councillor.

THE Persian Consul General at Smyrna has left for Jedda to act as commissioner upon a joint Anglo-Persian inquiry into the conduct of the Persian Consul at Jedda. The English commissioner who will sit on this inquiry will probably be the senior naval officer at the port.

IN order to fill vacancies existing in the Indian Staff Corps subalterns of the Royal Marines have been again invited to volunteer for these appointments, and a further number of ten will be permitted to resign their commissions in the Marines for this purpose.

THE Government of India, at the suggestion of Archdeacon Baly, has called on the local Governments for the names of European and Eurasian boys engaged in Government service during the last five years. The Archdeacon is also endeavouring, through superintendents and masters of schools, to ascertain how many European and Eurasian lads are in private employ. The information is being collected to ascertain the want of industrial provision for this class.

THE usual statement of the trade of British India with British possessions and foreign countries for the five years 1874-75 to 1878-79 has been issued. The figures recording the trade of the year 1878-79 exhibit a reduction of considerable importance in the extent of the trade as compared with the two years immediately preceding. Though not equal to the trade of these two years, the value was greater than that recorded in any previous year, excepting the years of the cotton famine, when Indian cotton realised four times as much as it does now. Much of the decrease in the trade of the year is due to an enormous diminution in the imports of silver, for though the imports and exports of merchandise also fell, the decline under both these heads was not equal to the diminution under the head of treasure. We shall recur to this topic next week.

THE *Bombay Gazette* quotes a statement that the Chinese Government has preferred a claim on Siam for the tribute which the latter country is nominally supposed to pay, but which has not been paid for the last thirty or fifty years. The tribute was of the annual value of between five to ten thousand dollars. A similar claim was made in 1870 but no action was taken in the matter. It is, however, feared that the warlike attitude of China may lead in the present instance to more serious consequences.

WHILE in London we have been indulged with oral and written demonstrations of the bankruptcy of India, the Parisian capitalists have secured the new Four per Cent. Rupee Loan at a premium. One Calcutta native secured Rs 500 at Rs.110. What does he expect besides? The Government gains ten lakhs.

THE following notification respecting the new loan appears in the *Gazette of India*:—"It having been represented to the Government of India that some subscribers to the loan advertised on May 14 may prefer that their promissory notes should bear interest from March 15, it is hereby notified that, on payment of the interest accrued from March 15 to the date on which this tender is paid, promissory notes will be isued to any subscriber at his option, dated March 15, and bearing interest from that date instead of from Sept. 15, as stated in the form of promissory note published with the Notification No. 461, dated May 14.

INTELLIGENCE has reached Aberdeen that a grant of £1,000 has been made from the Indian Exchequer to the relatives of the late Mr. Jenkyns. Mr. Jenkyns, who was a native of Aberdeen, was, it will be remembered, secretary to the Cavagnari Embassy, and shared the fate of his comrades at Cabul.

CHAN PHYA BHANUWONGSE, Siamese Ambassador Extraordinary and suite, arrived in London on Monday. His Excellency was received at Dover by Mr. H. A. Cockerell, of the Foreign-office.

IN consequence of the mass of materials which have been accumulated for Mr. Wollaston's English Persian Dictionary the author has enlarged the plan and scope of his work and postponed its completion. In the meanwhile he has placed in the hands of Messrs. Wm. H. Allen for immediate publication a pocket dictionary, based on a manuscript work of Mr. R. B. Binning, compiled by him during his residence in Persia.

DURING the week ending the 22nd May there were 150 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 18·2 per 1,000 per annum. During the same week in Madras the deaths numbered 284, being a rate of 37·1 per 1,000 per annum. In Bombay for the week ending the 25th May the deaths reached 442, giving a death-rate of 34·05 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week:—The Maharaja of Travancore; Capt. Robson, R.A.; Mr. B. W. Coombes; Mr. Colesworth Grant.

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WILLIAM THOMAS THORNTON, C.B.

ON Wednesday, the 16th instant, Mr. William Thomas Thornton passed away, after a comparatively short illness, at his residence in Cadogan-place. The youngest son of Mr. Thomas Thornton, president of the Levant Company's establishment at Constantinople, and younger brother of the late Edward Thornton, of the East India Company's Home Service, and author of Thornton's *Gazetteer of India*, William Thomas Thornton was born on Feb. 14, 1813, and passed his early training at the Moravian establishment at Ockbrook, near Derby. Subsequently he spent some years at Malta and also at Constantinople, and in 1836 he obtained an appointment on the home establishment of the East India Company. For some years Mr. Thornton was attached to the Marine Department, but, on the transfer of the Government to the Crown, he was, at the instance of the late John Stuart Mill, whose firm friend and disciple he had long been, transferred to the important post of secretary in the Public Works Department, which appointment he held to the day of his death; he was also Government director of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. Mr. Thornton was a good representative of the higher official class, and with zeal and industry in his official duties he combined a high standard of education and ability. He was also not unknown in the literary world, having published two or three volumes of poems, and, more recently, a translation of Horace into English verse. It was, however, in connection with his treatises on economical and philosophical subjects that he was best known. Of these may be mentioned the work "On Labour," "A Plea for Peasant Proprietors," and "Old Fashioned Ethics and Common Sense Metaphysics." Mr. Thornton was a distinguished member amongst political economists, and, on the death of John Stuart Mill, may be said to have been looked upon as the leader of those who belonged to his particular school of thought. Upon the adoption of the narrow gauge for railways in India Mr. Thornton endeavoured to persuade some one having practical experience on the subject to defend the decision of the then Secretary of State in a paper to be read at the Institution of Civil Engineers, but, failing in this, he undertook the work himself, and succeeded in raising one of the most important and lengthy discussions that had ever before taken place within the walls of 25, Great George-street. He also read a paper before the Society of Arts on "Irrigation Works in India." On account of his distinguished official services the Duke of Argyll recommended him in 1873 for a Companionship of the Bath. Mr. William Thomas Thornton died at the age of 67; and on Monday, June 21, at a meeting of the Irish Home Rule Party, on the motion of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, seconded by the Rev. J. Nelson, a vote of condolence was passed in reference to his death, on the grounds that he had so long and ably advocated a system of peasant proprietorship. By his death the Government have lost an able and zealous servant, and the more advanced political economists a friend who, if they did not invariably agree with his views, always commanded respect for his opinions and a careful consideration of the arguments by which he supported them.

LIFE IN KANDAHAR.

WE are in a state here which is not at all pleasant. We are ordered never to leave our lines without a revolver and sword. I use my old thirty-nine sword as a walking stick, no scabbard, and as sharp as a knife. Three other fellows and I were out for an evening ride last week, and got potted at by nine Ghazis. They fired through a wall, and so close were they to one of my companions that his coat was burned by the powder. His arm was smashed to bits just above the elbow. How they all escaped I cannot understand. In the bazaar a few evenings ago I saw a man clean shaved and dressed in a clean garment. Why I observed him more than any one else I know not, but I did, and at once took my revolver out of the case, and walked close up to the brute, keeping my eye on him. He had a long Afghan knife up his arm, naked, and as formidable a weapon as I ever saw. He passed on with a shy smile, as much as to say, "Lucky you saw me, sahib." The fact is we hold our lives in our hands every day of our life. The knowledge of this spoils Kandahar.—Correspondent of *Times of India*.

THE REPLY OF LORD RIPON TO THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CORPORATION OF BOMBAY, I am very grateful to you for the address which you have just been good enough to deliver. I have observed with great satisfaction the assurances which you give in that address of your loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress of India; but I can assure you that it is altogether unnecessary that you should give those assurances to me in words. I am very well aware of the feelings of loyalty and devotion to our gracious Sovereign by which you are actuated: loyalty and devotion which is due, indeed, to the Royal Lady who has always taken, as you are all well aware, a very deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of her Indian subjects. For myself, gentlemen, I can assure you that I am deeply sensible of the great responsibility which devolves upon me in respect to the great office which her Majesty has been pleased to entrust to me. We are told that it does not become him who putteth on his armour to boast himself as the man who takes it off; and, therefore, I am not at all inclined upon this occasion to make to you, and through you to the community of India, any large promises, or to lay before you any extensive programme. I should prefer that your judgment should be pronounced, as I am sure it will be, intelligently and fairly upon my conduct, when you have been able to judge of me by my acts. I will only say this, that it will be my constant endeavour to devote earnestly and assiduously any powers which I may possess, faithfully to the discharge of my duty to my Sovereign and to the people of India. You, gentlemen, have alluded to that grievous affliction of famine, which, during many recent years, has from time to time been productive of so great suffering and misery to many portions of the population of this great empire. I trust that it may please God in His providence to grant us now a circle of more prosperous years; but I hope also that the lessons which, hard though they may have seemed, have been for the best, and will not be lost upon the Government of India, and that we shall profit by the experience which has been gained during those years of suffering, both in preparing such measures as may be calculated to guard against a recurrence of the evil and also by alleviating in the most effectual manner the miseries entailed by famine, if ever called upon. Gentlemen, you have spoken also of the war which has been in progress almost without intermission for the last two years on our North Western frontier. No one can think of that contest without feeling his heart beat quicker with an honourable and just pride at the recollections of the gallant deeds which in this war, as on so many previous occasions, have been performed for our Queen, our Empress, and our country, by her Majesty's troops, European and native alike; and we are proud to recollect that in these later times both these services have shown themselves fully able to maintain the great and glorious reputation which the armies of England have won—which the soldiers of England have won for her in every quarter of the globe. But, gentlemen, it will be my most earnest endeavour to bring that war, so far as lies in my power, to an early and to an honourable conclusion, in the hope that with returning peace the Government of India may again be able to devote its attention to those works of internal improvement to which you have so lightly and wisely alluded. And I can assure you that if it should be my lot during my tenure of office to contribute in any degree to the development of the resources of this great country—agricultural and industrial—and to promote to any extent the happiness and the welfare of the people of India, of all races and creeds, and classes, and especially the prosperity of the mass of the people, I shall esteem it the greatest honour of my political life. Gentlemen, I thank you heartily for giving me this opportunity of meeting you—the representatives of the great and progressive community of Bombay. Through the kindness of Sir James Fergusson I have already this morning had one opportunity of seeing something of this important city, and I need not tell you how greatly I have been struck alike at the beauty of the public buildings which have been recently erected here, and which certainly put to shame some of those which I have seen in great towns in England; and yet more, I may say, as the proof that you are engaged in other works not above ground, but under ground, which are calculated to confer great benefits upon the community over which you rule, I am rejoiced to find that you are fully awake to the importance of sanitary improvements: of sanitary improvements which are of the greatest value to every country, and of the importance of which men are becoming more and more convinced in the present day, and which, I venture to think, are of as great importance, in India at all events, as in any other part of the world. Gentlemen, I have mentioned the name of your governor, Sir James Fergusson. I hope he will permit me to take this opportunity of expressing the great satisfaction I feel at finding that I should have him during my tenure of office as Governor-General as one of my colleagues in the administration of this country. Sir James Fergusson and myself sat for many years in that great school of public life—the House of Commons—and I know enough of him to be aware of the zeal and earnestness with which he will devote himself to the discharge of the great duties which will fall to his lot as Governor of Bombay; and I know also that I may rely with the most undoubted confidence in his zeal on all occasions, and on every possible co-operation from him. Gentlemen, it only remains for me to say how heartily I wish you, as well as the community over which you rule, every possible prosperity. The kindness of your welcome to-day will be a great encouragement to me in the work which has been entrusted to me, which it will be my earnest endeavour, with God's assistance, to faithfully discharge.

THE EGYPTIAN RAILWAY.

THE following is the full text of the letter addressed to the railway administration of Egypt mentioned in our last issue,

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and the complaints contained therein invite contradiction or corroboration and speedy attention :—

"H. P. Le Mesurier, Esq., C.S.I., President of the Council of Administration of Egyptian Railways, Cairo.

"Sir,—We, the undersigned passengers by the mail which left London on the 7th inst. for India, Australia, &c., have the honour to bring under your notice the very unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements made by the Egyptian Railway officials for the transit from Alexandria to Suez. In the first place, the accommodation for passengers, particularly for English ladies, is squalid to a degree, the waiting-rooms are dirty and unfurnished, and the retiring-rooms are disgusting; in short, quite unfit for the use of first-class passengers. Secondly, the unpunctuality of the special train was excessive. Without any apparent reason, we were, on the 13th inst., twelve and a half hours doing a journey which, according to the time-table, ought to have been accomplished in ten, so that, instead of reaching our destination at 11 p.m., we did not do so until nearly two o'clock a.m., a most harassing prolongation of what must necessarily be a tiring journey, more especially to ladies. We would mention particularly the apparently useless delay of twenty-five minutes at Suez station before proceeding to the pier. The lighting of the train was very defective; the lamps in nearly all the carriages had to be relit at every station we stopped at, and even then the greater part of the journey after nightfall was performed in darkness. The arrangements for refreshments are disgraceful along the whole line, and the charges are extravagant. It is scarcely too much to characterise the so-called 'dinner' at Zagazig as a swindle. We were called on to pay five francs a head for some rice, potatoes, and a very small fragment of tough meat, of which there was not a sufficient supply to go round the party. There was little or no attendance, and it was clear that no attempt had been made to meet the bare wants, much less the comforts, of the passengers. You are aware that the fare by the train is excessively high, more than one and a-half times as much as that on any railway we know in Europe or India. The absence, therefore, of all attempt to study our comfort is a justifiable cause of complaint, and we fail to see why there should be any greater difficulty in treating passengers decently in Egypt than there is in India. The evils of which we complain are such as could be remedied with little or no expenditure, merely requiring better supervision and management on the part of the administration. And, therefore, as the English member of the Railway Council, and as having yourself ably managed a great railway in India, we confidently appeal to you to put an end to the state of things we have described. We feel sure you will sympathise with your countrymen who pass through Egypt in large numbers, week by week, and especially with the ladies and inalvids."

THE GERMAN SYSTEM OF TEACHING THE DEAF AND DUMB TO TALK.

No one who has been brought into contact with the deaf—and who does not number many so afflicted among their acquaintance?—can have anything but feelings of sympathy for those who are thus penalised in their intercourse with their fellows. How much greater is the penalty in the cases of those persons who have the misfortune either to be born deaf or to lose their sense of hearing at an early age will be generally evident. For many centuries there is every reason to suppose that such a one was an outcast from society—fortunate if tolerated in the bosom of the family. Set down as an imbecile, or, at the best, a useless member, the afflicted is treated with all the refined cruelty which is often the expression of a feeling of helplessness to remove or alleviate suffering. As civilisation advanced efforts were made to bring these outcasts within the fold of humanity, and among the systems adopted was that of signs and a finger alphabet. This became known as the French method, and, while it undoubtedly conferred some advant ages on the afflicted, it still left him practically an outcast from society, for the very simple reason that it was not worth anyone's while to become proficient in "the new tongue." While making him less of a dead weight in the family it brought him little nearer to the rest of mankind. The ideas and the thought of the surrounding world remain as much a blank as before. The French system was, therefore, palpably a very partial success. It was a step in advance out of the darkness of utter barbarism—that was all. The German system, which has only been introduced into this country within the last two years, aspires to, and can fairly claim, a higher success. It rests satisfied with nothing short of substituting equivalent powers for the loss of hearing, and thus making the child born deaf as good a man or woman eventually as if there were no affliction. This is no idle boast, as those who were present last Thursday at the influential meeting which was held at the Bishop of London's House in St. James's-square, can testify. On this occasion Major General Cotton, chairman of the committee, set forth the scope and purpose of the society, and after his address several practical illustrations were given of what had been accomplished. Mr. Kinsey, the principal of the Training College at Ealing, examined four of his young pupils in the presence of the meeting. He prefaced his remarks by saying that most children who are regarded as deaf mutes are really deaf only—in other words, they may be said to be dumb because they are deaf. A girl, aged six, was the first child examined. She had been born with her hearing in a normal state, but lost it entirely at the age of two, owing to the maltreatment of an Indian nurse. She had been in Mr. Kinsey's hands for six months only, yet she was able to repeat the alphabet and a good many words as well as any other child of her age. Another girl, aged 7½, who had been two years in training, was able to understand with ease all that was said and to answer every question put to her. Two boys about the same age were equally intelligent and advanced in their training; one of them, who had a delicate chest, is already benefited physically owing to his vocal organs being brought into play. It was clear from the examples given that the education of deaf and dumb children, through the medium of the lips rather than of the fingers, is thoroughly feasible and successful. The Bishop of London, who presided towards the close, was cordially thanked for having given his aid to the society, and intimated his surprise as well as pleasure at what he had witnessed. Indeed, the general feeling, to which expression was given by several speakers, was that the movement had a national character and ought to be encouraged in every way. Meantime, the society urgently requires funds to prosecute the work undertaken and to start the projected school for the poor, which was the main object put before this meeting, it being strongly contended that to bring the German system within the reach of the 30,000 deaf mutes in the country is a national duty. The expenditure last year having been about £1,500 and the receipts were short of this by £500.

THE INDIAN EXCHANGES.—Yesterday (Friday) the Indian exchanges were quoted 1s. 8½d. to 9-16d. for Bombay, and 1s. 8 9-16d. to ⅝d. for Calcutta.

INDIAN GLENROCK GOLD MINING COMPANY.—At an extraordinary meeting held yesterday, Mr. S. L. Howard in the chair, the resolution passed at the meeting on May 27, amending the articles of association by substituting seven days' notice of meeting for twenty-one days, was unanimously confirmed.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.—It should be stated that the reduction in the rates of postage to India and other Eastern places is confined to correspondence forwarded by French or Netherlands packets. It is important that this restriction should be made clear to prevent the public from posting cards or printed papers intended to go by other routes with the lower rates of postage only.—*Times.*

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—We understand that, in addition to the compensation claimed by the medical officers of the late Honourable East India Company's service for the loss of administrative appointments which were guaranteed to them by Parliament when their services were transferred to the Crown, the retired medical officers of the Indian army, whose period of service extends over a quarter of a century, now find their prospects of obtaining retiring annuities (for which they were compelled to subscribe from the date of their entry to the service) retarded for an indefinite period, through the sudden and large influx of unemployed senior officers to the retired list, which must necessarily follow from the carrying out of the recent orders of Government reorganising the Indian medical service; they have, therefore, requested that these annuities may be guaranteed to them by Government at the average period which prevailed prior to the changes made in the administrative grade of the Indian medical service.

THE SOLDIERS DAUGHTERS' HOME.—Last Friday afternoon Gen. Sir William J. Codrington, G.C.B., presided at the annual festival of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead. Among the company present were Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Daniel Lysons, Sir Henry Lupton, &c. From the report it appears that the number of girls in the school had increased from 186 in March, 1879, to 194 in March last. Of the girls admitted during the past twelve months fifteen were the daughters of soldiers who were killed or died in the Zulu war. A new play-room is in the course of erection, at the cost of £3,280, under the architects, Messrs. Edmeston, and enlarged infirmary accommodation will be soon required. More than 800 girls have now been reared within the walls of the home, and out of these about 350 have been placed out as governesses and pupil teachers, or else in domestic service. The adoption of the report was duly moved and seconded, and carried unanimously. The chairman next briefly addressed the assemblage, descanting upon the great need and also the merits of such an institution as the home, and recommending it to the support of the public on the ground of its own merits. The company then adjourned to the great dining-hall, where a fine portrait of Gen. Boileau, the chairman of the committee of the home, lately painted, by a subscription among the friends and supporters of the institution, by Mr. Sydney Hodges, was unveiled amid the loud and hearty cheers of the children. A handsomely illuminated testimonial on vellum was also presented to Gen. Boileau, who said he could receive no more welcome reward for his sixteen years of service than these two presents, the one of which would long hang, he trusted, on the walls of the home, while the other would be handed down as an heirloom in his family. The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of "God Save the Queen" by the children, who were regaled with cake and buns and tea on the lawn. The band of the Duke of York's School attended in the grounds. The High-street of Hampstead and Rosslyn-hill were gaily adorned with streamers and bunting in honour of the occasion.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A TRAGEDY OF EARLY INDIAN HISTORY.*

THERE is a common error among poetic authors, that it is the same thing to compose a dramatic poem or a cabinet play and an acting play. The author of "Constance" has added another to the long list of the victims of this delusion. He has selected a strong character in the person of "Allaooddeen," the fearless adventurer and ruthlessly vigorous king who ruled as third Sultan of Delhi at the opening of the fourteenth century. The first Mahomedan sovereign who carried his victorious arms into the Deccan and the Peninsula, he stands out distinguished alike by his ferocity, his bravery, and his administrative vigour. Readers of Indian history know the romantic episodes of his conquest of Guzerat and marriage to its captive queen, of her little daughter, Dewal Devi, and her marriage to the son of Ala-ud-din, to use Mr. Wheeler's more accurate nomenclature. The troubles arising out of the rebellion of his nephew and the mutinous Moghols, the invasion of Rajputana, and the intrigues of Malik Kafoor, resulting in the death of the Sultan, furnish the *mise en scène* and the action of the play, in whch the faithful and loving Kowilde, the passionate and changeable Goolzar, and the young Dewilde, present various types of female character. The cast is considerably strong. We have a chief and second hero, and a faithful brother who is killed, besides a first and second villain, viz., Malik Kafoor, and a mysterious Kiramoodeen, who appears to be the chief of the Thugs of that period. There are a series of exciting scenes and some love-making, and a superfluity of battle, murder, and sudden death, and all through there are fine passages and poetic sentiments clothed in fitting and exact blank verse, and decked with wealth of imagery. There is one very beautiful scene where the young Dewilde learns that her captured mother has married and fondly loves her Moslem captor; the alternating changes of horror and pity as the maid recounts the story are admirably depicted, and would tax all the powers of an actress young enough to present the youthful princess. But we must say that it is impossible to regard the play, as the author evidently does, as one fit to be acted. In one scene we have a State elephant introduced, apparently for no purpose save to take the fortress keys from the "richly apparelled warder" and hand them to the princess. The author is, however, merciful enough to point out to elephantless managers that a palanquin may be substituted for the State elephant. We fear, however, that no substitution would enable any audience to view with respectful silence the last scene, when Allaooddeen contrives to simultaneously die and drop his mace with fatal effect on the head of the villanous and mocking Tchoustie. It is pleasant to turn to the "Legend of Raniwan," which tells the same story as that old-world tale which haunts Loch Maree, although the description of the mountains, crouching and kneeling, is almost too bold and might recall Lamb's idea that Helvellyn came down and looked at him. There are also some minor poems, of which the "Desert Child" is an exquisite little picture of a deserted gazelle.

* "Allaooddeen: A Tragedy," and other Poems. By the Author of "Constance." Smith, Elder, and Co.

RECONNOITRING.*

WE have received from Messrs. Richardson, of 13, Pall-mall, a copy of "The Scout's Guide and Field Book." In this portable pocket-book Capt. Delavoye has compiled notes for the assistance of officers in reconnoitring, which include, we should think, all the information and direction that can be required. Suggestions for their improvement will be, says the author, very acceptable.

* "The Scout's Guide and Field Book." By Capt. DELAVOYE, Royal Military College. Richardson and Co., 13, Pall-mall.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE have received a letter from Col. Dewe White anent the review of his "Reminiscences," which appeared in our last issue. We have not space for it this week, but the colonel's appeal for its publication is not disregarded, though it is somewhat lengthy.

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I solicit Mr. Dacosta to refer to page 57 of the annual statement of the "Moral and Material Progress of India for 1877-78," published by the India-office in April last.

The Government of India informs us that the survey of the Carwar and Hoobli Railway was completed two years ago; if, therefore, in 1872 the Government disallowed and abandoned the scheme of a Carwar railroad, why did it subsequently undertake an expensive survey, and why did it boast this year of having completed that survey? Upon what principle did it abandon the project in 1872 *before it had made a survey?*

Without pressure in England the Government is not likely to undertake the work of constructing the railway or of improving the harbour of Carwar as long as powerful influences in Bombay raise objections. Karachi, another valuable harbour on the western coast, has had similar difficulties to contend against. It may be natural that Bombay should wish to engross the trade, but when rebels shall have interrupted the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Puna and Sholapur districts, as they probably would have done last year but for the courage and activity of Major Daniell and the loyalty and wisdom of Sir Salar Jung, our means of protecting the magnificent bridge across the Krishna River (of thirty-six openings, each of 107ft. span) will be seriously impaired.

The question might be submitted to Colonel Yule, a very able member of the Council; but I protest against civilians, unacquainted with war, being permitted to pooh-pooh a line of railroad on which the existence of our Indian Empire may hereafter depend. Let me remind my fellow-countrymen that the ladies and children at Cawnpore would, I firmly believe, have been saved if the railway had been opened in 1857 to that station from Allahabad. This might have been *easily* accomplished. Englishwomen weep over the description of the slaughter of delicate women and feeble infants, but when will they urge their husbands to prevent calamities which thousands of clever writers will pretend hereafter that they foresaw?

The distance from Khaga, through Futtehpore and Cawnpore, is less than that from Carwar to Hoobli, and in 1857 rails might in one month have been laid on the perfectly level metalled road; but in a national death struggle the natives of India will not co-operate with us to protect the workmen or keep the rails clear. The difficulties of making a railroad of forty-three miles from Carwar to Yellapoor can be more easily surmounted in a time of peace than when rebels swarm around us and our peaceable subjects are paralysed by terrible forebodings of ruin.—Your obedient servant, T.

June 19.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE NECESSITY FOR DECENTRALISATION.

COMMUNICATIONS from Mr. A. Rogers and Mr. W. Wedderburn, which have recently appeared, deserve more than passing attention. Mr. Rogers, who was recently a member of Council, is of opinion that the system of government needs reform, inasmuch as the degree of centralisation attained involves needless hardship by subjecting populations differing in circumstances and habits to a rigid scheme of taxation and administration which cannot possibly be equally adapted to the requirements of all of them. Mr. Wedderburn confines himself to the discussion of the condition of the agricultural population of the Deccan and of the relations of the ryot to the Government on the one hand and to the money lender on the other; but his very first contention is identical in effect with that of Mr. Rogers—viz., that the system in vogue is of necessity inapplicable to all the districts of the Presidency, seeing that they differ so widely in respect to soil and local peculiarities, and that great hardship is involved in applying a cast-iron system alike to those whom it suits fairly well and to those whom it slowly spells ruin. Mr. Rogers advocates a very thorough-going system of decentralisation under which the old village system would be revived and strengthened and the patel made the basis of the administrative hierarchy. As he shows, the people are quite ready to raise funds locally for their own purposes, and to form the machinery by which a great impulse could be given to local improvements which are very necessary for the general welfare, but are now neglected, save where the collector can find time from other multifarious duties to attend to them. Next above the village organisations would be the talookas, and there, "as well as in the district committees, in which those of the talookas should be amalgamated under the general control and direction of the commissioners of divisions, both entrusted with the expenditure of a certain proportion of the local fund, would be the sphere in which I would look for the extensive employment of natives of advanced education, and here alone would be the requisite room found for the numbers of university graduates, who now, as I said in my former letter, in their enforced idleness, think ill of, if they do not hatch treason against, the British rule." These men would find an outlet for their energies which they are at present denied, and the country would benefit from that habit of grumbling with everything which is so irritating to the officials, who are now the sole objects on which it can be vented. And, as Mr. Rogers points out, when the municipal system enables local needs to be supplied out of local resources "the people would soon learn to think and act for themselves, especially in such matters as the prevention of famines, by the construction of wells and tanks to be used in the case of the failure of the monsoon rains." And in this way famines would become less and less objects of terror alike to the population and to the Government. Local prevision would in time limit the area of droughts to a degree scarcely possible under the most energetic centralised administration.

The course which Mr. Wedderburn proposes to take to re-

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medy the evils afflicting the ryots has this, in common with the policy recommended by Mr. Rogers, that it involves a reversion to native institutions. The particular institution which Mr. Wedderburn is desirous of reviving is that of the zemindar, and he speaks of his scheme as one for the creation of a "permanent settlement in the Deccan," showing that he has the existing zemindari of Bengal in his mind. The words "permanent settlement" are of ill augury, for if Lord Cornwallis's work has made a large class wealthy in Bengal it has left the ryots poor, and has defrauded the State of the "unearned increment" which ought to be the property of the whole community, and not of one selected and not very valuable section of the community. But we see that Mr. Wedderburn is by no means desirous of establishing in the Deccan a "permanent settlement" on the lines of that in Bengal. He seems to contemplate a system in which the ryot shall be still what he has been hitherto—the real holder of the land from the State, the assessment of such land being fixed anew every thirty years. The zemindar whom he is anxious to call into existence is to be the sowcar transformed, the money lender, who is in any case indispensable to the ryot, taken out of a false position and given a status and a recognised function. The ryot's assessment shall be a certain proportion of the crop he raises—one anna in the rupee—and not a fixed sum to be paid whether his crop is a bumper one or has been destroyed by drought. And as it would be impossible for the State to take over directly the part of the crop coming to it, the most respectable sowcar or other man of influence in the neighbourhood would take the one-sixteenth from the ryot, and, paying the Government its money value, recoup himself by selling the Government proportion for the best price he could get. As the larger the crop the greater would be his—that is, the Government sixteenth—it would of course be to his interest to enable the ryot to improve his land, and he would have a direct incentive to lend money for investment in high farming and see that it was turned to the best account. The advantage to the Government would be that it would get a share of the abundance with which the ryot is at times blest; at present the sirkar is affected only by bad seasons, when in spite of all its efforts a portion of the land tax is sure to remain unpaid. By frankly bargaining beforehand that when the ryot has a short crop there will be a proportionate diminution in the rent to be paid by him, but that when there is an unusually large crop he shall pay accordingly—not in money but in kind be it remembered—the State will in good years be much richer than it is now, and in bad years it will not be much poorer, though it will be much less harsh in its proceedings.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

PROGRESS IN CENTRAL INDIA.—Referring to the improvement of roads during the last ten years, Sir H. Daly says that it has been mainly owing to the liberal confidence with which the views of Government were met by the chiefs. "Maharaja Holkar was the first to tender a loan for railway construction through his territory. The million of money he placed at disposal, at 4½ per cent., is now represented by the Holkar State Railway, which connects Indore with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Khundwah. This line was difficult of construction, owing to the heavy work in alternately climbing and piercing the Vindhya range and in bridging the great Nerbudda near Barwai; but, the work completed, the line is now answering all purposes, and both bridge and ghat are monuments of engineering skill. Maharaja Sindia was not slow to follow the example set him. He placed at the disposal of Government together a million and a-half of money for railways in his territory; the broad-gauge line, connecting Gwalior with Agra, is now nearing completion, while the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway carries goods and passengers daily from Indore to the banks of the Sipra, and awaits but a bridge to penetrate Sindia's Malwa capital (Ujjain) and give forth its increase and through Fatehabad and Barnagar to Rutlam. The extension of the line to Neemuch is being rapidly pushed on, and in a few months will be ready for traffic. The opening of the line from Ajmere and Nazirabad to Neemuch will complete a chain of railway communication encircling the States of Central India and communicating with every part of Hindustan. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, an enlightened ruler, always anxious for the advancement of her State, seeing the advantages of the rail in her neighbours' territories, has been for the last three years in negotiation for the construction of a line to connect her capital with the system of railways. She has now concluded an agreement for a loan of fifty lakhs, and the survey of the line between Etarsi and Bhopal, crossing the Nerbudda at Hoshungabad, is being rapidly pushed forward. If, as her Highness urgently desires, the rail is continued from Bhopal to join the State railway at Ujjain, or, far better, is carried through the grain-producing districts of Bhila and skirting Bundelkhand to Gwalior, the railway communications of Central India will be complete and trade will have every opening. In Bundelkhand also, though railways are still wanting, much improvement in communications has been effected. The trunk road from Gwalior to Jhansi has been extended to Nowgong, and communication with the East Indian Railway at Sutna has been opened by a road passing by Panna and Nagode. The Bisramghat Road made by the Panna chief under Dr. Stretton's guidance is an example of the good work which native States can accomplish. From Sutna a road has been made for thirty miles to Bela, connecting Rewah, the capital of Baghelkhand, with the rail, and joining the trunk road which passes to Mirzapore. Of roads in Malwa the principal constructed during the last ten years are the Mhow and Neemuch Road, passing through Jaora and Rutlam, a branch from Ujjain to Dewas, made with a view to helping the opium trade prior to the opening of the railway, and an extension through Dewas, on the Agra and Bombay Road, to Sonkutch, and thence *viâ* Ashta to Sehore and Bhopal. The Maharaja of Dhar has made an excellent road of thirty miles connecting his capital with the Mhow and Neemuch Road at Ghata Bilode, where the Chambal is crossed by a good iron bridge, and to this point Maharaja Holkar has marked, though not completed, a road twenty-five miles from Indore. The road from Indore to Khandwah and the whole length of the Bombay and Agra Trunk Road are kept up and prove useful feeders to the railway.—*Times of India.*

THE BHOOTEA RAID.—We understand that the inquiry into what has been called the Bhootea raid into British territory at Choonbatty, near Buxa, has been completed by the local officers. The facts, so far as we can gather them, appear to be that a gang of about thirty Bhooteas crossed the frontier at midnight and entered some houses at Choonbatty, in which were residing some Bhooteas who had left Bhootan and settled in British territory. The raiders wounded some people who resisted, plundered some property, and took away six captives to Bhootan. We believe that the Government has promptly called upon the Bhootan Durbar to have the captives released at once and to arrest and deliver up for trial and punishment those who have been identified as chiefly concerned in the raid.—*Darjiling News.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY BRIDGES.—The *Indian Railway Service Gazette* announces that it has been decided that the work of widening the bridges on the East Indian Railway from Buxar to Allahabad, for the second line of rails between these two points, shall be taken in hand forthwith. The only question to be settled is whether the cost of construction shall be charged to capital account or revenue; the consulting engineer recommends the latter.—*Englishman.*

PREVENTIVE SERVICE FRAUDS.—There are at present five preventive officers under suspension at Calcutta pending an investigation now being conducted by the revenue authorities of Bengal into a system of frauds, in which many other officers are said to be implicated, dating as far back as 1872, and which, though said to have been known to the authorities then in office, were not sifted with sufficient diligence to warrant the matter being brought officially to notice.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE LATE MR. J. B. ROBERTS.—A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. J. B. Roberts was held lately at the Dalhousie Institute for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken for perpetuating his memory in some public mannner. The Hon. J. B. Knight was unanimously voted to the chair. It was proposed by Mr. R. S. T. M'Ewen, seconded by Mr. Manockjeee Rustomjee and resolved, "That this meeting desires to express its sense of the loss which the community of Calcutta has sustained by the death of the late Mr. John Blessington Roberts, and to record its high appreciation of his active and disinterested labours in promoting the wellbeing of his fellow-citizens." Mr. J. E. Caithness proposed, and Mr. J. Kimber seconded, "That subscriptions be raised for the purpose of providing some permanent memorial of Mr. Roberts's career in the form—firstly, of a portrait to be placed in the Town-hall; and secondly, of a contribution connecting his name with some public charitable object to be hereafter decided on." A subscription paper was then passed round and nearly Rs.800 were subscribed in the room.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—Recently Babu Kartick Chunder Ghose, son of Babu Kaly Podoy Ghose, of Kasundia, near Shibpur, went into his garden and was in the act of plucking some flowers when a cobra, which was hidden among the leaves of the plant, inflicted on him a bite which proved fatal.—*Englishman.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT CACHAR.—A letter, dated May 23, states that "Messrs. Feltwell, Bickers, and Ravenshaw were coming from Julnacherra to Darriaghat by boat, when the latter got out to bathe, holding on to the gunwale and allowing himself to be dragged along. Mr. Bickers suddenly moved towards the stern, and the boat being very light capsized. Both Messrs. Feltwell and Ravenshaw were good swimmers, and supported Mr. Bickers between them till Mr. Ravenshaw suddenly left them and made for the shore. He was within a yard or two of it when he suddenly sank and was not seen again. In the meantime, Mr. Feltwell became exhausted, and was obliged to leave Mr. Bickers. Mr. Feltwell did not see Mr. Ravenshaw go down and he thought to have assistance from him, but when he reached the bank they were both out of sight. The river was searched during Monday for the bodies but without success, and it was not till twelve a.m. on May 23 that they were found in a whirlpool very near the scene of the catastrophe, about a mile above Darriaghat.—*Englishman.*

THE following gentlemen have been elected honorary members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal:—M. Ernest Renan, Professors Cowell, Regnaud, and H. Milne Edwards; and Drs. Janssen, Gunther, and Rajandralala Mitra.

COOLIES IN SYLHET.—The number of coolies imported into

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the Sylhet district alone for the tea gardens last year is estimated at upwards of 3,000. Desertions largely decreased. Seventeen new gardens were registered during the year, so that the tea industry cannot be in a very bad way. Sir Steuart Bayley promises to again take up the question agitated by the planters for an extension of the term of contract for which an immigrant engages from three to five years.—*Times of India.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES POLICE.—The police and some of the district magistrates in the Central Provinces are severely taken to task by the Chief Commissioner in his report for the past year. Regarding prosecutions of alleged bad characters, he says the police have an undoubted inducement to resort to them, as relieving them to a greater or less degree of the heavier, but much more valuable, work of watching bad characters, and investigating and suppressing "bad crime." He would of course strongly deprecate the neglect of this important provision of the law, but he would even more emphatically condemn its abuse. It is, he says, discreditable to the police of the Nimar district that a band of dacoits who committed a murder are still at large; and he has good reason to believe that this discreditable result is probably due in a great measure to the inactivity of the officer who held charge of the police of that district, but also has since been removed to a lighter charge. The number of cases expunged as mythical was 4,319, and the Chief Commissioner remarks that he cannot avoid the conclusion that the power of expunging cases is abused; that police officers in some districts have made hasty recommendations; and that district magistrates have failed always to exercise that careful scrutiny which would have checked this tendency. It is only fair to say that the Inspector General of Police gives a favourable account of the police in the great majority of districts.—*Ibid.*

THE SIMLA UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—It appears that a proposal was made to abandon the special character of the Simla United Service Club, but it had to be withdrawn in consequence of the opposition manifested to the change by officers at the front.—*Ibid.*

INDIAN TEA.—During the past two years there has been a decrease in the amount of foreign, and an increase in the amount of Indian, tea exported to Cabul from the Punjab.—*Ibid.*

OPIUM IN ARAKAN.—The Commissioner of Arakan, in his report lately published, writes very strongly about the increased consumption of opium in the division. The value of opium consumed in 1873 was Rs.1¼ lakhs. In 1879 the value had risen to nearly Rs.4¾ lakhs. The development of the natural resources of the country and the growth of the population are checked by the demoralisation which goes on under our eyes, and which, if the Commissioner of Arakan is right, we could and ought to check. "The absolute necessity," he writes, "of dealing with this matter is admitted by every officer in the division and demanded by the people themselves. I am satisfied that until some stringent measures are taken to check the growth of an evil, the effects of which are shown to be already so appalling, Arakan and its people will go on from bad to worse." The Commissioner proposes four measures:—The prohibition of the sale of opium in the islands of the Kyouk-Phyoo district; the possession of opium, no matter in how small quantities, to be made penal throughout the division; shops to be opened at the headquarters of certain districts and townships for the sale of opium, which must be consumed on the premises only; and fourthly, to raise the selling price of the drug, which would be done in conjunction with the Bengal Government. —*Pioneer.*

SEAL FORGERY IN JEYPORE.—The *Jeypore Gazette* says:—"The great seal forgery case against some of the subordinates of the Municipal Committee, who forged the seal of the Royal Council, was disposed of last week, and we hear that the principal offender, Sheonarain, has been ordered to be imprisoned for life, and his son, who was an accomplice to his father's deed, to three years' imprisonment. The sentence, although a little too hard, will be sufficiently deterrent for men like Sheonarain in future. We also learn that all communications, documents, &c., issued from the Council, will in future bear the signature of the secretary, in addition to the Council seal. This is what it should be."—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—The disengaged tonnage on June 2 stood at 22,981 tons. For London *via* Canal: The market closed weak at £2 15s. for rice or wheat, £2 17s. 6d. for linseed, £3 for rape or poppy, £2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d. for hides, tea, cotton, &c. London *via* Cape: The market closed weak at £2 5s. for rice or wheat, £2 7s. 6d. for linseed, £2 10s. for rape, £2 12s. 6d. for poppy, £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d. for jute, £2 7s. 6d. for hides and light freight. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal: Rates nominal at £2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d., for rice or wheat, £3 to £3 5s. for light measurement goods and castor oil. For Liverpool *via* Cape: The market closed quiet, but steady, at £2 2s. for rice or wheat, £2 5s. nominal for linseed, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. for cotton gunnies and castor oil in cases.—*Englishman.*

THE death is announced of Mr. Colesworthy Grant, for many years professor of drawing in the Presidency College, and the originator of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Calcutta.

THE SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—Among the passengers by the last mail steamer was Mr. David Ross, of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, who is proceeding to England on short leave. Mr. Ross has distinguished himself, and has earned the thanks of the Government of India and the Commander in Chief, for the perfect nature of the arrangements instituted by him, whereby the immense extra military traffic resulting from the Afghan war has been carried over the Punjab railways system without hitch or without interfering for a day with the ordinary business of the lines. What that extra traffic was, and what the pressure must have been, may be gathered from the following figures. Up to March 9 there had been carried over the railways in question since the commencement of the war:—3,36,428 troops and followers; 80,702 horses, ponies, and mules; 11,816 bullocks; 9,577 camels; 414 guns, artillery and engineers' carriages; 27,49,605 commissariat, ordnance, and military stores; 6,81,653 maunds of railway material, requiring an estimated number of 1,500 trains, 525 of which were special troop, live stock, and material trains.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE STATE OF REWAH.—Colonel Berkeley, the political agent in Baghelkhand, reports of Rewah that it "is a century behind every native State I have had to do with." He goes on to say that the people are marvellously ignorant and simple. Each petty thakur and jaghirdar sets himself up as independent on his own estate, will take orders from nobody, and ignores the obligations under which he holds his lands. Party feeling runs high, and has an evil influence in every department of the State. The police are described as worse than useless, the army is badly officered and without discipline, and it will not act against rebellious nobles, whom, says the political officer, it is consequently very difficult to get at. It is impossible to collect the revenue punctually; some of these noblemen are three years in arrears. The district officials are nearly all ignorant and corrupt, and the machinery of administration is cumbersome, unclean, and faulty. It is heartbreaking, says Colonel Berkeley, to see the tardy improvement towards better things, and he expresses his belief that with the existing arrangements further advance is not to be looked for.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—The administration report for the last year states that the revenue of the department has exceeded the working expenses (excluding interest charges) by Rs.6,08,246; the surplus of the previous year, which, till now, was the highest on record, was Rs.1,82,128. The net capital expenditure during the year amounted to Rs.5,48,270, of which Rs.3,759 will be subsequently recovered. The capital account, which stood at the end of the year at Rs.3,35,61,872 (exclusive of Ceylon), is stated to include Rs.55,99,799 (or nearly one-sixth of the whole amount) for abandoned lines, buildings, and stores. The Government of India desires a report in explanation of the details of this latter sum. The capital account of the Ceylon telegraphs is shown separately, as the management of these telegraphs by the Indian Telegraph Department will cease in 1880. During the year 379 miles of line and 1,783 miles of wire were added to the system, bringing the totals up to 18,589 miles of line and 44,578 miles of wire (including cables), the property of Government. In addition to this, 6,723 miles of wire, the property of railway companies, were maintained by the Telegraph Department. The total net expenditure on revenue account was Rs.29,70,607; the revenue receipts (excluding Ceylon receipts) amounted to Rs.35,97,015. The foreign traffic, both "State" and "private," shows a small increase. There is a large increase in "State" inland traffic, attributable to the military operations in Afghanistan; but in "private" inland traffic there has been a large decrease, owing to the cessation of the activity in the grain trade which sprang up during the famine. This decrease is, however, not so large as was anticipated, and there appears to be reason to hope that some increase to the revenue will be maintained. There is, again, a decrease in the *pro forma* message revenue amounting to Rs.24,686. The average speed of transmission of messages on the main lines has practically been maintained notwithstanding the increased traffic; and in most cases it has been considerably increased. The interruptions to traffic have been also fewer and shorter than in previous years, and the returns on this head compare favourably with the results attained in European systems. Owing to the great depreciation in the value of silver the charge for messages to England was increased from Rs.2-8 to Rs.2-12 per word, with a corresponding increase in the rates to other countries. The figures which accompany the report do not agree exactly with those entered in the finance accounts. The former shows the entire earnings of the department during the year concerned, while the finance accounts include only the actual adjustments which have been made on account of those earnings. The administration report also includes the rent realised from telegraph buildings, and the cost of repairs to them by the Public Works Department. Neither of these items is included under this head in the finance accounts. The Government of India has much satisfaction in thinking that the results of the year's working show that the department possesses a very good staff, very ably directed, and that a comparison of the figures with those of previous years shows a gradual and steady reduction in cost of working combined with an equally steady growth of revenue, which testifies to the ability with which the department has been administered.

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MADRAS.

HINDU LONGEVITY.—Mr. Mandam Ramalingah Chetty, senior partner of the late *Oriental Press*, has just died at his residence, Black Town, aged ninety-five years. Messrs. Ramalingah Chetty and Co. were for many years the printing contractors for the Madras Municipality and Madras Railway Company. The deceased some years ago undertook to do all the printing work for the Civil Orphan Asylums gratis, for which he received the thanks of the secretary, the late Rev. Dr. Sayers, and the members of the committee. Mr. Ramalingah Chetty, though so very old, enjoyed good eyesight, and moved about almost to within a week before his death.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE ARMY FOR FRENCH INDIA.—In accordance with a decree issued by the Government of France, under date March 27 last, the sepoy corps in the French establishments in India will be assimilated with the l'infanterie de marine in France. The European officers will be drawn from the l'infanterie de marine, and will consist of one commandant, one captain, and four lieutenants. There will be two lieutenants and two sub lieutenants who will be natives, besides two sergeants major, ten sergeants, two colour sergeants, twenty-six corporals, forty soldiers of the first, and 232 of the second class, also four drummers and six orderlies. The army of the French establishments will consist of 322 men of all ranks.—*Madras Standard.*

EXPERIMENTS IN CINCHONA ALKALOIDS.—We have been favoured by Government with the first report of the surgeon general, Indian Medical Department, on the experimental trial of the following cinchona alkaloids in the treatment of malarious fevers—viz., sulphate of cinchonidine, sulphate of cinchonine, and sikkim cinchona febrituge. The reprort embraces the period from the beginning of the inquiry till Dec. 31, 1879. The relative curative merits of the three drugs may be illustrated as follows :—

Preparations.	Cured to treated.	Rate per cent. of Not cured to treated.	Deaths to treated.
Sikkim febrifu... ...	91·15	8·44	·40
Sulphate of cin...ine ...	87·78	11·88	·32
Sulphate of cinch...ine ...	87·52	12·47	—

This places the ... febrifuge first on the list as a febrifuge, cinchonine next, ... cinchonidine lowest. These results, says the surgeon ge... somewhat unexpected, and must not be regarded as final. ... experiments are in progress, and in due course the availab... will be sufficiently numerous to indicate authoritatively the ... ective merits of the three preparations. The unpleasant effects ... by the sikkim preparation were marked, and still form the chief obstacle to its more extended use.—*Madras Times.*

PATENTS.—There have been received in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government copies of the specifications of the inventions of which the following are brief descriptions :—Mr. J. H. Barry, merchant, 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta—"An improved method of obtaining a hot gas or hot mixture of gas and air, and utilising the same for the purpose of drying tea, coffee, grain, or other vegetable substances." Mr. E. L. Cantwell, C.E., Calcutta—"An improved method of manufacturing boxes used for packing tea, indigo, shellac, and other merchandise." Mr. B. Latham, 7, Westminster Chambers, and Mr. J. T. Way, 9, Russell-road, Kensington—"Improved means and apparatus for regulating the temperature of water or other liquid." Mr. W. Martin, indigo planter, Etawa and Manipuri, N.W.P.—"Invention for a combined plough." Mr. J. Porter, Pullycoon, Tellicherry, Malabar Coast, India—"Improvements in apparatus for peeling coffee." Mr. F. Artimini, Florence, Italy—"Improvements in the preservation of raw meat and the preparation of an antiseptic for that purpose." Mr. J. Nelson, of Arcadia Tea Factory, Dehra Dun, and Mr. W. Bell, Dehra Dun, N.W.P.—"Invention of an improved apparatus for drying tea."—*Ibid.*

S.I. RAILWAY GOODS TRAFFIC.—From a statement, showing the fluctuations in the principal staples of goods traffic on the South Indian Railway for the month of April last, as compared with April, 1879, submitted by the consulting engineer for railways, we gather the following particulars :—In areca nuts there was an increase of 4,264 maunds, value Rs.961. The increase is said to be "due to same causes as reported last month." In cloths there was an increase of 7,045 maunds, value Rs.2,459. In cotton there was an incriase of 11,738 maunds, value Rs.3,979, which was due to the traffic from Panruti and Trichinopoly to Madras and from Tirumangalam, Kalligudi, and Virudupati to Tuticorin, and from Bellary and Tadputri to Pondicherry. In currey-stuffs there was a decrease of 1,079 maunds, though there was an increase in the value of Rs.748. The decrease is due to the falling off still of imports into Negapatam from local stations, while the increase in amount is due to the return of foreign line traffic from Palghat, Bangalore, and Vaniyambadi to Negapatam, Kumbakonam, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly. In fruits and vegetables there was an increase of 628 maunds, value Rs.2,271 ; due to large importations of plantains from Narasingapet, Tiruvadamarudur, and Pugalur to Madras. In grain of all kinds there was an increase of 29,582 maunds, but a decrease in the value of Rs.1,045 ; increase in weight being due to large importations into Nagapatam from Koradacheri, Nidamangalam, and Trivellur, and the decrease to falling off of imports into Trichinopoly Fort and also into Madura from local starions. In granite stones there was an increase of 190,298 maunds, value Rs.3,087 ; due to laterite trade between Tanjore and Nadamangalam, Cuddalore, and Pananti, and stone traffic from Kolatur to Tanjore, besides increase in Madras harbour works. In hides there was an increase of 4,031 maunds, value Rs.695 ; "due to same causes as reported last month." In oil and ghee there was a decrease of 2,460 maunds, value Rs.106, which is due to falling off of imports into Negapatam, Nidamangalam, and Kumbakonam from foreign lines, and into Negapatam, Madura, Tanjore, and Kambakonam from local stations. In oil-cakes there was an increase of 5,755 maunds, value Rs.822, which is due to imports by Tuticorin from Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Satur, and Virudupati, and by Madura from Trichinopoly, Dindigul, and Erode. In salt there was a decrease of 12,460 maunds, value Rs.556, which is due to falling off of exports from Negapatam to Dindigul, Karur, Trichinopoly, and from Cuddalore to Chilambaram and Kumbakonam. In seeds of all kinds there was a decrease of 2,670 maunds, value Rs.2,103, which is chiefly owing to falling off of importation of cotton seeds into Trichinopoly Fort, Kumbakonam, Madura, and Tinnevelly, from Satur and Virudupati, and of coffee from Ammayanayakanur to Tuticorin. In sundries there was an increase of 9,415 maunds, value Rs.1,537, which is due to large importations of iron from Madras into Trichinopoly, Negapatam, and Karur, and of ground-nuts, cocoanuts, and bark into Madras from Panruti, Madurantakam, Trichinopoly Fort, and Dindigul. In jaggery there was an increase of 12,122 maunds, value Rs.22,044, which is due to the large importations into Madras from Tinnevelly. In tobacco there was a decrease of 4,467 maunds, but an increase in value of Rs.220 ; the decrease in weight is due to the falling off of imports into Tinnevelly from Ammayanayakanur, and increase in amount to large exports from Trichinopoly to stations north of Raichore.—*Ibid.*

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The council of this association have just issued their report on the twelfth annual meeting held in September last, from which we learn that his Excellency the Commander in Chief having intimated that, owing to financial pressure, he did not feel justified in applying to Government to defray the travelling expenses of competitors from out stations to Bangalore, the council deemed it advisable to present the prizes to be shot for on regimental ranges by all troops in the Madras Presidency, which was accordingly done, but, in a financial point of view, this indulgence on the part of the council was most unsatisfactory. At Bangalore there were but few competitors, the only representatives from out stations consisting of a few members of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteers and the Madras Volunteer Guards, who entered for almost every event. The total prize list was Rs.11,113,120 in specie, also ten medals, six tankards, five cups, and one silver salver, aggregate number of prizes 588. We are surprised to learn that only three corps contributed to the funds of the association—viz., the Madras Volunteer Guards, Q.O. Sappers and Miners, and the 6th Madras Native Infantry, and this paucity of donations necessitated the council deducting 20 per cent. from the prizes. A detailed list of winners and remarks on the various matches are given in the report, and are well worthy of perusal, there being some excellent scores amongst them. The council have paid all liabilities against the association, and at the close of their financial year have a net balance of Rs.398-5-10 to their credit ; this, in a great measure, is due to the energetic management of their honorary secretary, Major A. W. O. Saunders, assistant adjutant general for musketry, Royal Scots Fusiliers ; from the report now under review there appears no doubt as to the popularity of this association. We may add that the following resolution was passed at the last meeting of the council, viz. :—"The next prize meeting to take place at Bangalore at the usual time, and no local meetings in connection with the association to be held." We are glad to learn this, as the competitions will be more interesting when fired for on the same range, and from the interest evinced in rifle matches generally we may anticipate a fair meeting ; from the comparative return of shooting annexed to the report we find a great improvement in the averages towards last year, which plainly proves that our regulars and volunteers are improving in the use of their weapons.—*Spectator.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—We hear that the post of Mr. Hyde, one of the surveying masters who has been invalided to England, is to be absorbed. Six of those who pass out this year are, in consequence of the recent reductions in the Department of Public Works, to be provided with posts in the Hyderabad State, the Government of India having intimated to the principal of the college that that Government have some vacancies in the Public Works Department at present existing. The men who go are to be chiefly military students.—*Madras Times.*

THE RAMPA DISTURBANCE.—We learn that the Rampa taluk was completely cleared of all the so-called rebels more than six weeks ago. Unfortunately the most notorious man, Taman Dhora, escaped over the border into the Mulkangiri taluk (Jeypore territory), looted Poreh and Motu, and killed six policemen at Kondakomberu ; but this occupied him a good six weeks to accomplish, and meanwhile Mr. Gerstin had sent forward large bodies of police under his assistants ; the Jeypore Rajah came down with his "paiks" (foot soldiers), and Col. Macquoid with the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, advanced from the south, and, meeting a body of "rebels" at a place on the bank of the Sapri called Kurti,

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he killed ten and wounded more. The rest fled into Bustar territory and are gradually being arrested by villagers and delivered up. The difficulties every one has to contend with are very severe. The average height of the mountains (and all the disturbed district consists of nothing else) is 3,000 feet, densely covered with jungle, intersected at long intervals by cattle paths leading no one knows where. There are absolutely no roads anywhere, and guides are necessary to go to a village two miles off! Then the villagers never give information, and possess no stores of food available for our troops. The consequence is an interminable array of pack bullocks to carry provisions (ten miles in two days) and endless halting till information is screwed out of the inhabitants. Then there is fever that cripples all ranks, and also the bad water, slimy from passing through decayed vegetable matter, to say nothing of heat, mosquitos, and other pests. The only wonder is that anything has been done at all with such a combination of circumstances to contend with. The 10th N.I. is so completely paralysed by fever that the 36th N.I. has to replace it. The 5th N.I. is the only corps that has as yet stood the climate.—*Madras Mail.* Nothing worthy of note seems to have occurred since the appearance of the 36th Regt. N.I. in the Rajamundry district, beyond the fact that Zamman Dara, who was earning a notoriety, and for whom a reward of Rs.500 was offered, has been captured. The movements at present are being very cautiously carried out. The police are down with fever by the hundred, and "King Rampa" is said to have been playing terrible havoc with the troops, who are considerably reduced in numbers. The fever is said to be raging to such an extent that extra medical aid had to be applied for from Madras.—*Madras Times.*

FRENCH PAY.—The French Government has determined on raising the pay of some of its judicial officers in India. The justice of the peace and the assistant judge at Pondicherry are each to draw per annum 5,000fr., which comes to about £200; the president of the Court of Justice and the *Procureur de la République* at Karikal, 5,500fr. a piece, and the chief auditor, Pondicherry, 4,000fr. —*Times of India.*

GOLD MINING IN SOUTH KANARA.—Mr. Brough Smyth having examined the district between Tallar and Miar, says:—"The result of my examination of this area of country is that it is not likely to yield gold in such quantities as to induce Europeans to undertake mining enterprises; it is not intersected anywhere by quartz reefs in the places seen by me, and I cannot learn that quartz reefs have been found by any one. The alluviums during the monsoons will no doubt be worked by natives who are not able to obtain employment at ordinary wages; and they may, perhaps, occasionally find more than sufficient gold for their support, but few will abandon their ordinary occupations to follow gold-mining at Mijar." —*Madras Times.*

A CURIOUS advertisement appears in the Madras papers from the magistrate of Dharwar. The advertisement is headed, "Found —two White Children," and goes on to say that a little girl aged about six, with flaxen hair and brown eyes, and a little boy about four years old with flaxen hair and blue eyes, have been discovered in the camp of some gipsies at Dharwar, and are believed to be the children of European parents and to have been kidnapped at some past time, the magistrate supposes, from one of the military stations in Southern India. All communications to be addressed to the district magistrate, Dharwar.

BOMBAY.

KARACHI WATERWORKS.—Our waterworks are progressing as might be expected from the calibre of the contractors. I have my doubts yet, however, whether the works will eventually turn out all that has been predicted by the advocates of the scheme. The natives seem especially dubious, not so much as to the constancy of the supply (though that is very questionable in the opinion of many) as to the salubrity and quality of the water to be brought in thereby. Though eight gallons or so a day per head of population is not, as Sir Richard Temple pointed out, a thing to swear by, still it may (or might) be accepted as an amelioriation of a rather unsatisfactory state of things. There seems a general idea in the native mind that the introduction of "Mulleer water" implies "Mulleer fever." Some say that the immense abundance of the wild oleander and of different euphorbias, all over the collecting ground and watershed to be tapped, is the cause of this perennial type of disease. Already I learn that many of the workmen employed by the contractors have had to return to Karachi owing to febrile attacks. I am afraid, then, that the Mulleer Waterworks will prove to be a grand mistake; and may avail us hereafter merely for our gardens and bath tubs at a cost to the public, through the municipality, of £130,000 or £140,000. Twenty years ago £550,000 would have made a canal to the Indus navigable, irrigating some 350,000 acres in its passage, and bringing down abundance of the purest of water. The extreme estimate, £950,000, would have been a saving in full of the probable present waste.—Correspondent *Times of India.*

DHOND AND MANMAD RAILWAY.—A correspondent writes:—"This State Railway line will be completed about the first week in June, *i.e.*, the permanent way. The four bridges have been completed and the rails are being laid. Ballast trains are being run. It is expected that through communication and a change in the time-table will be effected about the 15th proximo. Efforts are being made to erect permanent station-houses. With a paucity of assistant engineers and upper subordinates it will take some time before this line will be completed in all its detail. The major portion of the superintending staff has been transferred, some to Afghanistan and the others to Kattywar. Mr. Izat, engineer in chief, with his office establishment, left for Kattywar from Nuggur last month. Mr. Izat is to take charge of that line; he intends to take leave as soon as Mr. Rennie returns from furlough."—*Madras Standard.*

MR. C. D. DOUGLAS, of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart, and Co., has been elected trustee of the port in place of Mr Mowat.

THE GRAND MASTER OF SCOTTISH MASONRY.—Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, and grand master of Scottish Masonry in Western India, left Bombay for Brindisi by mail steamer of May 29. Some of the members of the craft and friends of Mr. Balfour assembled at the Apollo Bunder to wish him good-bye and a pleasant voyage to Europe. Amongst those who were present at the bunder were Surgeon General Beatty, Drs. Hojel, Hughes, Smith, and Waters, Capt. Morland, Messrs. R. Clarke, G. Smith, H. Maxwell, E. M. Fogo, H. R. Cormack, J. Yates, E. Freeborn, Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, and W. Hussey. When the steam launch conveying Mr. Balfour on board the mail steamer left the bunder the assemblage gave three cheers for him.

SUNSTROKE.—We greatly regret to hear of the severe illness of Col. Everard's eldest son, who is assistant superintendent of police at Karachi. He is reported very ill from a sunstroke received at a cricket match.—*Deccan Herald.*

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Among the points of interest in the recent report of the above body is the proceedings taken by the Chamber and the public in the matter of the gauge of the Rajputana Railway; this movement was unfortunately unsuccessful owing to the great influence of the Stracheys at the India-office at home, though to every unprejudiced person there, as far as we can learn, the Bombay public have the best of the argument far and away. The letters of Mr. Rathbone, the member for Liverpool, now published for the first time, and in whose hands the Chamber placed their case at home, shows the great interest he took in the matter, and we can only regret that his efforts were not more successful. We must be thankful for small mercies if large ones are denied us, and we can only rejoice that the long delayed Rajputana line which the Chamber has been pleading for many years, is at last near completion, and that the end of this current year will probably see passengers and goods passing to and from the North West by this line. The Cotton Frauds Act which has in one form or another occupied a good deal of the Chamber's reports for the past seventeen years, appears in the report under review, in the shape of the final and effectual protest which led to its abolition. Next year's report will refer to this abolition, and then we may hope that the name of this hated Act may disappear from the Chamber's yearly volumes. The subject which will recall the greatest dissatisfaction is that of the changes in the telegraph rules by the International Telegraph Conference; the Chamber could hardly have hoped that their protest would have availed anything, but they could do no less than send in a memorial asking Government to do all in their power to prevent the arbitrary, vexatious, and unnecessary changes being ratified. We have no space to refer at length to the other interesting subjects contained in this valuable report; the Octroi Taxation, the Customs Tariff, the Trade Marks Act, the Merchant Shipping Bill, and the Portuguese Treaty—all of them subjects of more or less interest. One important addition in the matter of subjects is the publication of a decision given by the First Judge of the Small Cause Court in the question of including wet and stormy monsoon days in the "working days" of a charter party. This decision is fitly published in the year's report of the mercantile transactions. —*Bombay Gazette.*

COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES.—The Government of India has sanctioned the payment to Sergeant Veal of Rs.699 as compensation for property lost in the wreck of the *Vingorla.* The following is appended to the sanction:—His Excellency in Council is not prepared to admit that a public officer is entitled to compensation for loss of property caused by an accident of this kind, because such accident may have happened to him while he was employed in the service of the State. The Government cannot guarantee its officers against every loss which they may suffer while in its service, and in future compensation should not be given to public officers for accidental losses of their property.—*Ibid.*

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TREATY.—Senor Bernardo Lorena, the Treasurer General, has been deputed by the Goa Government to receive in Bombay from the British Government one lakh of rupees, being the payment of the first instalment promised by the Anglo Portuguese treaty. He has also been ordered to look after the new coinage. The time allowed for the withdrawal of the present currency is eighteen months for silver and thirty months for copper from Nov. 1 next, after which date the Goa treasury will not exchange the old coins.—*Ibid.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

IN face of the repeated telegrams it is impossible any longer to doubt that hostilities have actually begun between Russia and China in Central Asia. The reports brought from Khokand by the emissaries who recently arrived at Cabul may prove to have been exaggerated by either their hopes or their fears; but there remains the all-important substratum of fact that, whether wisely or foolishly, the Chinese, undeterred by Russian menace as by Russian promise, have assumed the offensive. Startling in its significance must appear the statement that China has embarked upon a war with a great European Power—a war the outcome of which no statesman either at St. Petersburg or at Pekin can see, and which must affect issues infinitely more important than the Kuldja Question, and not less the concern of this country than of the belligerents, before it has reached a close. It would not be saying too much to assert that the whole Central Asian Question depends upon the result; and that for the moment the future will be shaped more by the course of events around Kuldja than by any other circumstance. It is therefore very much to be hoped that the Government will see fit to publish without any delay, as it arrives, the information received from Mr. Ney Elias in Kashgaria. Since the return and prompt arrest of Chung How, the unfortunate ambassador to Russia, and the negotiator of the Treaty of Livadia, there have been many stories current as to what the Pekin Government would do, and the belief has been more general than there was any justification for that it would, despite much tall talk and vapouring, ultimately acquiesce in the withdrawal of its claims over Kuldja. In this it is true that people had to shut their eyes to the recent campaigns in Central Asia, and to believe, as we regret so intelligent a critic as Professor Vámbéry does or did, that the Chinese march to Kashgar was an "easy walk." Very few persons were disposed to admit the whole truth, that nothing short of the complete restoration of Kuldja would satisfy the Chinese Government and people; and in this instance half truths were quite as misleading as sweeping denials and false views. As fact is stranger than fiction, so has the policy of the Chinese Government confounded the anticipations of its "benevolent friends." Two years and a half have elapsed since Tso Tsung Tang entered Kashgar in triumph, and, during the interval, his army has been steadily increased both in numbers and efficiency. Not so many months ago it was reinforced by a most welcome contingent, a battery of Armstrong field pieces turned out from the arsenal at Kiangnan; and the most recent information led us to suppose that the Chinese encircled the Russians in Kuldja—on the north from Saissan, on the east from the Yuldus and Karashar, and on the south from Aksu and Kashgar, with an overpowering force of horse, foot, and artillery. There only remained the unknown factor of the generalship, and, as the opinion is prevalent in England that the Chinese cannot produce a great general, and are "destitute of all originality in conception," it has been, and is still, assumed that the chances of war are hopelessly against them. Yet, if prejudices are to be removed by facts, this one surely should give place to reason when we come to consider the tactics—nay, the strategy—which Tso Tsung Tang employed victoriously against the Tungani and the late Yakoob Beg, and which he seems disposed to use with similar effect against the Russians. During the last two years he has been actively engaged in disciplining and creating two armies—the one in Kashgaria, the other in the country erst held by the Tungan confederation. In his efforts he has received the stanch support, not of Li Hung Chang so much as of the Imperial Princes, and, reinforced in men, cavalry, and artillery, there is every reason to believe that he now has under his orders a total force considerably exceeding one hundred thousand men. Not only is this army better armed and trained than that with which his previous victories were obtained, but it is the stronger by reason of the confidence bred of uniform success. Its general has shown diplomatic skill not short of that as a tactician by winning over to his side the Kirghiz tribes—formidable as irregulars—if, indeed, his intrigues have not extended further than is supposed into the countries of Western Turkestan. We may feel sure that in many ways, which it is only given to those on the spot to see, he has turned the long interval to the best possible account, and that his measures have been those of one fully resolved to accomplish his ends.

And now the news come that, while we have been wondering what alternative course the Chinese meditated as being preferable to the acceptance of the Treaty of Livadia, and placing weak reliance on rumours to the effect that the Marquis Tseng was to try his fortune when Chung How had failed, Tso Tsung Tang, in perfect accord with the dominant party at Pekin, has taken the matter out of the hands of diplomatists by resorting to action of the most decided character. His military preparations completed, he notified the fact that he was ready to Pekin; and the signal was returned to him that the solution of the question was left in his hands. His first blow proves him to be a master of the art of war, for, disregarding Kuldja, the place in immediate dispute, he has struck home at Fort Naryn, the great stronghold of the Russians in this quarter. This is indeed the more important because Naryn is not within the disputed territory, and also because, having a large garrison, it would not have surrendered without some resistance. By the capture of this fort communication is cut off between Khokand and

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Kuldja, although the northern road to Kuldja through Vernoe presumably remains open—at the same time that the people of Central Asia are informed that the Chinese are not afraid to meet the Russians in fair fight. The promptness of this general has in this case proved too much for the Russian officers, and the much vaunted Russian march on Kashgar and Yarkand has already given place to the necessity of defending Andijan and Margilan. Nor can this war be restricted to Central Asia. Colonel Gordon (the "Chinese" Gordon of the ever-victorious army and the Taeping war) has been invited to, and has started for, China. It is no secret that he is to have the choice of a command on the Amour or on the coast; and, notwithstanding his love of peace, war being inevitable, he will scarcely let the sword lie idly in the scabbard when his old friends appeal to him for aid. The sooner it is realised that the war between China and Russia will be a great and probably a protracted one, the better it will be for our own interests. Russia has been the wilful aggressor, here as elsewhere; and the Chinese are but acting as becomes a great people in standing up for the letter of their rights.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, May 29.)

GREIG, Mr. G., conservator of forests, Central Circle, N.W.P. and Oudh, is promoted substantially, for a time only, from the 4th to the 3rd grade of conservators of forests.

TAYLOR, Mr. G. F., sub-assistant conservator of forests in the Central Provinces, to officiate as an assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade.

M'CRAKEN, Mr. R., is appointed acting consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon.

CREAGH, Major O'M, second in command, Mhairwarra Battalion, substantive pro tempore, is confirmed in that appointment from Oct. 8.

BELL, Lieut. J. A., officiating adjutant, Mhairwarra Battalion, is confirmed from the same date.

GRANT, Mr. J. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, Thull, is placed temporarily on special political duty at Kuram, vice Mr. A. Christie, proceeding on furlough.

ELLIOT, Mr. E. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Pindi Junction to Peshawur section, to the open section of the P.N.S. Railway.

SAGE, E. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, British Burma, is transferred from the provincial establishment to the railway branch for employment in the traffic department of the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway.

MOORE, Mr. F., deputy examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transferred to the North West Provinces and Oudh.

STUART, Mr. H., deputy examiner, Public Works Accounts, North West Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to Bengal.

GRANT, Mr. A., assistant examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the office of the examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

DAVIES, Mr. J. D., assistant engineer, is posted to the presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

JONES, Mr. A. J. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. F. W. Allen, 1st grade officer, in charge Indian Government schooner *Constance*, twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate; Mr. E. Elton, commanding Indian Government schooner *Cearewitch*, leave on medical certificate for six months; Mr. W. H. Parker, superintending engineer, 2nd grade, P.W.D. Railway Branch, to Europe for twelve months; Mr. H. R. Rich, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for seventeen months and eleven days from Dec. 23.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date specified:—

ONSLOW, Lieut. R. C., 1st Battalion, 12th Foot, officiating squadron officer, 10th Bengal (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, June 7, 1879.

PRIOR, Lieut. H. M., Bombay S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, 18th Bombay N.I., to be an assistant military accountant, on probation, from May 12.

Appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

PRATT—SLATER—2nd Sikh Infantry—Major H. M. Pratt, wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Col. R. D'O. C. Bocken, retired; and Major J. B. Slater, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Major Pratt.

GRANT—2nd Punjab Infantry—Lieut. C. Grant, 102nd foot, a direct probationer for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

ENGLAND, Major A., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, from May 24.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Brigadier Gen. Sir C. C. G. Ross, K.C.B., C.S., commanding the Presidency District, on medical certificate for 182 days; Capt. H. R. Young, 39th Foot, brigade major on the establishment, on medical certificate for 182 days; Capt. H. H. Swetenham. S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 21st Punjab N.I., on medical certificate for one year 182 days; Deputy Surgeon Gen. J. Gibbons, C.B., Army Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to England to appear before a medical board; Capt. E. Walsh, R.A., to England for six months, on urgent private affairs; Major General F. R. Maunsell, C.B., late Bengal R.E., to England, from May 22, 1880, to Jan. 22, 1881, on private affairs; Lieut. E. A. Ball, 1-6th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Second Lieut. H. R. Browne, 85th Foot, to Darjiling, on medical certificate, from April 29 to Oct. 28, in extension; Capt. H. P. Kirke, G.L.I., to Murree for six months, on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, May 24.)

HINXMAN, Col. R. W., 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, having elected to be placed on the half-pay list, on completion on June 4 next of five years' service as regimental lieutenant colonel, will on that date be relieved of his command at Agra, and is permitted to proceed to England.

ASHBURNHAM, Lieut. Col. C., 60th Rifles, to proceed to Natal to join the 3rd Battalion of his regiment.

WARD, Capt. F. M., 60th Rifles, to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

BITTLESTON, Lieut. G. H., B Battery 4th Brigade, R.A., to proceed from Allahabad to Safed Sung, for duty with C Battery 3rd Brigade, R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

POLLOCK—Movable Column Khyber Line Force O., April 27, appointing Lieut. F. G. Pollock, 51st Foot, to be provost marshal to the 1st Movable Column Khyber Force, with effect from April 11.

BISHOP—Southern Afghanistan Field Force O., March 26, appointing Capt. L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general Bengal division, vice Capt. Gaselee, appointed assistant quartermaster general.

GRAHAM—Pesh Bolak Station O., April 16, appointing Major R. B. Graham, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be station staff officer.

ROUPELL—Umballa Station O., April 17, appointing Capt. F. F. F. Roupell, 70th Foot, to officiate as brigade major, vice Capt. and Local Major P. C. Story, officiating assistant adjutant general.

BOXWELL—1st Section Khyber Line Force O., March 26, appointing Lieut. S. Boxwell, 1-5th Fusiliers, to be station staff officer at Lundi Kotal.

HAYWOOD—Lundi Kotal Station O., April 14, appointing Capt. W. W. Haywood, 2-14th Foot, to be station staff officer, vice Lieut. S. Boxwell, proceeding to join his regiment.

NEVILLE—POLLARD—14th Bengal Lancers—R.O., May 6, making the following appointments, vice Major R. Eardley-Wilmot, on sick leave:—Capt. J. P. C. Neville, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Eardley-Wilmot; Lieut. W. C. Pollard, officiating squadron officer, on probation, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Morrison.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 26.)

PAWSEY, Mr. R. H., officiating magistrate and collector of Cuttack, to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, from 16th ult., vice Mr. A. Weeks.

CURRIE, Mr. G. M., officiating magistrate and collector of Chumparum, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, from 16th ult., vice Mr. R. H. Pawsey.

KENNEDY, Mr. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Begoo Serai, Monghyr, is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

ALLEN, Mr. T. T., district and session judge, Rajshahye, to be a district and session judge, 1st grade, from 17th ult., vice Mr. J. M. Lowis, retired.

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., officiating district and session judge, Backergunge to be a district and session judge, 2nd grade, from 17th ult. vice Mr. T. T. Allen.

VEASEY, Mr. J. C., to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, from 17th ult., vice Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, but will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Backergunge.

WACE, Mr. A. A., to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, from 17th ult., vice Mr. J. C. Veasey, but will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom.

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., to be superintendent of stamps and stationery vice J. B. Roberts, deceased.

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., superintendent of stamps and stationery, to act as magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, during absence deputation of Mr. D. R. Lyall.

BADCOCK, Mr. F. W., to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector 1s grade, in Midnapore, from date he is relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah

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REYNOLDS, the Hon. H. J., secretary to Government of Bengal in the General and Revenue Departments, to officiate as a member of the Board of Revenue, during absence of the Hon. H. L. Dampier.

MACKENZIE, the Hon. B., secretary to Government of Bengal, in the Financial Department, to officiate as secretary to Government of Bengal in the General and Revenue Departments, during the absence of Hon. H. J. Reynolds.

MACAULAY, Mr. C. P. L., officiating magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, to officiate as secretary to Government of Bengal in the Financial Department, during the absence of Hon. A. Mackenzie.

BEADON, Mr. H. S., officiating magistrate and collector, Balasore, to officiate as magistrate and collector of 24-Pergunnahs.

COOKE, Mr. H. G., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Balasore.

ROBERTS, Rev. A. G. A., chaplain of Cuttack, reported his departure from India, on special leave, on the 9th inst.

PRICE, Mr. J. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Burdwan Division to the office of the superintending engineer, Central Circle, as a temporary measure.

JONES, Mr. A. J. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade is posted to the Eastern Circle.

LEONARD, Mr. G. S., assistant traffic superintendent, to officiate as traffic superintendent N.B.S. Railway during the absence of Mr. Drury.

M'CUDDEN, Mr. E. G. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, joined the N.B.S. Railway on 1st idem.

MATHEW, Surg. Major R. G., made over charge of the Durbhunga Gaol on May 10.

FURLOUGH.—The Hon. H. L. Dampier, member Board of Revenue, for five months and twenty-two days.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 29.)

JACOB, Mr. E., officiating extra assistant commissioner, Sultangur, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class during such time as he officiates as extra assistant commissioner.

SWAINE, Surg. C. L., M.B., Madras Establishment, 2nd Regt. Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be in civil medical charge of Jhansi, from April 8.

SCOTT, Surg. Major H., A.M.D., to the civil medical charge of Shahjahanpur, during the absence on leave of Surg. Major E. B. Gardner.

TWIGG, Mr. J. H., assistant magistrate and collector, to be a joint magistrate of the 1st grade, vice Mr. W. H. Hudson.

JOYCE, Mr. A., assistant engineer, is transferred from the office of the superintending engineer, 1st circle, irrigation works, to the Anupshahr branch, Ganges Canal.

SHAKESPEAR, Mr. A. M. W., assistant collector, 2nd class Bijnor District, to be an assistant collector of the 1st class.

TODD, 2nd Lieut. F., C Company, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant of that company.

SHEEHAN, Mr. J., to be 2nd lieutenant C Company, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

PRATT, Mr. C., to be 2nd lieutenant B Company, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. R. J. P. Pinder, sub assistant conservator of forests, Bahraich Division, four months' leave; Mr. J. R. Green, assistant engineer, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, for six months on medical certificate; Surg. A. Deane, civil surgeon, Moradabad, three months' privilege leave.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

JOHNSTONE, Mr. P. de L. H., assistant commissioner, from Sialkot to Amritsar District, which he joined on May 14.

AYERST, the Rev. W., is reappointed chaplain of Murree.

HORSFORD, Major A. C. O'B., district superintendent of police, is posted to the Hissar District.

Orders confirmed:—

BROWNLOW—Kohat Station O., Oct. 11, 1879, directing Capt. C. C. Brownlow, 1st Sikh Infantry, to officiate as station staff officer, vice Lieut. H. Mansfield, 1st Sikh Infantry, and during the absence on leave of Capt. Begbie, station staff officer.

BIRCH—No. 3, Peshawur Mountain Battery O., May 5, making the following temporary appointment consequent on the departure of Lieut. H. J. Lister, R.A., 2nd subaltern, to join No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery:—Lieut. F. H. J. Birch, R.A., officiating 3rd subaltern, to officiate as 2nd subaltern.

YOUNGHUSBAND—2nd Punjab Cavalry R.O., April 20, appointing Lieut. G. W. Younghusband to officiate as adjutant in place of Lieut. C. J. L. Stuart, wounded in action on the 19th idem.

SLATER—HASTINGS—2nd Sikh Infantry R.O., May 5, making the following official appointments:—Major J. B. Slater, wing officer and officiating wing commander to officiate as second in command, vice Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) R. D'O. C. Bracken, retired; Major F. E. Hastings, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major Slater.

COOK—BARRETT—3rd Sikh Infantry R.O., Feb. 24, making the following officiating appointments, as a temporary measure:—Lieut. W. Cook, officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, wounded in action; Lieut. A. A. Barrett, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. W. Cook.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

Promotions in the Police from April 14:—Major R. F. Litchfield, superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to officiate as superintendent, 1st grade, vice Major R. Houghton; Mr. J. W. Olive, superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to officiate as superintendent, 2nd grade, vice Major R. F. Litchfield; Mr. W. J. Porter, superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as superintendent, 3rd grade, vice Mr. J. W. Olive; Mr. R. C. Stevenson, superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as superintendent, 4th grade, vice Mr. W. J. Porter; Mr. R. B. Hawkes, assistant superintendent of police, to officiate as superintendent of police, 5th grade, vice Mr. R. C. Stevenson.

COPLESTON, Mr. F. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, on forest demarcation duty in the Toungoo District, is posted to the charge of the Sittang Division of Shwaygyeen District, vice Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., who proceeds on leave.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., assistant commissioner, privilege leave for three months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

Transfers ordered:—

BERRILL—FRASER—Mr. J. M. Berrill, district superintendent of police, from Narsinghpur to Balaghat District; Lieut. Col. H. Fraser, district superintendent of police, from Balaghat to Narsinghpur District.

NEDHAM—BERRY—Messrs. W. A. Nedham and F. C. Berry, C.S., officiating assistant commissioners, 2nd and 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioners, 1st and 2nd class.

IMRIE, Mr. C. W., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

FURLOUGH.—Lieut. Col. J. L. Loch, officiating inspector general of police and gaols, three months' privilege leave.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT;

BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 1.)

HUGHESDON, Mr. J. C., district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, to be district and sessions judge, Tinnevelly, but to act as district and sessions judge, Bellary, during the employment of the Hon. L. Forbes on other duty.

SNAITH, Mr. J. F., to be district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, with effect from March 26, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge, Tinnevelly, during the employment of Mr. J. C. Hughesdon on other duty. This cancels Mr. Snaith's appointment as collector and magistrate of the Kurnool District.

GRAHAME, Mr. W. F., acting principal assistant to the collector and magistrate and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, to act as district and sessions judge Cuddapah.

WINTERBOTHAM, Mr. H. M., assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Malabar District, to act as principal assistant to the collector and magistrate and agent to the Governor, Ganjam.

MCIVER, Mr. Lewis, C.S., to officiate as registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr. Wigram on other duty.

COOK, Surg. H. D., to act as superintendent, Central Gaol, Vellore, during the absence of Major W. S. Macleod on privilege leave, without prejudice to his own duties as zillah surgeon.

PORTEOUS, Major C. A., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 1st grade, vice Col. A. M. Davies on other duty.

CONINGHAM, Major H. E., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Major C. A. Porteous.

PICKANCE, Major W. J., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Lieut. Col. R. H. Cunliffe.

HADFIELD, Mr. E., acting assistant superintendent of police, Malabar District, to act as assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam District, vice Mr. W. D. Ainslie.

MEDICAL.

JAMES, Surg. R., from doing duty, 25th Regt. N.I., Vellore, to do duty Centre and Northern Districts.

MILITARY.

WALKER, Major J. G. D., squadron officer, 1st Cavalry, doing duty with the 2nd Cavalry, to proceed and do duty with the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Lieut. Col. A. A. Johnson having been reported sick.

Admitted to the Madras S.C. and promoted to the rank of lieutenant from the dates specified:—

CLEMENTS—WATSON—Sub Lieut. John Marcus Clements, H.M.'s 1-14th Foot. Dates of admission to S.C. July 20, 1877. Dates of promotion to lieutenant May 31, 1878.—Sub Lieut. George Frederick Watson, H.M.'s 62nd Foot. Dates of admission to S.C. July 3, 1877. Dates of promotion to lieutenant Oct. 28, 1876.

BOULDERSON, Capt. William Patrick Oliphant, M.S.C., to be major from June 1.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. H. H. H. Aspinal, S.C., wing officer and adjutant 16th Regiment N.I., to Europe, on medical certificate, for six months; Mr. J. Joseph, head clerk, adjutant general's office, for four months, from May 15; Surgeon Major D. C. M'Allum, M.D., I.M.D., zillah surgeon, Tinnevelly, medical certificate, out of India, for two years.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 18.)

GOING, Veterinary Surg. F. W., to proceed to Bangalore for duty with the R.A. at that station.

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DOBBS, 2nd Lieut. A. H., 43rd Foot, is attached to the 32nd Regt. N.I. as officiating wing officer, on probation, and appointed a probationer for the Madras S.C.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, May 21.)

Transfers ordered :—

HAY—TILLARD—Lieut. Col. W. Hay from attached 34th Regt. L.I., Cannanore, to general duty, Cannanore ; Major G. H. Tillard from attached 10th Regt. N.I., to attached 36th Regt. N.I.

MACMAHON—SHAW—Lieut. E. E. MacMahon, from wing officer, 6th Regt. N.I., to wing officer, 34th Regt. L.I. ; Lieut. G. J. Shaw, from wing officer, 34th Regt. L.I., to wing officer and adjutant, 6th Regt. N.I.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, May 22.)

LLOYD, A. R., 2-16th Foot, will proceed to England for duty with the 33rd Brigade Depot.

ANDERSON, Lieut. E. B., No. 12 Battery 8th Brigade, to proceed from Madras to Thayetmyo for duty with No. 16 Battery 9th Brigade R.A.

Orders confirmed :—

COOK—April 22—By the officer commanding Vellore, appointing Surg. H. D. Cook, civil surgeon, Vellore, to take medical charge of the right wing and headquarters 25th Regiment N.I., from Surg. Major A. H. Beaman, removed to 37th Regiment N.I., pending the arrival of Surg. R. James.

RIVERS—BUTLER—CHAPLIN—April 26—By the commandant 32nd Regiment N.I., making the following appointments with effect from April 25, vice Col. J. J. Fulton, retired :—Major F. J. Rivers acting commandant ; Major S. E. R. Butler to be officiating 2nd in command, and Capt. A. Chaplin to be officiating wing commander.

LAVIE—DICKEN—FOORD—May 1—By the commandant 3rd Regiment L.I., making the following appointments, vice Col. P. S. Cunningham, retired :—Col. R. C. Lavie to officiate commandant ; Lieut. Col. W. P. Decken to officiate 2nd in command and wing commander, and Major W. O. Foord to officiate wing commander.

MALTBY—May 7.—By the commandant 16th Regt. N.I., appointing Capt. F. C. Maltby to act as adjutant, vice Lieut. H. H. Aspinall.

MALTBY—May 10.—By the officer commanding Raipore, appointing Capt. F. C. Maltby, 16th Regt. N.I., station staff officer, vice Lieut. H. H. Aspinall.

RECRUITING.—In a notification by the Commander in Chief the following advantages are offered to men enlisted for the Madras regiments on field service in Afghanistan or in reserve. These regiments are 1st, 4th, and 5th on field service, and 21st and 30th in reserve :—With a view to facilitate recruiting for native regiments of the Madras Army employed on field service in Afghanistan or in reserve, the Government of India has authorised the grant of a bounty to every recruit enlisted and medically passed as fit for field service within nine months from March 16. This bounty will be Rs. 50—namely, Rs. 25, on enlistment and Rs. 25 on discharge, at the conclusion of three years' service. These men will come under all the conditions in regard to pay, wound pensions, &c., which are applicable to ordinary recruits. Men desiring to continue in the army at the end of their three years' enrolment will, if pronounced medically fit for further service, and, if then permitted to re-enrol, receive the sum of Rs. 25 to which they would have been entitled had they been discharged on the completion of their first three years' service. Men discharged on account of physical unfitness, caused in and by the service, before the termination of their three years' engagement, shall receive the deferred bounty. This order will further apply to all Madras native regiments hereafter named for field service.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 3.)

LESTER—The appointment of Mr. C. F. G. Lester to act as second assistant political resident, Aden, is cancelled.

WALSH, Mr. L. P., to act as second assistant political resident, Aden, during the absence of Brigadier Gen. F. A. E. Loch, C.B., political resident at Aden.

JAFFER—HUNTER—Mr. Saleh Jaffer and Capt. F. M Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the appointment of Arabic interpreter to the Aden Residency on the 15th ult.

Appointments to have effect on Major W. T. Brown being relieved by Major F. J. Wise of the appointment of superintendent of police, G.I.P. Railway :—

BROWN—YATES—KENNEDY—Major W. T. Brown to revert to his appointment of district superintendent of police in the Thana District ; Mr. F. B. Yates to act as district superintendent of police in the Kaladgi District ; Mr. M. Kennedy to act as assistant district superintendent of police in the Karachi District, Mr. H. L. Evezard ceasing to act in that appointment.

WALKER, Mr. J. W., to act as judge and sessions judge of Kanara during the absence of Mr. A. L. Spens, on privilege leave.

GOLDSMID, Mr. F. L., to act as district superintendent of police in the Broach District.

HOLLAND, Mr. W. J., to act as district superintendent of police in the Kolaba District.

PRESCOTT, Mr. W. B., to act as district superintendent of police in the Puna District, during the absence of Major Daniel, on furlough.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. A., to be a magistrate of the first class in the District of Ahmedabad.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. T. R. M., to act as district superintendent of police in the Sholapore District.

ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., to act as assistant district superintendent of police in the Ahmedabad District.

GELL, Mr. H. G., to act as commissioner of police, Bombay, during the absence of Sir F. H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I., on privilege leave.

MILLS, Mr. T., to act as deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, during such time as Mr. Gell may act as commissioner of police, Bombay.

OXENHAM, Mr. R. G., to act, in the 1st grade, as principal of the Elphingstone College, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. W. Wordsworth, on furlough.

KIELHORN, Dr. F., to act as principal of the Deccan College, Puna vice Mr. R. Oxenham.

MACLEAN—BEAMAN—Mr. D. H. Maclean delivered over and Mr. F. C. O. Beaman received charge of the office of the assistant district superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, on the 7th ult.

COURTENAY—SATHE—Mr. R. Courtenay delivered over and Mr. B. G. Sathe received charge of the office of the Huzur deputy collector and magistrate, 1st class, Kolaba, on May 24.

DANIELL—COTGRAVE—Major H. Daniell delivered over and Mr. G. W. Cotgrave received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Puna, on the 12th ult.

WHITWORTH—KRISHNARAO—Messrs. G. C. Whitworth and N. Krishnarao respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur deputy collector, Ratnagiri, on the 14th ult.

WHITE, Col. J. H., R.E., to be president of the commission to hear appeals under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, in the place of Gen. J. A. Ballard, resigned.

HART—SMITH—Mr. J. H. E. Hart, M. Inst. C.E., and Major F. J. Smith, R.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintending engineer for irrigation and under secretary to Government, P.W.D., irrigation, on May 22.

SMITH—GEORGE—Major F. J. Smith, R.E., and Mr. D. George, C.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the executive engineer for irrigation, Satara, on May 19.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. G. M. Woodrow, superintendent Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind, to Europe for one year ; Mr. W. L. Seymour, assistant settlement officer, Sind, to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

MEDICAL.

The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from April 20 :—Surgeon A. C. Thomson, Surgeon F. Burness, and Surgeon G. J. Ward ; Surgeon General W. C. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P., retired from the service on April 1, and not on March 31.

The undermentioned medical officer is appointed to duty with the troops proceeding to England in the P. and O. steamer *Kashgar*, leaving on the 29th inst. :—Surgeon Major F. Pennington. A.M.D.

BRIGGS, Surgeon H. B., received charge of the civil medical duties at Sholapur on 20th ult.

BURROUGHS—STREET—Surgeon G. E. E. Burroughs is directed to rejoin his substantive appointment in the 3rd Sind Horse, and Surgeon A. W. F. Street to officiate in the medical charge of the 3rd L.C. during the absence of Surgeon Major M'Dowall.

MILITARY.

JUSTICE, Lieut. Col. W. C., will vacate the appointment of officiating assistant adjutant general, Mhow Division.

Promotions in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from 21st ult. :—

Major W. T. Keays, acting assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be acting deputy commissary general ; Major C. Swinhoe, acting assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be acting assistant commissary general, 1st class ; Major E. S. Walcott, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be acting assistant commissary general, 2nd class ; Lieut. Col. J. M. Boyd, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class ; Lieut. H. S. A. Fuller, acting sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

KARSLAKE, Capt. (Brevet Major, 83rd Foot, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as an assistant quartermaster general of division, vice Major Colvin proceeded on service.

MACNAGHTEN—Cav.—Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) A. W. Macnaghten, Cadre 2nd L.C., to be lieutenant colonel from May 29, vice Sykes, retired.

MOORE—Cadre 2nd L.C.—Capt. (Brevet Major) C. A. Moore to be major from May 29, vice Macnaghten, promoted.

NEWPORT, Major J. P., 24th Regt. N.I., assumed charge of the Commissariat Department at Hyderabad from Capt J. W. Andrews on May 17.

VIDAL, Second Lieut. L. H., 2-11th Foot, is appointed a probationer for the B.S.C.

Orders confirmed :—

DOWN, Mhow Division O., May 10, directing Lieut. C. B. Down, 13th Regt. N.I., to perform the duties of assistant quartermaster general, Mhow Division, vice Major Colvin, proceeded to field service.

HILL—Aden Brigade O., May 4, directing Col. J. T. Hill, commanding 14th N.I., to assume command of the brigade from Brigadier General Loch, C.B., proceeding to England on medical certificate.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. C. E. Breadnell, D. B., R.H.A. for twelve months ; Lieut. T. H. J. Hoodrow, No 14-8, R.A., for six months ; Lieut. Col. A. Bruce, B.S.C., to Europe on medical certificate ; Sub-Conductor C. Charters, Commissariat Department, to Europe on medical certificate ; Lieut. R. Gardiner, R.E., P.W.D.,

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Bengal, to Europe on medical certificate; Brigadier General A. B. Little, S.C., commandant 25th Regiment N.L.I., officiating in command, Nairabad Brigade, to Europe for one year on medical certificate; Lieut. H. N. Jervois, R.A., No. 1 Mountain Battery Punjab Frontier Force, to Europe on medical certificate; Major C. E. D. Branson, 31st Punjab N.I., to Europe on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, May 28.)

THATCHER—11th N.I.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. Thatcher, S.C., commandant, 20th N.I., to officiate as commandant, vice Col. Palin, appointed to the Brigade Staff.

APLIN—26th N.I.—Second Lieut. P. J. H. Aplin, 2-15th Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

CRUICKSHANK, Major J. H. R., R.E., is placed on general duty, Puna.

Staff officers posted as specified against their respective names :—

PALIN—HORE—JAMES—LECKIE—Brigadier Gen. Palin to the Dessa Brigade; Capt. W. S. Hore to the Puna Brigade; Major C. F. James to the Nusseerabad Brigade; Capt. F. W. V. Leckie to the Sind District, but to officiate as brigade major to the 2nd Brigade 1st Division Kandahar Field Force.

Orders confirmed :—

LYSTER—Hyderabad S.O., May 16, directing Capt. W. H. Lyster, 24th N.I., to take over the duties of station staff officer, vice Capt. Andrews.

FIELD—Satara S.O., May 21, appointing Lieut. W. C. F. Field, S.C., adjutant 17th N.I., to the command of the native recruit depot at that station.

DANIELL—DOMVILE—GILES—Sind F.F.O., May 12, making the following appointments in the 1st Sind Horse, vice Capt. A. L. M'Nair, proceeded on furlough on medical certificate :—Capt. R. H. Daniell, 3rd squadron commander, officiating 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. J. R. L. Domvile, squadron officer, officiating 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, in addition to his own duties; Lieut. G. D. Giles, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

DOMVILE—Dated May 7, appointing Lieut. J. R. C. Domvile, 1st Sind Horse, to command the depot 2nd Sind Horse, vice Capt. Daniell.

CHUTE—66th Foot—R.O., May 8, appointing Lieut. R. T. Chute to officiate as quartermaster from April 23, vice Quartermaster Jones, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

JAMES—LESLIE—2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Native Infantry R.O., April 30, appointing Major C. F. James, officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Lieut. A. E. Leslie, wing officer (officiating adjutant and quartermaster), to officiate as wing commander, from April 27, vice Major Rimington.

SANDWITH—8th Native Infantry—R.O., May 18, directing Lieut. J. R. Sandwith, wing officer and adjutant, to perform the duties of quartermaster, and to officiate as wing commander, vice Lieut. Beckham proceeded on duty to Sirur.

His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following officers to appointments on his personal staff from the dates specified against their names :—Lieut. H. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, to be an aide de camp, from May 18; Lieut. the Hon. G. Fitzroy Somerset, Grenadier Guards, to be an aide de camp, from May 31; Lieut. A. W. Radcliffe, Bengal S.C., to be an extra aide de camp, from June 1, until further orders; Lieut. A. C. Christopher, 78th Highlanders, to be an extra aide de camp, from May 19, until further orders.

THE CABUL STAFF.—The Cabul Staff has been reorganised, and the following appointments thereto have been made :—Lieut. Col. Chapman to be deputy adjutant and quartermaster general to the 1st or Gen. Sir F. Roberts's Division; Lieut. Col. Lockhart, acting quartermaster general, 1st Division, to be acting quartermaster general to 3rd Division, or Ghazni Field Force; Capt. Gasele to revert to his appointment as deputy assistant quartermaster general, 3rd Division, consequent on appointment of Col. Lockhart as acting quartermaster general; Capt. Bishop, officiating deputy acting quartermaster general, 3rd Division, to rejoin his regiment; Capt. Hutchinson, brigade major Khyber Line Force, is appointed deputy acting adjutant general to chief of staff in Northern Afghanistan; Capt. Stewart, aide de camp to the lieutenant general commanding in Northern Afghanistan, is appointed brigade major to Brigadier General Hill, commanding 3rd Section, Khyber Line Force, vice Capt. Hutchinson.

The following order has been published at Cabul :—"The Lieutenant General has much pleasure in notifying that her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of the grant of distinguished conduct medal to the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men for their gallant conduct in the action near Kala Kazi on the 11th December, 1879 :—Regt. Sergeant Major R. Young, Quartermaster Sergeant H. Finn, Troop Sergeant Major H. Spittle (since deceased), Troop Sergeant Major H. England, Private H. Longhead, Private A. Long, and Private S. Havsent."

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 21.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. F. M. Birch, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. W. M'Queen, C.B., Major G. H. W. Hoggan, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. C. E. Stewart, Major T. Cadell, V.C.

To be majors—Capt. E. P. Ommanney, Capt. M. O. Boyd.

To be captain—Lieut. R. H. Forrest.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be major—Capt. H. Frere Woodcock.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Major H. T. O'Reilly, Major A. A. Davidson.

To be major—Capt. R. James M'Ghee.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be surgeons major—Surgeon P. R. Martin, M.D., Surgeon J. P. M'Dermott, Surgeon Alfred E. Dalgairns, Surgeon Pret Nath Mookerjee, Surgeon John F. Fitzpatrick, M.D., Surgeon Henry M. G. Archdall.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major H. W. Harris.

To be captain—Lieut. J. W. Anderson.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be surgeon major—Surgeon G. W. R. Hay, M.D.

BREVET.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major G. W. C. Plowden, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be majors—Capt. (now Major) R. O. Vyvyan, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut. General A. Boyd, Bengal Staff Corps, Capt. O. W. Braine, Bombay Staff Corps.

JUNE 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major R. H. de Montmorency, S.C., Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, S.C., Major E. R. Ives, Inf., Surgeon Major F. W. A. De Fabeck, Col. R. J. Walker, S.C., Capt. C. Strahan, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. H. H. Aspinall, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major H. S. Daniell, Cav., Capt. A. L. M'Nair, S.C., Lieut. H. B. Warden, S.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. G. W. Holdsworth, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Sub Lieut. C. M. Gray, probationer Staff Corps, Col. J. J. Elder, S.C.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. M. Trotter, S.C., six months, Major D. C. S. L. Carnegie, Cav., six months, Capt. E. L. Durand, S.C., two months.

Bombay Estab.—Major E. M. Woodcock, one month.

JUNE 24.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Sub Lieut. F. L. Jones, 54th Foot, dated April 20, 1877, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1877; Sub Lieut. G. J. Shaw, 18th Foot, dated July 3, 1877, but to rank from April 1, 1878.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant—Lieut. G. F. Gavin, 15th Hussars, dated Oct. 10, 1878, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1875.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—JUNE 18.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Gen. C. J. Wright to be colonel commandant, vice Lieut. Gen. H. S. Rowan, C.B., deceased; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G. Davis, V.C., from the Supernumerary List, to be colonel, vice G. V. Johnson, promoted major general; Major H. Chichester (late Bengal) to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. A. H. Lindsay, C.B. (late Bengal), who retires upon a pension and special annuity with the honorary rank of major general; Capt. M. H. Saward (late Bengal), Seconded List, to be major upon the Seconded List; Capt. S. E. Pemberton (late Bengal), Seconded List, to be major upon the Seconded List; Capt. R. W. Smith (late Bengal) to be major, vice H. Chichester (late Bengal), promoted; Lieut. H. N. Jervois, from the Supernumerary List, to be captain, vice R. W. Smith (late Bengal), promoted; Lieut. E. F. Wodehouse to be captain, vice F. H. G. Cruickshank, placed upon the Seconded List; Capt. W. M'Clintock, from the Seconded List, to be captain, vice T. M. Hitchins, who retires as a major upon half pay; Lieut. St. John St. George Ord, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant, vice F. N. M. Skinner, placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. P. A. MacMahon to be lieutenant upon the Seconded List; Lieut. E. Ward to be lieutenant upon the Seconded List; Lieut. T. E. Rowan to be lieutenant upon the Seconded List on being appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. G. E. Giles to be lieutenant upon the Seconded List; Capt. S. Gardiner resigns the adjutancy only; Sergeant Major J. Wilken to be riding master, vice J. Virr, retired on half pay; the promotion of Capt. H. Knight, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated May 28, is antedated to May 26.

Staff—Capt. A. H. Hope, 25th Foot, to be aide de camp to Major General W. Hope, C.B., commanding the troops North British District. The undermentioned officers to be aides de camp to General Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., appointed to command the division at Aldershot :—Capt. and Brevet Major P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., 19th Hussars; Capt. J. F. C. Hayward, 25th Foot.

JUNE 22.

7th Hussars—Brevet Major H. M'Calmont, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice H. A. Reid, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces.

10th Hussars—Sub Lieut. Charles M. Grenfell to be lieutenant.

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12th Lancers—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. John C. Le Quesne, having completed five years service as a regimental lieutenant, is placed on half pay.

13th Hussars—Lieut. W. Christie to be captain, vice E. H. Mansell, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department; Second Lieut. Fitz Roy J. W. Farquhar to be lieutenant, vice W. Christie.

15th Hussars—Second Lieut. Charles E. Browne to be lieutenant, vice G. A. Webbe, seconded for service on the staff.

2nd Foot—Lieut. Harry L. Dawson appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

6th Foot—Second Lieut. W. J. Newell appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. Francis G. R. Ostrehan appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

7th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major F. Beauchamp to be major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Bennett, retired on a pension. Supernumerary Capt. G. A. Sweny to be captain, vice Brevet Major F. Beauchamp.

8th Foot—Second Lieut. H. J. Evans, to be lieutenant, vice H. A. Fletcher, appointed probationer, Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. J. B. Edwards to be lieutenant, vice J. H. Balfour, appointed probationer, Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. O'D. C. Grattan to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. A. Ruck, promoted.

9th Foot—Lieut. Harry A. Armitage to be adjutant, vice Lieut. F. James promoted.

11th Foot—Major E. Birch to be lieutenant colonel, vice M. L. M'Causland, retired on pension; Capt. Frederick Watson to be major, vice E. Birch; Lieut. George D. Stawell to be captain, vice F. Watson; Second Lieut. Leonard H. Vidal, to be lieutenant, vice G. Stawell.

13th Foot—Capt. Henry R. Bates retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of major.

16th Foot—Lieut. Edward C. Murray, from 9th Foot, to be captain, vice A. M. Paterson, seconded, from April 13, for service on the staff; Lieut. L. C. Grubbe to be captain, vice R. Fawkes, retired.

18th Foot—Capt. W. G. Cockburn retires on temporary half pay; Lieut. G. H. J. Moore has been appointed a probationer for the I.S.C.

21st Foot—Capt. W. Thornton retires on pension.

22nd Foot—Lieut. H. Rattray appointed a probationer for the I.S.C.

24th Foot—Lieut. Hugh O'Donnell appointed a probationer for the I.S.C.

25th Foot—Lieut. D. J. O. Taylor appointed a probationer for the I.S.C.

30th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major D. R. Vandeleur retires on pension, with the honorary rank of lieutenant general.

41st Foot—Lieut. F. F. Rudman to be captain, vice G. W. Hughes, retired on a pension; Capt. W. E. Roberts, from half pay, late 7th Foot, to be captain, vice H. J. S. Kennedy, retired on temporary half pay.

43rd Foot—Lieut. J. H. Williams, from 53rd Foot, to be lieutenant, vice A. R. Duncan, resigned.

54th Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. D. Hickman to be lieutenant, vice F. A. Harris, appointed probationer for I.S.C.

60th Foot—Lieut. R. S. Fetherstonhaugh to be captain, vice T. P. Lloyd, resigned on appointment to Army Pay Department; Lieut. W. D. Stuart, from Bedford Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice C. A. Boultbee, promoted; Lieut. W. A. Hicks-Beach, from R.N. Gloucester Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice D. G. R. Ryder, promoted.

61st Foot—Second Lieut. S. Humphery, to be lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. N. Irving-Noble, 28th Foot, appointed probationer for I.S.C.

62nd Foot—Lieut. J. F. Inglis to be captain, vice K. R. B. Wodehouse, seconded for service as adjutant to auxiliary forces; Second Lieut. G. W. S. Fryer appointed probationer for the I.S.C.

66th Foot—Second Lieut. E. Rhodes, from 49th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice A. J. Price, promoted; Second Lieut. E. Burney, from 49th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice E. Rhodes, transferred to 49th Foot; Second Lieut. H. Lynch to be lieutenant, vice E. Burney, transferred to 49th Foot.

68th Foot—Capt. C. Covey to be major, vice W. A. Kay, retired on pension.

78th Foot—Second Lieut. and Adjutant R. Graham-Campbell to be lieutenant; Second Lieut. G. R. V. Hume to be lieutenant, vice W. W. Sandeman, promoted.

81st Foot—Lieut. B. A. Satterthwaite to be captain, vice Brevet Major H. J. Faircloth, retired on pension; Second Lieut. T. E. F. Litton, from 57th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice G. A. Robertson, who exchanges.

90th Foot—Second Lieut. A. O. White to be lieutenant, vice A. S. Parkinson, deceased.

97th Foot—Lieut. F. F. Hilton appointed probationer for the I.S.C.

101st Foot—Lieut. M. A. F. Taylor appointed probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

102nd Foot—Capt. J. E. V. Rogers to be major, vice N. J. C. Stevens, retired on half pay; Lieut. G. A. Mills to be captain, vice J. E. V. Rogers.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., having completed five years' service as a regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on half pay; Brevet Major R. B. Lane, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. A. N. Wilson, retired on pension.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. W. J. Bond appointed probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

BREVET.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Le Quesne, 12th Lancers, to be colonel.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. Gen. G. M. Hill, Bengal Staff Service, placed upon the Retired List on May 25, 1880:—Major Gen. H. Nicoll, Bengal Staff Corp, to be lieutenant general; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. Greenaway, Madras Staff Corps, to be major general; Major A. A. Le Mesurier, 14th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. W. M. Brander, 24th Foot, to be major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, upon May 26, 1880, of Lieut. Gen. H. S. Rowan, C.B., colonel commandant R.A.:—Major Gen. E. Price, C.B., R.A., to be lieutenant general; Col. G. V. Johnson, R.A., to be major general; Capt. and Brevet Major J. H. Sharpe, half pay, late 55th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. E. Williams, 8th Foot, to be major.

To be Honorary Captains.—The undermentioned assistant commissaries and hon. lieutenants, Bengal Establishment:—J. Roberts (since deceased), P. Riordan, H. E. Mitchell.

JUNE 25.

Royal Artillery—Capt. T. Gaskell, from the Supernumerary List, to be captain, vice F. Howard, placed on the Seconded List on appointment as an adjutant of auxiliary artillery; Capt. W. L. Hutchinson, from the Supernumerary List, to be captain, vice G. Firebrace, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as an adjutant of auxiliary artillery; Capt. H. Geary, on the Seconded List, retires, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. A. C. Bailward, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant, vice F. R. Thackery, placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. C. F. Magrath, from temporary half pay, to be lieutenant, vice F. T. S. Carter, deceased; Lieut. H. H. Champion, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant, vice G. Bourke, placed upon the Seconded List; Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Major, S. Williams retires upon full pay, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel.

HOME NEWS.

INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—The following are the present dates fixed for the completion of the refits of the Indian troopships at Portsmouth:—*Euphrates*, Aug. 18; *Malabar*, Sept. 14; *Jumna*, Sept. 18; *Serapis*, Sept. 24; and *Crocodile*, Oct. 1. It is understood that the *Euphrates* will begin the autumn trooping season rather earlier than usual, as she will be required to call at the Cape for the purpose of embarking troops for Bombay. The *Orontes* is to be ready for service by Aug. 1.

DEJOO TEA COMPANY.—The report for the year ended Dec. 31 last shows a net profit of £586, and, including the surplus from the previous account, a net balance available of £610. From this a dividend of 2 per cent. is recommended. The directors add that the profit cannot be considered unsatisfactory considering the very trying season which the Indian tea industry has experienced.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders for Rs.30,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.28,13,000—average rate, 1s. 8·375d.; to Bombay, Rs.1,87,000—average rate, 1s. 8·375d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8 3/8d. will receive about 37½ per cent. This price shows a rise of ¼d. compared with that obtained for the 35 lakhs offered last week, and the proportion allotted at the minimum was at the same time considerably smaller. The combined effects of the new rupee loan and the reduced amount offered for tender have reacted favourably on the price of silver. The purchase of the rupee loan by the French syndicate, promises, accordingly, to be a very successful financial operation. Next week the amount offered will again be 30 lakhs. With respect to the issue of the rupee loan, the Paris correspondent of the *Railway News* says:—"Your readers are already aware of the price at which the new Indian loan has been adjudged to the French group. The parties tendering comprised several groups, English and French, which have at last been reduced to two distinct groups—viz., the Comptoir d'Escompte with Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons of London, and the Bank of Paris and Pays Bas on the one side. These firms tendered for half the amount of the loan, the Comptoir d'Escompte and the Bank of Paris participating to one-fourth in the operation. On the other hand, a group comprising the Mercantile Bank, the Société Générale, Messrs. Samuel Montagu, and the Banque d'Escompte, also tendered for half the amount of the loan. Both groups tendered at the same price, viz., 103 3-16. As regards the realisation of the new loan, each group will dispose of its allotment according to its convenience. The fact that French bankers have participated in a loan which is of a purely English character is worth noticing, as it is the first time that it has occurred, and it is to be hoped that, through this loan being negotiated in our market, the relations of both the London and Paris markets will henceforth become more intimate."

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students at St. Thomas's Medical Surgical College took place yesterday at the hospital, his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G., presiding and distributing the prizes as follows.—O. F. N. Treadwell, the college prize of £15, and certificate of honour; L. W. Bickle and W. Wansborough Jones, college prizes of £15 and £10 respectively; C. D. Green, the William Tite scholarship, £30; W. B. Tomson, college prize, £20; F. F. Caiger, college prize, £10; W. Wansborough Jones, second tenure of college scholarship, 40 guineas; W. Wansborough Jones, college prize, £20. The following anatomical assistants received certificates of honour:—G. F. Cooper, L. W. Bickle, W. T. Crick. The Solby medal and prize, £20, was awarded to C. A. Ballard. The Cheselden medal, for surgery and surgical anatomy, was awarded to W. A. Duncan. The medal for practical medicine was won by

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C. F. Coxwell. The following received certificates as resident accoucheurs:—W. A. Battle, K. Takake, C. F. Sheppard, C. A. Ballance. Certificates were also granted to the following house surgeons:—D. S. Davis, R. J. Williamson, R. C. Smith, and C. E. Sheppard; and to the following assistant house surgeons:—R. J. Williamson, C. A. Ballance, A. Newsholme, and J. R. Turin. The following house physicians received certificates of honour:—W. W. Groome, R. P. Smith, J. Shaw, and A. Newsholme. The following assistant house physicians also received certificates:—D. S. Davis, J. Shaw, A. Newsholme, R. J. Williamson, and G. S. Hatton. The treasurer's gold medal for general proficiency and good conduct was awarded to W. A. Duncan.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on Monday afternoon last, at the society's rooms, 22, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly—Sir Henry Rawlinson, president, in the chair—Mr. Robert N. Cust, honorary secretary, introduced a new translation made by Professor Henry Kern, of Leyden, of the two additional edicts of King Asoka, found on the tablets of Dhauli and Jaugada, on the western coast of India, by a general account of the far-famed Asoka inscriptions. He stated that thirteen rock inscriptions, seventeen cave inscriptions, and six pillar inscriptions were now known to exist at different points of Northern India, from Peshawur on the north west to Gujerat on the west, and Cuttack on the east coast. Their date was about B.C. 250. The character used was twofold—in one case the script known as the Aryan Asoka, and in the other the Indian Asoka, the two most ancient forms of writing found in India, and both clearly derived from the Phœnician alphabet. The language was one of the Prakrits, or Sanskrit in its first stage of degradation from its pure synthetic form. The contents of the edicts were moral precepts issued by a sovereign who was of the Buddhist religion. King Asoka, who styled himself Piyadasi, was the grandson of Chandragupta of the Shaunjan dynasty, who was identified with that Sandracottos, King of Palibothra, or Patna, on the Ganges, who received Megasthenes as Ambassador of Antiochus not many years after the invasion of India by Alexander the Great. These inscriptions were not only the earliest in date, but the most important from various other points of view which had ever been found in India. Remarks were made by Sir Walter Elliott, Professor Dowse, Sir Charles Bayley, Mr. Brandreth, and the president.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday, before Sir James Colville, Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Montague Smith, and Sir Robert Collier, the case of Orde and another *v.* Skinner was heard. This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of the North West Provinces, sitting at Allahabad, of April 5, 1877, reversing a decree of the subordinate judge at Meerut. Mr. Leith, Q.C., Mr. Doyne, and Mr. Ingram were counsel for the appellants; Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Graham, Q.C., for the respondents. The suit was instituted in the court at Meerut against the respondent, Mr. Alexander Skinner, to obtain from him an account of the management from 1863 to 1874 of the joint estate of the Skinner family, to which, like himself, the appellants belonged, and to enforce payment to the latter of their one-fifth share of the rents and profits. The estate in question belonged to the late Colonel James Skinner, and consisted, besides large landed property, of valuable indigo manufactories, and also a fortress in which all his trophies and presents were retained. The whole property was bequeathed to his family, which consisted of five sons; but he declared that none of them should have the power of selling or dividing it, and he directed that one of them should manage the whole concern, receiving 10 per cent of the income for his trouble, and "showing a faithful account-current yearly to his brothers." The local court at Meerut held that it had jurisdiction to try the suit, and, on doing so, decided in favour of the appellants, to whom it awarded Rs.92,250. The High Court on appeal held that no ground of jurisdiction existed in the local tribunal, and dismissed the suit. Their lordships, who last week reversed the decree of the High Court and decided that the Meerut court had jurisdiction to try the case, now allowed the appeal on the merits of the case, and declaring that the judgment of the subordinate court was right, affirmed it, and set aside the decree of the High Court. The respondent was ordered to pay the costs.—The case of Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy and others *v.* Casibai and another. This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of April 29, 1876. Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Graham, Q.C., were counsel for the appellants; Mr. Leith, Q.C., Mr. Scoble, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Mayne for the respondents. The capacity of women to inherit property in Western India was the principal point raised in this appeal, which related to the succession to the estate of Mouljee Nundlull, a Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, who died in 1840. His widow survived until 1862, but their only child, a daughter, had died without issue in her lifetime. The appellants now claim to succeed to the property as "the great, great, great grandsons of the great great grandfather" of M[illegible] the respondents were the executors and representatives of the widow of an heir in the third degree. She had died during the progress of the litigation, which had lasted eighteen years; but the question for decision was whether by the Hindoo law of inheritance prevailing in Western India she was entitled to succeed to the estate in preference to the appellants, who were only related in the very much more remote degree indicated. Mr. Justice Bayley, before whom the case originally came, at first decided in favour of the right of the widow, but afterwards, upon reconsideration, he reversed that judgment. The High Court of Bombay, on appeal, concurred in the judge's original finding, and from their decision the appellants now sought relief from her Majesty in Council. Their lordships, in giving judgment, said the law prevailing in Bengal and Southern India was opposed to the widow's claim, but the High Court had decided that a different interpretation of the law had been accepted in Western India. According to the doctrine of the Bengal and Madras schools, women were incompetent to inherit, unless distinctly named and specified as heirs; but that principle had not been adopted in Western India, and in this case the widow had simply to establish that she was a "gotraja aspinda" of her husband's family—namely, a kinswoman sprung from the same family with the deceased, and connected by funeral oblations. After referring in considerable detail to the very intricate law and facts with which the case was surrounded, their lordships said they found no satisfactory grounds to induce them to dissent from the conclusion of the High Court that the doctrine which had actually prevailed at Bombay was in favour of the right of the widow, nor any sufficient reason for holding that it should not have the force of law. They would therefore humbly advise her Majesty to affirm the judgment of the High Court, with costs. The appeal was consequently dismissed.

THE BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY.—All who take an interest in art will be well repaid by a visit to the Dudley Gallery. It is true that many of the best known masters of reproduction in black and white are conspicuous only by their absence, and that there is a great amount of amateur and young work of importance only as showing possible future development. The mere mention, however, of the names of Messrs. C. O. Murray, R. Macbeth, C. P. Slocombe, F. Slocombe, J. Whistler, G. du Maurier, Linley Sambourne, Walter Crane, Heywood Hardy, Léon Richton, C. N. Storm van Gravesande, Lowenstein, F. Seymour Haden, Hubert Herkomer, and Léon Lhermitte will show that there are many fine works to be studied both in etching, pen and ink, charcoal, pencil, and mezzotint. There are many contributions from French and Dutch artists, and several studies for or reproductions of pictures which are exhibited in this year's Academy. We have not space to enter into detailed criticism of separate works, but we may mention, in addition to those of the artists referred to above, the very finished charcoal drawing by Mr. James Aumonier (102) of Southwold, Suffolk.

LUCKIMPORE TEA COMPANY OF ASSAM.—The report states that the profit shown on the year's working is £1,928, which, added to the balance at credit of revenue, raises it to £5,154, from which the directors recommend a dividend being declared of 4 per cent., free of income-tax, leaving £2,205 to be carried forward.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the above railway was held on Friday, June 18, at the Cannon-street Hotel; Colonel James Holland presiding. The chairman stated that there were in England and India 13,909 proprietors of the railway. The report was not satisfactory, but that was not surprising to those who had watched the condition of affairs in Europe, and especially in the East. The company's traffic had considerably fallen off in goods and railway material; but the carriage of passengers was satisfactory. The goods traffic receipts showed a decrease of about 15¼ lakhs of rupees. The prolongation of the war in Afghanistan had considerably affected the company. The movement of troops over the railway had been lighter than in the past few years. A reduction of merchandise receipts was due almost entirely to the falling off in the food-grain traffic, the receipt from which showed a decrease in the half-year of about 15 lakhs of rupees. The future prospects of the company, he thought, were favourable. He moved the adoption of the report. Mr. H. Wollaston Blake seconded the motion, which was carried. Major General H. Rivers and Mr. Watt, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and a vote of thanks passed to the chairman.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above railway was held on Friday, June 18, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Lieut. Colonel P. T. French in the chair. The chairman explained that the report referred to the worst half of the year. Bad trade had contracted their traffic. A tentative reduction had been made in the first, second, and third class fares; and, notwithstanding the reduction, the returns of the first four months of the current half-year exceeded by £4,500 the amount received in the corresponding period of 1879. The works of the new bridge over the Nerbudda River had progressed so rapidly as to surprise the consulting engineer, Sir John Hawkshaw, who had, however, recommended additional strengthening at a cost of £20,000. The bridge would, doubtless, be opened early next year. The Western Rajputana State Railway would shortly be completed so as to afford connection with Delhi and Agra, which would give the company the shortest route, *viâ* Allahabad. The report was formally seconded and adopted, and the meeting closed with the usual compliment to the chairman.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The sixty-seventh report of the directors, to be presented to the first general meeting of the deferred annuity holders, to whom the management of the affairs of the company is committed by the Purchase Act of 1879, states that the board refer with much satisfaction to the following testimony borne

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by the consulting engineer to the Government of India, who says:—"In confirming the above certificates (of the company's officers) on the occasion of the termination of the contract, I desire to place on record my opinion that the state of the works, way, and rolling-stock is in all essential particulars most creditable to the company's officers." Warrants for the guaranteed interest, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on the deferred annuity capital will be sent by post on the 3rd of July. Mr. James Beaumont having resigned his seat at the board on account of ill health, the vacancy has been filled by Mr. J. R. B. Smith, lately of Calcutta. With reference to this company the following communication has been received by Mr. Mihill Slaughter, of the Stock Exchange:—"The board of directors notify that, in consequence of the variety of details required to be arranged between the Government and the company upon the transfer of the East Indian Railway to the Government of India on Jan. 1 last, the issue of the warrants for the surplus profit accruing to the proprietors will necessarily be deferred for a short time beyond the customary date."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

INDIAN DUTIES ON SALT.

Mr. W. EGERTON asked the Secretary for India whether his attention had been directed to the fact that differential duties of £1 a ton were now levied in Bengal on English salt as against the excise manufactured salt of the Bengal coast, and whether he would urge on the Indian Government the expediency of having the duties equalised.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that some unofficial correspondence had passed between himself and the chairman of the Cheshire Chamber of Commerce on the subject, and that they had been asked to embody the grievances of which they complained in a formal memorial. After that document had been received the facts of the case would be laid before the Indian Government and they would be asked to take the matter into their serious consideration.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON stated, in answer to Mr. E. Noel, that the report of the special commission, presided over by Sir Ashley Eden, to inquire into the organisation and expenditure of the army in India had been received at the India-office. It was accompanied by a despatch from the Government of India, dated Feb. 4, 1880, in which they expressed a hope that they would shortly be able to state their conclusions on the report to the Home Government. That further explanation had not, however, been yet received, and until the views of the Government of India were in the possession of the Secretary of State for India, and until some decision had been formed, it would not be possible for him to lay the report on the table of the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

INDIAN SERVICE PENSIONS.

In answer to Mr. Schrieber, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said that as far as he was able to ascertain there never had been any proposal to assimilate the pensions of the Indian Staff Corps to the special pensions granted under the warrant of September, 1878, to officers formerly in the Indian service, but now in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers and in the new line regiments of infantry and cavalry.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

Mr. COURTNEY asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was intended to require from the Indian Government the repayment during the current financial year of the quota of the sum of two millions advanced in 1879 upon condition of repayment in seven annual instalments.

Mr. GLADSTONE: This inquiry raises part of a very important question which her Majesty's Government will have to consider. I believe I am correct in saying that the remission of the payment can only be effected by an Act of Parliament.

THE ATTOCK BRIDGE.

In reply to Mr. Onslow, who asked a question relative to the ironwork of the bridge across the river Attock, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said: The firms employed to make the ironwork of the Attock bridge were:—For the girders (steel and wrought iron), Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, and Co., of London; for the piers (wrought iron), Messrs. Handyside and Co., of Derby. These firms were not, it is believed, in any way concerned in supplying ironwork for the Tay bridge. All the materials of which the Attock bridge-work is constructed are carefully tested, in accordance with a strict specification based on the most recent experience, by Government inspectors. The bridge is being made of steel and wrought iron. No cast iron is employed.

OPIUM IN BRITISH BURMA.

In answer to Mr. Mark Stewart, who asked a question as to a petition stated to have been presented by the natives of British Burma for the closing of opium shops,

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that no copy of the petition had been received or referred to in the proceedings of the administration of British Burma or of the Government of India. In the annual revenue report for British Burma, just received, two commissioners of Aracan and of Pegu referred to the great and injurious increase in the consumption of opium and said that both the officials and the people themselves demand measures to check it.

ABDUR RAHMAN.

Sir B. LEIGHTON asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as reported, that Abdur Rahman was accompanied in Afghanistan by a Russian official.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the first telegram, in March, stated that Abdur Rahman was accompanied by two Russian officers, but that information had never been confirmed since. He knew no reason to suppose that any Russian accompanied Abdur Rahman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE AFGHAN WAR EXPENSES.

In reply to Mr. Cross, Mr. GLADSTONE said the Government was not yet in possession of sufficient information to enable them to state the amount of the probable apportionment as between England and India of the expenses of the Afghan war.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HENSLOWE—June 14, at Ingham, the wife of Lieut. Col. P. J. F. Henslowe (H.M. Bombay Army), a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—DANGER—June 22, at Brislington, George Alexander, major Bengal S.C., of the Burmese Commission, to Isabella Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Danger.

BRUERE—BENGOUGH—June 21, at Clifton, Gloucestershire, Charles Ernest, son of the late Major Fleming Bruere, 13th Bengal N.I., to Constance Emilia, daughter of H. F. Bengough.

BURNETT—HAY—June 15, at Ballater, Aberdeenshire, Alexander S. Burnett, Ceylon, to Elsie Findiater, daughter of the late James Hay.

FORRESTER—JUSTICE—June 22, at Cheltenham, James S. Forrester, surgeon A.M.D., son of the late W. Forrester, surgeon major Madras Army, to Marie Clarisse, daughter of the late Rev. John Justice.

SCANLAN—TENNICK—June 7, at the British Embassy, Paris, Alfred W., son of the late Patrick H. Scanlan, of Bengal H.C.S., to Emma Louise, daughter of the late William Tennick.

VINCENT—THELWELL—June 21, at East Dereham, Norfolk, Henry Bird Vincent, surgeon, to Emily Martha, widow of the late Francis Thelwell, I.C.S., Bombay Presidency.

DEATHS.

GARDNER—June 15, at Ardersier, N.B., Major Gen. W. B. Gardner, R.A., aged 64.

MEDHURST—June 17, at Guernsey, Walter Nowell, son of Sir Walter Medhurst, late H.B.M's. Consul at Shanghai, aged 17.

M'GREGOR—June 21, at Croydon, Anne Caroline, widow of the late J. J. M'Gregor, M.D., and daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Charles Ramsay Skardon, H.E.I.C.S., aged 65.

SAUNDERS—June 22, Louisa Rebecca, wife of Surg. Gen. George Saunders, Bengal Army.

THORNTON—June 17, William Thomas Thornton, C.B., of 7 Cadogan-place, and the India-office, aged 67.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BOYD—May 19, at Allahabad, the wife of E. A. Boyd, assistant superintendent, Government Telegraph, a son.

BOYNE—May 23, at 172, Breach Candy-road, Bombay, the wife of J. Hastings Boyne, accountant, Public Works Department, a son.

COLE—May 26, at Simla, the wife of Captain Cole, royal engineer, a son.

DANIELL—May 30, at Chowringhee, the wife of E. C. Daniell, Esq., a son.

FENERAN—May 21, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major Feneran, a son.

FFRENCH-MULLEN—May 28, at Ulwur, Rajputana, the wife of Surgeon Major T. Ffrench-Mullen, M.D., a daughter.

HART—May 24, at Simla, the wife of Mr. J. M. Hart, Government Telegraph Department, a son.

HENDERSON—May 24, at Dorunda, the wife of Colonel J. R. S. Henderson, commanding 11th Regiment M.N.I., a daughter.

MACRAE—May 28, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of Surgeon Major W. Macrae, a son.

MARSHALL—May 31, at Calcutta, the wife of F. H. Marshall, a son.

PATTON—May 24, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. J. F. Patton, permanent way inspector, Madras Railway Company, a son.

PENNINGTON—May 22, at Butiyal, the wife of A. L. Pennington, 5th Fusiliers, a son.

RAPHAEL—May 28, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. H. Raphael, Great Eastern Hotel Company, a daughter.

REYNOLDS—May 20, at Bareilly, the wife of Mr. J. Reynolds, a son, stillborn.

SHEPHERD—May 27, at Sialkot, the wife of Captain T. Viret Shepherd, 100th Regiment, a son.

SHUTTLEWORTH—May 19, at Thayetmyo, British Burma, the wife of Major Ashton J. Shuttleworth, R.A., a son.

WILLIAMSON—May 26, at Mandla, the wife of the Rev. H. D. Williamson, C.M.S., a son.

MARRIAGES.

FAICHNIE—EMERSON—May 17, at Murree, Norman John Faichnie, Postal Department, Umballa, to Emily Jane, only daughter of Major E. Emerson, late H.M's. 1st Battalion 8th King's.

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KELLY—O'HANLON—May 24, at the Church of the Holy Cross, Matheran, by the Rev. C. Cooke, S. J. Richard Kelly, to Mary O'Hanlon, only daughter of H. O'Hanlon, Esq., of Dublin and Kildare.

NUBLING—WOLFF—May 31, at Calicut, Rev. Wilheim Nubling, Basel Mission, to Lucy Christiana, daughter of the Rev. A. F. Wolff, Leipzig Mission.

DEATHS.

CARNEGY—June 4, at Marine Lines, Bombay, Ella, the beloved youngest daughter of Colonel Carnegy, commanding Marine Battalion, aged 17 years and 4 months.

COOMBES—May 28, at Madras, Benjamin Waters Coombes, son of the late Rev. W. Coombes, aged 34.

CROUCH—May 13, at Conoor, Charles Hugh Gordon, son of Charles Phillip Crouch, aged 3 months.

DODD—June 1, at Naini Tal, Dorothy Margaret, child of Major Charles A. Dodd, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 18 months.

HODGES—May 27, at Madras, Jessie Louisa, daughter of the Rev. E. Noel Hodges, C.M.S., Masulipatam.

ROUSELAIN—May 16, at Calcutta, Joseph Rousselain, aged 51.

SINCLAIR—May 31, at Madras, Caroline Maria, relict of the late Walter Sinclair.

SMITH—May 18, at False Point, Madeline, daughter of A. Smith, of Calcutta, aged 24.

WINTON—May 20, at Seaton House, Chakrata, North West Provinces, Balcombe Langridge Macpherson Seaton, son of Balcombe and Agnes Winton, in his third year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 16. Alfred, from Cochin; Equator, from Colombo; City of Baltimore (s), Bombay; Lassingham, Chittagong.—17. Rochdale (s), Malabar Coast; Poonah (s), Calcutta.—18. Euphony, Demerara.—19. Arafura, Penang; Charlotte Gladstone, Cape Town; Indian Chief, St. Vincent; Scottish Admiral, Calcutta.—22. Rockland, Calcutta; Belle Aventura, Maranham; Laertes (s), Shanghai; Arcadia (s), Bombay.—24. Wetterden, Brindisi; Kalaya, Hong Kong; Beaufort, Penang.—25. Marbellas (s), Pomaron; Tweedsdale, Rangoon; Duke of Abercorn, Hong Kong; C. R. Bishop and Sierra Nevada, Rangoon; Sidonia (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—May 25. Mahratta (s) and Commilla (s), Rangoon.—26. Oriental (s), Singapore; Kilwa (s), Rangoon.—27. Almora (s), London.—28. Caroline, False Point; Ethiopia (s), Bombay.—29. William Cory (s), Cardiff; Scindia (s), Bombay.—30. Suez (s), Hong Kong.—June 1. Pemba (s), Singapore; Arratoon Apcar (s), Hong Kong; Satara (s), Camorta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

June 19.—Manora (s), London.

BOMBAY.—May 29. Albuquerque (steam dredger), Paumben; Pachumba (s), Bussorah; Drumduff (s), Genoa; India (s), Liverpool.—30. Memnon, Boston; Tilkhurst, Liverpool; Exporter, New York; George Gilroy, Greenock.—31. Ancona (s), Southampton; Benefactress, Liverpool; Monrovia, Cardiff.—June 1. Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Calder (s), Bussorah; Umballa (s), Karachi; Scindia (s), North Shields.—4. Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

June 19.—Cuba, Cardiff; Glenburn, Newcastle; Riversdale, Shields; Lady Ruthven, Liverpool; Borrowdale (s), Cardiff.

MADRAS.—May 24. Abyssinia (s), Delagoa Bay.—27. Mars, London.—28. Bokhara (s), Calcutta.—31. Duke of Lancaster (s), London.—June 1. Africa (s), Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 16. St. Andrew's Castle, Chittagong; Oldbridge, Hong Kong; Jorsalfaaer, Java; Walter Siegfried, Foo-chow; Lavarello Suocero, Algoa Bay; Sydney Dacres, Calcutta; Rohilla (s), Bombay; Gildersland (s), Batavia; Dochia, Batavia; Mysterious Star, Cape Town; Vere, Algoa Bay.—17. Arab (s), Cape Town, &c.—18. Theresina, Maranham.—19. Ebenezer, Penang; Ruth Tapping, Port Natal.—20. Swiftsure, Barbadoes; America and Locksley Hall, Calcutta; County of Inverness, Bombay; Glanrefon, Cape Town; Bengollen (s), Calcutta; Linhope (s), Karachi; Napoleon, Calcutta; Challenge, Chittagong; City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—22. Majestic (s), Loch Long (s), and Duke of Sutherland (s), Calcutta; Hesperia (s), and Adironardach, Bombay.—24. Brodick Castle (s), Scrimmer (s), and Kashgar (s), Bombay.—25. Agamemnon (s), Singapore; Sierra Morena, Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.—May 25. Hindostan.—26. Bokhara (s), Ooryia (s), Curlew (s), and Sirdhana (s).—28. Larnaca and Star of Bengal.—29. City of Cambridge (s), Simla (s), City of Hankow and Lord Northbrook.—30. Commilla (s), Meinam (s), Mahratta (s), Athole (s), Counsellor (s), Centurion, and Bayard.

BOMBAY.—May 29. Travancore (s), Calais; Scots Grey (s), Marseilles and Genoa; Corsica (s), Marseilles; Calcutta (s), Karachi and Kattyawar; Kashgar (s), London, &c.; Thessalia (s), Liverpool; Wingate (s), Akyab; Italia (s), Liverpool; City of Canton, Calais; Wolviston (s), Havre; Madura (s), Cannanore; Naples (s), Marseilles.—31. Fernwood (s), London; Columbian (s), Jeddah; Gunga (s), Bhownuggur; Plantain (s), Galle.—June 1. India (s), Genoa, &c.; Akola (s), Zanzibar; Aurora (s), Trieste and Odessa; Pachumba (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Cicero (s), Marseilles.—2. Galatea (s), Liverpool; Timavo (s), Trieste, &c.—3. Red Cross, Rangoon; Chilena, Havre; Chindwara (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—4. Assam (s), Australia, &c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

June 20.—Duke of Devonshire (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT LONDON.—Per *Vega*, June 12.—From Colombo: Miss Caroline Moore, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lawrence and child, Mr. B. Lawrie, Mr. H. W. Hornby, Mr. A. Lansdowne, the Rev. and Mrs. Browne and three children, Miss Prime and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. J. M'Laren and three children and servant, Mr. R. M. Andree, Mr. S. Bligh, Miss Robertson, Mrs. W. K. and Miss Campbell, Mr. W. G. Campbell and daughter, Mrs. Saunders and two children, Mr. Alex. Hurst, Mr. J. A. Renton, Mr. E. R. Stringer, Mr. Bruce, Mr. H. B. Watson, and Mr. F. Cummins. From Calcutta: Mrs. Adams, Capt. J. J. Browne, R.N.R., Mrs. Bedford and infant, Mr. H. Dawson, Mr. Arthur Ede, Mastery Henry King, Mrs. Large, Mrs. F. B. Middleton, Miss Musson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Punnett, the Rev. A. G. A. and Mrs. Robarts and child, Mr. C. C. Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Reid, infant, and ayah.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Pera*, June 8.—From Bombay: Mr. H. G. Hart, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Syed Mahomed Israel and friend, Col. Boddam, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Mullick, Mrs. Phelps, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Meili, Capt. Campbell, and Mr. Hay. At Venice: Mr. Berry, Mr. T. Dyer, Mr. Macdonald, Capt. Beadnell, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Barton, Mr. Pomeroy, and Mr. Tahrimddin. From Calcutta: Dr. and Mrs. R. Harvey. From Alexandria: Mr. Bippert, Madame Jolli, Madame Balconi, Mrs. Salrago, Baron de Menusco, and Messrs. Tilche. At Venice: Mr. Treenheim, Mr. Chini, Mrs. S. Hills, Mr. Lowenstein, Madame de Lex, Mr. Amerling, and Mr. Damburams. From Hong Kong at Venice: Dr. Stewart.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Ancona*, May 31.—From Brindisi: The Hon. G. F. H. Somerset, Sir Charles Sargent, Col. Sartorius, V.C., Col. C. G. Gordon, C.B., Surg. Major J. Anderson, Capt. F. O. Barrington Foot, Mr. E. F. S. Brett, Mr. Van Ingin and son, Mr. West, and Mr. Lipon. From Southampton: Miss Carnegy, Capt. R. H. Percy, Miss Rajah Gopaul, Mrs. Brander, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. J. Paull, Mrs. Ashburner and infant, Col. Thomson, Mr. E. G. Burch, Lieut. and Mrs. Lay, Mr. D. Young, Lieut. Chapman, Lieut. Smallpage, Capt. C. A. White, and Mr. Littlefair. From Malta: Lieut. Victor Semini. From Venice: Major A. Le Mesurier, Mr. J. File, Mr. E. Werge, and Sir Andrew Clarke. From Suez: Rev. Mr. Kerr, Mr. Todhunter, and Mr. Trelawney.

AT VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, June 26.—From Bombay: Mr. J. Pigott, Mr. A. H. Mahomed, Mr. J. Mackillican, Mr. P. A. Walker, Col., Mrs., and Miss Fulton, Col. G. A. Fulton, Mr. Brent, Brigadier General Little, Col. and Mrs. Reay, and Mr. S. Cooper. From Alexandria: Mr. W. S. Smyth, Mr. C. Royle, Mr. A. Gallo, Mr. and Mrs. Scrivener, Mr. and Mrs. Pitta, Miss Pitta, Mr. and Mrs. Schutz, Miss Schutz, Madame Gallo, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Royle.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ceylon*, June 23.—From Bombay: Mr. P. G. Palmer, Mr. Scott, Mr. M. L. Slater, Mr. W. L. Berners, Lieut. Col. G. Lane, Mr. A. B. Dunnett. From Alexandria: Mr. P. Sinadin, Mr. Haber, Mr. Saurey.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Kaisar-i-Hind*, June 9.—For Hong Kong: Misses Brereton and Major Pascoe. For Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Shelley, Dr. Menzies, and Mr. Cartwright. For Madras: Mr. North and Mr. Ivatt. For Ceylon: Mr. Rettie. For Bombay: Major and Mrs. M. A. Warren and child, Col. Sir B. Russell, and Quartermaster D. Shawe. For Malta: Mr. S. Duprey and Mr. Tuely. For Gibraltar: Mr. Taylor, Mr. F. Taylor, Capt. Welch, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Parody.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Pera*, June 18.—For Bombay: Major Sheehy, Mr. H. Mainwaring, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Surg. Major M'Gann, Mrs. M'Gann, and Mr. Klein. From Brindisi: Col. J. Sconce, Major M'Leod, Mr. Hewetson, Mr. J. B. Morgan, and Mr. Carnell.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Pleiades*, June 12.—For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Wood, Mrs. N. Dunbar Sinclair, Mrs. Martin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Hart, Mr. Julius Baecker, Mr. Thos. Traill, and Mr. Edwin Thomerson. For Colombo: Mr. L. F. and Miss Liesching, Mr. W. E. Ormsby, LL.D., and Mr. Thomas Robson.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Chyebassa*, June 12.—For Colombo: Miss Johnson. For Madras: Rev. — and Mrs. Wood and infant, Master and Miss Langham, and Mr. Francis. For Akyab: Mrs. Draper, infant, and ayah.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Lombardy*, June 5.—For Brindisi: Mr. Walter Scott, Mr. M'Lauchlan Slater, Mr. W. T. Berners, Mr. T. G. F. Palmer, Mr. J. Mackillican, and Mr. A. B. Dunett. For Southampton: Mr and Mrs. C. F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Greening and three children, Mrs. Northorpe and child, Lieut. H. N. Jervois, R.A., Col. C. H. Reay, Major C. E. D. Branson, Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow and two infants, Mrs. Brown, three sons, and infant, Capt. R. L. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins and child, Mr. Patell, Mr. C. Lynch, Mrs. Reay, Mr. H. Mills, Mrs. Lamb, Mr. H. R. Skinner, and Lieut. A. L. Ussher, 2-22nd Regt. For Venice: Col. J., Mrs., and Miss Fulton, Col. G. A. Fulton, Mr. P. A. Walker, General Little, Mr. A. Breul, Mr. A. H. Mahomed, and Mr. Jones Pigot. For Aden: Mr. P. Cursetjee Cowasjee, Col. Gordon, and Mr. and Mrs. Turner. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on May 29:—For Southampton: Lieut. Lloyd, R.H.A., Capt. Shearburn, Lieut. St. George, and Mr. Berry Smith.

CASUALTIES.

The Purulia, British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer, after grounding at Moulmein, arrived at Calcutta on June 16.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Undine, from Rangoon, April 12, 32 S., 30 E.; Zulu, from Natal, June 2, 46 N., 23 W.; Urania, from Singapore, June 5, 47 N., 17 W.; Tenby Castle, from Rangoon, April 24, 2 S., 19 W.; Accrington, for Calcutta, April 29, 4 N., 24 W.; Raphael, for Hong Kong, April 21, 27 S., 27 W.; Argo, from Rangoon, May 22, 22 S., 22 E.; Maibit, from Java, April 28, 35 S., 25 E.; Hoghton Tower, from Calcutta, April 3, 26 S., 62 E.; Yorktown, Manilla to New York, March 4, in the Straits of Sunda; Athena, for Singapore, May 12, 3 N., 25 W.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 95
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years " "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	732½
Bank of Bengal	500	750
Bank of Madras	500	640
Agra	£10	126
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28¾	400
National of India	12½	103
Oriental	25	300
LAND COMPANIES.		
New Colaba	2,975	1,055
Frere	150	34
Mazagon	2,000	360
Port Canning	1,400	207½
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Akbar Cotton	2,850	875
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1105
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	375
Bellary	1,000	475
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	440
New Indian	350	115
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	30
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	580
Chollera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	990
Fort	8,500	1,350
Erench	500	440
Sind	750	485
Mofussil	400	235
Prince of Wales	1,500	250
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1225
Sassoon	500	240
Volkart	1,000	645
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad	1,000	990
Anglo-Indian	100	70
Alfred Manufacturing	500	490 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,730
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	220
Bombay United	1,000	935 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	620
Central India S. W. and M	500	675
Coorla Mills	1,000	636
D. Spinning	2,000	285
Hindustan	1,000	985
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	540
Khandeish	1,000	995
Madras	1,250	440
Madras United	1,000	1,340
Manchester Spinning	50	3 nom.
Mazagon Spinning	500	100
National Spinning	1,000	785
New Great Eastern	1,000	945
Oriental	625	573
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	96
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	950
Sholapore Mills	1,000	915
Victoria Mills	1,000	655
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	170-14-6	140
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	30
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	275
Do. New £15 Shares	196-5-15	275
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	124 xd.
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,070
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	310
Treacher and Co.	500	690
Thacker and Co.	100	125

CALCUTTA.—June 1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		
	Promissory Notes .. .. .. Rs	94 6 to 94 8
4½	of 1870 (1885)	99 8 to —
4½	of 1871 (1881)	94 0 to 94 8
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	101 8 to 101 10
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	101 8 to 101 10
	Debentures of 1867	101 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1864 (1884) .. .. .. Rs.	1 5 0 to 105 8
6	of 1865 (1885)	1 5 8 to 106 0
6	of 1866 (1886)	106 0 to 106 8
6	of 1867 (1887)	106 8 to 107 8
6	of 1870 (1890)	109 0 to 110 0
6	of 1872 (1892)	110 0 to 111 0
5	of 1878 (1908)	102 10 to 102 12

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	120 to 121
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	165 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	102 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	747½ to 750
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to —
Delhi and London	£25	165 to —
Himalaya	100	110 to —
Mussoorie	100	106 to —
National of India	£12½	101 to —
Imla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	£10	100 to 102
Barnagore Jute	£10	57 to 58
Benga Coal	1000	1800 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6
Balliaghatta Jute	100	20 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1150 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	290 to 295
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	53 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	79 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	75 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	140 to 150
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	135 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	23 to 25
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	109 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	30	8 dis
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	71 to 72
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	295 to 300
East Indian Railway	£20	300 to 302
Equitable Coal	250	265 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	30 to 31
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to 220
Gouripore	100	62 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	180 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	70 to 71
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1110 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to 66
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	175 to 180
Naini Tal Brewery	95	118 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	370 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	4 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	114 to 115
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	10 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	142 to 143
Rajmahal Stone	100	102 to 105
Ramkistopore Press	100	93 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	84 to 85
Riverside Press	90	87 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	270 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	270 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	45 to 46
Strand Bank Press	100	109 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	108 to —
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	90 to —
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Assam	£20	700 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Do. contributory	80	28 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to —
Do. contributory	100	100 to —
Borelli (Assam)	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Central Cachar	200	80 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25 to 30
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	300 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	70 to —
Cinnatolliah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar)	100	60 to 70
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	260 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	90 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	90 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35 to 40
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	35 to 40
Grob (Assam)	500	250 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	66 to 67
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	50 to —
Indian Terai	500	500 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	250 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	90 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to 65
Do. contributory	200	50 to 55
Kurseong and Terai	100	7 to 10
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to 61
Longview (Darjil'ng)	100	100 to 105
Loobah	100	115 to 120
Lower Assam	£6¼	30 to 32
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	120 to —
Majagram Cachar)	100	60 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Do. contributory	90	40 to —
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	50 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do contributory	125	50 to —
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phœnix of Cachar	85	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	60 to 62
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	30 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	50 to —
Singe'l (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	83 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	80 to 85
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to 75
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	70	par
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	150 to 252
Upper Assam	£10	35 to —

MADRAS.—June 2.

Four per cent.	5¼ to 5¾ % Dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	1¾ to 1⅞ pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	1⅛ to 1½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	1 to ¾ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	1 to 1½ do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 to 1½ do'
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
Banks, demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 4½-16d.	—	1s. 8 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 8 3½-32d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8¼d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 29-32d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 8 7½-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 7½-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6 mo sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 9-16d
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8⅜d	—

LONDON.—June 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%		Price.
5	India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
4	Do. October 10, 1883	104½ to 105
4	India Enfaced Paper	80 to 81
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	87½ to 88½
5	Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1582	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	38 to 43pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months notice.)	38 to 43pm
4	Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101¾ to 102¼
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	103 to 105
4½	Do.	106 to 108
6	Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	116 to 119
4½	Do.	106 to 108
4½	Straits Settlements Government ..	98 to 100

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	103 to 105
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	113 to 115

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	126 to 127
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	140 to 142
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	21¾ to 22¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	23½ to 23¾
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	122 to 123
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	128½ to 129½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	123 to 124
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	109 to 111
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	123 to 125
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	123 to 124
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	1 to 3pm
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 4¾ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	109 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	8⅞ to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	102 to 105
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	103 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12¼ to 12⅜
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	9 to 9⅛
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	107 to 109
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	104 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	104 to 107
Indo-European	25	22½ to 23½

BANKS

Agra	10	10½ to 11
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	21½ to 22½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	21½ to 22
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	36 to 37
Land Mortgage of India ..	2¾	1¾ to 1⅞ dis
Oriental Corporation	25	18½ to 19½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius ..	1	⅞ to 1⅛ pm
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	all	— to —
Do.	11¼	— to —
Do.	8	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	2 to 3 pm
Glenrock Gold Mining	1	1¼ to 1½
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	1¾ to 2¼ pm
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	3 to 4
Moyar Coffee	5	12 to 13
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2	1⅞ to 1⅝ dis
Ouvah Coffee	10	10½ to 11½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	50 to 52
Do. do. New, 1867	20	parto 1 pm
S.E. Wynaad Estates & Gold Mg.	1	1¾ to 2
South Indian Gold Mining ..	1	1⅝ to 1⅞

TEA.

Assam	20	42 to 46
British Indian	20	4 to 5
Borelli	—	14½ to 25½
Darjiling	20	21 to 22
Dejoo	—	7 to 10
Eastern Assam	10	1 to 2
Jorehaut	20	33 to 38
Lebong	10	10 to 11
Lower Assam	—	— to —
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam	10	10 to 11
Do. New	10	¼ to ¾ pm
Mungledye	—	8½ to 9½
Tiphook	—	— to —
Upper Assam	10	1¾ to 2¼

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days	60 days.
Calcutta ..	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¼d.
Madras ..	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¼d.
Bombay ..	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¼d.
Colombo ..	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¼d
Mauritius ..	1s. 8¾d	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8¼d.

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Adam, R. M., Mad. Salt Depart., 6 mos., Feb. 7, '80.
Adams, M., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Adams, R. W. P., Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Ainslie, W. D., Madras Police.
Ameer Ali, Ben. Jud., 15 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Ancell, F., B. Pilot, 18 mo., May 23, '79.
Anderson, G. A., Bo. P.W.D. 18 mo., March 15, '79.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 10 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
Anley, A., Assam Police, 6 mos., May 9, '80.
Archibald, E. D., Bengal Educational, 24 mo., Aug. 21, '78
Ashton, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., Oct. 16, '79.
Atkinson, F. J., Financial Dept., 20 mos., May 1, '79.

Bagshawe, F. T. P., Madras Police, 20 mo., July 27, '79.
Baker, M. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judicial, 12 mo., Oct. 20, '79.
Baker, H. V. S., P.W.D. Punjab, 6 mos., April 9, 1880.
Ball, V., Geological Survey, 27½ mo., July 1, '78.
Bamber, H. W. J., Bengal Police, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Banerjee, C. N., Bl. Rev. and General, 12 mos., Apl. 9, '80.
Barbour, D. M., Bl. Cov., Finan. Depart., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Barr, D. L., Indian Marine, 15 mo., Sept. 21, '79.
Barry, W., Bl Cov., N.W P. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo ,May 5'79.
Batten, G. H. M. (Bl. Cv.), Com. of Inld. Cust., 9mo., Mr. 3, '80.
Batty, H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 24 mo., Mar. 5, 1879
Beckett, J. O'B., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 23 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
Bellett, G., Ben. Ed., 24 mo., Nov. 18, '79.
Benett, W. C. (Ben. Cov.), N.W P., 7 mos., April 10, 1880.
Beynon, R. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 18 mo., Feb. 17, 1879.
Biddulph, T. H. S., Fincl. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 17, 1880.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., April 22, '79.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 15 mo., Aug. 22, '79
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 20 mo., April 1, '79.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 16 mos., July 13, '79.
Borradaile, A. A. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 9mo. Nov. 24, '79.
Boutflower, W. N., N.W.P. Educational, 19 mo., Mar. 28, '79
Boxwell, J., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 7, '79.
Bradbury, J. F. (B. Cov.), B. R. and G., 21 mo., Mr. 8, '79
Broadhead, J. T., B. Pilot Service, 2 y., Jan. 10, '80.
Brooke, W. R., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., April 5, 1880.
Bruce, R. I., Pol. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
Bryant, A. J. Mil. Accts. Depart., 2 years, Dec. 6, '78.
Buckley, R. B., B. P.W.D., 16 mo., May 3, 1879.
Burgess, J., Bo. Archæological, on duty.
Burns, J. H., Hyderabad R. and G., 18 mo., April 30, '79.
Burrows, L. R. (M. Cov.), M. Municipality, 8mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Byrne, E. S.

Campbell, W. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mo., Feb. 8, '80.
Campbell, H. F., Opium Dept., 6 m., April 9, '80.
Capper, W. C. (Bengal Cov.), Oudh, 7 mo.
Carless, G. P., P.W.D., Madras, 6 mos.
Carr Gomm, F. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 32mo., Mch. 26, '78
Casson, G. D., Survey Department, 12 mo., Nov. 1, '79.
Channing, F. C. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 7½ mos., Apl. 10, '80.
Charles, J. G. (B. Cov.), B. R. and G., 17 m. 20d., May 6, '79.
Charles, F. L. (Bo. Cov.), 17 mo., Dec. 6, '79.
Chase, H. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judcl., 12 m., May 1, '80.
Chichester, F. A., B. Police, 18 mo., Sept. 9, '79.
Church, W. T. (Bl. C.), N.W. P., Rv. and Gen., 7mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Clarke, C. B., Bengal Educational, on duty.
Clark, W. O. (Ben. Cov.)
Cline, G. W., Financial Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '80.
Clutterbuck, H., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 4, 1878.
Collins, F. B., Punjab Police, 12 mo., Jan. 4, '80.
Coghlan, W. M. P. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 5 m., May 20, '80.
Coles, C. E., Bombay Police, 9 mo., Feb. 21, '80.
Cook, A., Railway Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Conceicao, De, Bo. Med., 24 mo., Aug., '78,
Cordery, J. G (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 8 m., May 1, '80.
Cornwall, W. W. G. (B.C.), N.W.P., R. & G., 19½ mo., Mr. 24, '79.
Cornwall, J. W., Postal Dept , 6 mos., Mar. 27, '80.
Couldrey, H., Bo. Mint, 18 mos., May 19, '80.
Court, F. W., N.W.P. Police, 8mos , Mar. 1, '80.
Cox, A. F. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 1, 1880.
Crampton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 13 mo., Sept. 10, '79.
Crawley-Boevey, A. W. C. (Bo. Cov.), Settl., 16mo , Feb. 28, '80.
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Jud., 19 mos., May 5, '79.
Cumming, C. L. B. (Mad. Cov.), 15 mos., Aug. 29, '79.

Dane, R. M., Bl. Cov., Punjab Commission, 19mos., April 21, '79.
Daniel, J. R. (M. Cov.), M. Judicial, 18 mo., Mar. 31, '79
Darling, W. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mo., May 12, '79.
Davies, J. R., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., May 12. '79.
Dawson, H., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 9, '80.
Dick, R., Pun. Ed., 23 mo. 19 days, Oct. 28, '78.
Dodd, A. J., Burma Marine, 24 mo., April 23, '79.
Dodsworth, R. S., N.W.P. Forests, 16 mo., May 1, '79.
Douglas, C. J., Madras Forest, 30mo., May 18, '78.
Douglas, W H , Telegraph Dept., 39 mo., March 28, '77.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Douglas, E. S.
Down, J. E., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Druitt, G. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 8 mos., April 24, '80.
Drysdale, A. T., Berar Forests, 12 mo., Feb. 1, '80.
Duncan, D., M. Educational, 20 mo., April 8, '79.
Duncan, G., M. Educational, 24 mo. April 9, '79.
Durant, A. H., Transport Dept. 12 mos., April 23, 1880.
Duthie, J. F., Bot. Gardens, N.W.P., 24 mos., Apl. 24, '80.
Duthy, J. W. B., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '80.

Edwards, F. L., Punjab Police, 20 mo., Feb. 10, '79.
Edwards, F. L., State Railways.
Elliott, C. A., C.S.I., (B. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., on duty
Elliott, F. A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Educational, 6 m., May 1, '80.
Ellis, H. W. W., Ben. Marine, 15 mos., Feb. 19, '80.
Elsmie, G. R. (Bl. Cov.), Punj. Comm. 22 m., Feb. 10, '79.
Ellison, T. E. (Bl. Cv.), Cent. Prv. Com., 9 m., May 29, '80.
Elston, J., Indus Valley Railway, 15 mos., Aug. 11, '79.
Evans, C. T., N.W.P. P.W.D., 24 mo., April 21, '79.
Evans, H. F. (Ben Cov.), N.W.P. Sctl., 6 m., May 1, '80.
Ewing, R., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 20 mo., Feb. 25, '80.

Fiddian, W. (Ben. Cov.), 6 mos., May 21, '80.
Filgate, T. M., Regis. Dept., Bo., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Fincham, R. P., Persian Telegraph, 18 mo., Aug. 20, 1879.
Finlay, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 24, '80.
Fitzgerald, J. R. (Bo. Cov.)., 20 mos., April 10, '80.
Flockhart, A., Indian Marine, 20 mos , May 1, '80.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 18 mos., April 4, '80.
Foote, R. B., Geological Survey, 24 mo., May 13, '79.
Foxton, W., Sind Judicial, 15 mos., July 31, '79.
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May 5, '79.
Fryer, F. W. R. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 24 m., Nov. 10, '79
Fulton, E. M. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18mos., May 5, '79.
Furnivall, J. G., State Railways, 16 mo., Sept. 12, '79.

Gardner, D. M. (Bl. C.), N.W.P., Rv. and Gn., 10m., Mr 20, '80.
Garrett, C. B., (B. Cov.) Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., Feb. 11, '79.
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Gilbert-Cooper, B. G., Sind Settl., 12 mos., Nov. 20, '79.
Gilbert, J. H., Burma Educational, 18 mos., April 14, 1880.
Giles, R., Snd Commission, 18 mo., June 6, '79.
Gillon, H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. R. and G., 19 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Good, W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 20 mo., April 1, '79
Goodrich, H. St. A., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen, 18mo., Apl 25, '79.
Goldingham, J. D. (Mad Cov), 8 mos., April 5, 1880.
Gompertz, H., M. Revenue Survey, 18 mo., April 25, '79.
Gompertz, R. L. D., Telegraph Dept., 18 m., Mar. 13, '80.
Gordon, J. H.
Gordon, E. F., N.W.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., April 24, '80.
Gosselin, G. A., Telegraph Depart., 2 years, Nov. 13, 1878.
Grant, J. D., Madras P.W.D., 2 years, Oct. 21, 1878.
Grant, T. J. C. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., July 1, '79.
Grant, F., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79.
Grant, A. R., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., May 1, '80.
Greaves, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen. 18 mo., April 25, '79.
Grimley, W. H. (B. Cov), B. R. & G., 16 mo., May 26, '79.
Guerin, J. A., Bombay Revenue, 24 mos., April 24, 1880.
Guthrie, W., Kidderpore Dockyard, 20 mos.

Haggard, A. H. (Ben. Cov.), 12 mo., Oct. 17, '79.
Halliday, F. M. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. Dept., 6 m., May 15, '80.
Hamilton, R. C. A., N.W.P. Police, 18 mo. 15 dys, Mar 1, '79.
Hamilton, W. R., Bombay Rev. and Gen., 12 mo., Aug. 15, '79.
Hardy, R. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 17, '80.
Harrison, H. L., Ben. Cov., Bd. of Rev., 12 mo., Mar. 6, '80
Hatchell, F. J. G., Pun. Police, 24 months, June 14, '79.
Hawkins, J. P., Indo-European Telegraph, 2 y., Oct. 24, '78
Heard, C., Bl. Pilot, 24 mos., Feb. 26, '80
Hearn, R. V., Bo. Legal, 12 mos., May 15, '80.
Heineky, G. M., Burma Police, 12 mo., July 18, '79.
Henderson, E. P. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Commis.
Hensley, F.
Hensley, F. F., P.W.D Account 8 mos., April 9, '80.
Hobart, R. T. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. Police, 23 mo., July 12, '78
Hodges, E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 15 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Hogg, F. R. (Ben. Cov.), Post-office, 12 mo., fm. Aug. 8, '79.
Holland, W. J., 9 mos.
Homan, T. H., Punjab Commission, 18 mo., May 26, '79
Hope, T. C., C.S.I. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., April 14, '80.
Horsfall, J. G. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mos., April 29, '80.
Horst, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., June 5, '79.
Howe, W. A. (Ben. Cov)., N.W.P., 7 mos., April 8, '80.
Hill, A. D., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., March 15, 1880.
Hime, R. D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 3, '79
Hurst, B., 12 mos., from Sept. 18, '79.
Hynes, L. G., Bo. Mint. 18 mo., May 5, '79.

Innes, C. E. S., Opium Dept., 18 mos., April 21, '79.
Irvine, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & Oudh, 9 mo., Feb. 14, '80
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov). Oudh Com., 24mo., Dec. 24, '79.
Ivens, T. E., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., Feb. 13, '80.

Jacob, W., Ben. Forests, 18 mo., June, 6 '79.
Jackson, E. J., Survey Dept., 19 mos., May 2, '80.
Jameson, T. D., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 13, '80.
Jardine, J. (Bo. Cov.), Burma Judicial, 24 mo., Jan. 1, 1879
Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 24 m., April 21, '79.
Joll, H., P.W.D. Bengal, 18 mos., April 5, 1880.
Jones, T., B. Judicial, 30 mo., May 15, '78.
Jones, J., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Jones, W.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 1, 1880.
Josephs, S. J., Telegraph Depart., 15 mos., Jan. 3, '80.

Kean, H. J. F. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 8 m., May 10, '80.
Kelleher, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 24 mo., Sep. 12, '79
Kellner, E. W., Financial Dept., 9 mos., May 9, '80.
Kemble, W. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen , 24 mo., Sept. 6, '78
King, W., Coorg Forests, 15 mos., from July 9, '79.
Kingsmill, J., Bombay Press, 15 months, from July 11, '79.
Kirkham, T. B., Bo. Educational, 15 mos., May 6, '80.
Knyvett, C. F., N.W.P. Police. 6 mos., April 17, 1880.

Larminie, W. R., (B. Cov.), B. R. & G., 21 mo., May 7, '79.
Larymore, A. D., Bl. Gaols, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '80.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P., P.W.D., 21 mo., Mar. 23, '79
Laycock, F., Bengal Marine, 18 mos. 7 days, April 5, '79.
Leach, E. A., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., May 6, '80.
Lee Warner, W. (Bo. Cov.), Sind Com., 24 mo., Sept. 6, '78.
Lee Warner, J. (M. Cov.), Rv. and Gn., 18 m., Jan. 24, '80.
Leeds, R. J. (B. Cov.) N.W.P., Rev. and Gen. 22m., Mar. 1, '79.
Leeds, H., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., Jan. 15, '80.
Leman, G. D. (M. Cov.), M. R. & G., 16 mo., May 3, '79.
Lethbridge, R., C.I.E., Press Com., 20 m. 2d., Feb. 3, '79.
Leventhorpe, J. B., P.W.D. C. Prov., 11 mos., Nov. 1, '79.
Lloyd W., Burma Police, 15 months, from June 7, '79.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Ed., 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Logan, W., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., May 12, '79.
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept. Bengal, 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Ludlam, A., Punjab Rev. Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '80.

Mackay, H., N.W.P. Press, 24 mo., April 30, '79.
Macgregor, J., India Marine, 24 mo., Sept. 5, '78.
Mackie, A. W. (Ben. Cov.), 6 mos, May 2, '80.
Maclean, C. D. (M. Cov.), Rev. and G., 12 mo., Sept. 24, '79.
Macleane, C. F., Telegraph Depart., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
Macnabb, D. C. (B. Cov.), P. Com., 16 mo., June 9, 1879.
Macnabb, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 6 mos., April 24, '80.
Macpherson, G. M. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Judic., 24mo., Sept. 30, '78.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 12mo., Jan. 6, '80.
M'Leod, G. E., Assam Commis., 12 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
Mallet, F. R., Geo. Survey, 15 mo., July 25, '79.
Maltby, T. J. (Mad. Cov.), April 22, '80.
Mangles, R. L., V.C. (Ben. Cov.), B.R.G., 14 mo., Sep. 19, '79
Martin, J., Bo. Marine, 12 mo., Dec. 1, '79.
Masters, W., Opium Department, 18 mo., May 25, '79.
Matson, C., Bengal pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '79.
Meara, E. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 20 mos., April 9, 1880
Meares, W. E., P.W.D., N.W.P., 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Meiklejohn, G. F., Mysore Survey, 12 mo., Sep. 19, '79.
Meiklejohn, D. O., (Bl. Cov.), Cntl. Prvs., 19 mo., Apl. 1, '80.
Melville, R. J. (Mad. Cov.), 8 mos., April 3, 1880.
Mendham, C. E., Opium Dept., 6 mos., April 28, '80.
Moir, E. M'H., Punjab Forests, 18 months, April 18, '79.
Monement, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '79.
Monteath, J. (Bo. Cov.), Bom. Rev. and Gen., 15mo., Aug. 8, '79.
Moore, L., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mo., April 8, '79.
Moore, T. M., Tel. Dep., 12 mo., Sept. 26, '79.
Moore, J. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 12 mo., Oct 6, 79.
Moore, C. W. (Bl C.), N.W.P. Judicia , 8mo., Jan. 24, '80.
Moore, G. E., P.W.D., Govt. of India,
Moulvi Sani Ullah Khan, N.W.P., Judicial, 6mo., Apl. 24, '80.
Murray, T. J., Bl. Cov., Assam Com., 19 mos., April 5, '79.
Murray, F. C.
Murrell, T., Bombay Ordnance, 15 mos., Aug. 8, '79

Neale, W. E. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. Settl., 8 m., May 1, '80.
Neill, L. (Ben. Cov.), Cen. Prov., 12 mos., April 10, '80.
Newman, F. W.
Nicholls, T. J., Excise Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Noble, G. J.
Norman, T. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Norton, D., Bl. Cov., Bl., Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., April 5, '79.

O'Callaghan, J., State Railways, 6 mos., Mar. 27, 1880.
O'Donnell, C. J. (Bl. Cov.)., 6 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Odling, C. W., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., May 1, '80.
Ogilvie, G. M. (Ben. Co.), Punjab Judl., 18 m., Mr. 27, '80.
Ommaney, H. F. (Ro. Cov.), Bo. R. & G., 24 mo., Sept. 12, '79.

Palmer, A. V. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 24mos., frm. July 25, '79.
Parry, R., Bengal Educational, 15½ mo., Feb. 2, '80.
Patterson, A. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Settl., 7mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Peacock, F. B. (Bengal Cov.), Bengal, 10 mo., Feb. 18, '80.
Pearse, H. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 9 mos., April 3, 1880.
Peel, W. de W.
Peet, A. W., Madras Forests, 24 mos., April 21, '80.
Pe'le, J. B. (Bo. Cov.). Bombay Administration, on duty.
Perkins, H. E. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 mos., April 3, '80.
Peterson, F. W. V. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. and G., 13m., fm. Oct. 19, '79
Phelan, A. B., Punjab Irrigation, 19 mo., Mar. 15, 1879.
Philipps, W. R., India Telegraph, 24 mo., Feb. 25, 1879
Pilcher, R. H. (Bn. Cov.). Burma Com., 24 m , Mar. 3, '80.
Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Depart., 24 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Pogson, Miss E. J., M Astronomical, 21 mo., Jan. 27, '79.
Porteous, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 20 mo., April 7, '79
Posford, J. (Ben. Cov.), 27 mos., May 13, '78.
Pottinger, J. C., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mo., Feb. 24, '79.
Pratt, W. D., Bengal Police, 19 months, April 8, '79.
Pritchard C. B. (Bo. Cov.), Salt Dept., 18 mo., May 26, '79
Pritchard, T., M. R. and G., 18 mo., Mar 27, 1879
Propert, W. H (Bo. Cov.), 12 months., Dec. 15, '79
Punnett, H. B. (Ben. Cov.)
Purchase, E. B., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., March 11, '80.

Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 24 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Redfern, T. R. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. & G., 19mo., April 1, '79
Rees, F. W. J. (Ben. Cov.), 18 mos., Mar. 22, '79.
Reid, H. J. G., Punjab Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Reinold, E. K., Bo. P.W.D., 17 mo., April 7, 1879
Reynolds, P., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., April 10, 1880.
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 8 mos., May 1, '80.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Depart., 17 mos., Dec. 23, '79.
Rigby, W., Punjab Forests, 31 mo., March 25, 1878.
Ritchie, D. W., B. Police, 18 mo., May 16, '79.
Rivaz, G. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 19 mos., April 3, 1880.
Robertson, W. R., M. Agricultural, 19 mo., May 7, '79.
Robinson, A. (Bl. C.), N.W.P., Rv. and Gn., 17mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Robinson, G. M., Telegraph Dept., 31 mos., April 20, '78.
Roe, C. A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 8 mos., April 9, 1880.
Rogers, A. C. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 mo., May 27, '79.
Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 7, '79.
Russell, A. S., P.W.D., Madras P.W.D., 6 mos.

Sandwith, W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 10 mos., March. 6, '80.
Saunders, R. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Jud., 9 m., Feb. 21, '80
Sconce, G. C., Bl. Judicial, 16 months, from June 27, '79.
Scott, John, Bot. Gardens, Calcutta, 20 mos., Apl. 9, '80.
Sells, A. (B. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 23 mo., Mar. 22, '7.
Sewell, H., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 22, '799
Sewell, R., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 22, '79.
Seymour, L. W.
Sharp, H. G., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Dec. 22, '7.
Sharpe, G., Bombay P.W.D., 15 mos., June 1, '79.
Sherman, J. S., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, April 1, '79.
Shaw, A. R., Inland Customs, 7 mos., April 20, '80.
Siddons, W. Inland Customs.
Single, J. G., P.W.D., Bo., 24 mos , Nov. 24, '79.
Sivewright, R.
Skrine, F. H. B. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 30 mo., April 8, '78.
Smart, R. B., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Smith, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 15, '80.
Smith, W. F., Ben. Police, 18 mo., May 5, '79.
Smith, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 20 mos, April 9, 1880.
Smith, J., P.W.D., N.W.P., 18 mos., April 15, 1880.
Smythe, G. C., N. W. P. Police, 12 mos., April 11, 1880.
Smyth, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab 10 mos., Apl. 10, 1880
Sneyd, J. P., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Dec. 5, '79.
Souttar, W. M. (Bl. Cv.), Com. of Plce., &c., 7mos., Mar. 20, '80,
Speak, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 months, from June 7, '79.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Settlement, 18 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Spring, F. J. E., P.W.D., Bombay, 24 mos., April 9, 1880.
Stanbrough, H., Coroner of Madras, 6 mos.
Steinbelt, J. M. C. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., 8 mo., April 1, '80.
Stenhouse, W., P.W.D., Burma 12 mos., May 10, '80.
St. Clair, Hon. J. C. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 24 m., Mar. 26, '80.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 2 years, Dec. 13, '78.
Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 24 mo., May 8, '79.
Stuart, R. H. F., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '80.
Sturrock, J. (M. Cov.), Und. Sect. to Govt., 6mos., Feb. 17, '80.
Sullivan, H. E. (Mad Cov.), Madras Revenue, on duty.
Symons, K. E., Telegraph Department, 28 mo., July 24, '78

Tait, J.
Taylor, F. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Jan. 24, '80
Thomas, T. E. Madras Police, 15 mo., Aug. 20, '79.
Thomas, J. R., Madras Educational.
Thomas, W. C., N.W.P. Police, 19 mos., April 17, 1880.
Thomas, W. P.
Thomas, H. S. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 10, 1880.
Thomson, C., P.W.D., India, 20 mos., Mar. 1, '79.
Thomson, J (Mad. Cov.), 18 mos., April 21, '80.
Thorburn, S. S., (B. Cov.) Pun. Sett., 24 mo., Feb. 1, '79.
Thornhill, J. H. N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mo., April 1, '79
Thornhill, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl. 12mo., Dec. 22, '79.
Thornton, T. H., C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), Punj. Jud., 24m., Nov. 1, '79
Tomlinson, T. A., Madras Survey, 24 mos., Aug. 7, '79.
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Jud., 10 mo., Feb. 21, '80.
Toynbee, G. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal, 7 mos., April 3, 1880.
Tracy, T. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P.), 7 mos., April 17, '80.
Tremlett, J. D. (B. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Tucker, H. St. G., Bl. Cov., Punjab Com., 24mos., April 28, '79.
Tucker, W. R., Jhansi Commis., 6 mos., May 8, '80.
Turner, G. G. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. and G., 12 mo., Oct. 6, '79.
Tweedie, J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 17 mos. from July 25, '79.
Tyndall, A. H., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '79.

Vidal, G. W. (Bo Cov.).
Vincent, R. H., 10 mos.
Von Ahn, C., Central India P.W.D., 18 mo., May 25, '79.

Walker, E. O., Telegraph Depart., 24 mo., Jan. 27, '80.
Warden, H. W., India Railways, 15 mo., from July 18, '79
Ward, W. E. (Bengal Cov.), Assam, 12 mo.
Ward, A. R.
Watt, G., Ben. Ed., 18 mo., July 24, '79.

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Watts, C. W. P. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 15 mos., Apl.17,'80.
Waterfield, W. (Ben. Cov.), Fincl. Dept., 18 m., May1, '80.
Weekes, A. (Ben. Cov.), Revenue Dept., 6 m., May 1, '80.
Webb, W. T., Bengal Educational, 24 mo., Aug. 21, .1878.
Weir, T., Mad. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 20 mo., Feb. 11, '80.
Weld, M.R. (Mad. Cov.) M.Rev. and Gen., 18mo., Nov. 20, '79.
Wells, W. S. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal, 18 mos., March 31, 1880.
Whiteway, R.S. (B.Cov.), N.W.P. Settle., 19mo., April 7, '79.
White, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ajmere, 18 mos., April 1, 1880.
White, J., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May 1, 80.
Williams, G.M., M.Cov., M.Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., April 1, '79.
Williams, H. C. (Bl. C.), Assam Com., 18 m., May 7, '80.
Wilkinson, F. H. (M. Cov.), 18 mo., March 10, '79.
Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bengal, 20 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
Wittkugel, T., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos, April, 5, '80.
Woodburn, J. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 6 mos., April 17, 1880.
Woodward, H. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 20 m., Mr. 20, '80.
Woodward, W. (Bo. Cov.), 14 mos., April 17, 1880.
Wood, W. C., Oudh Com,, 22 mo., Mar. 1, '79.
Wood, R., Bombay Dockyard, 12 mos., Feb. 17, '80.
Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educational, 12 mos., May 1, 1880.
Wyatt, J. C., 22 mos.
Wynne, A. B., Geological Survey, 20 mos., April 3, 1880.
Young, J., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 27, '79.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bell, Rev. W. C. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos., Aug. 8, '79.
Baldwin, Rev. J. R. (Bl. Est.), 24 mo., July 1, 1878.
Blunt, Rev. J. H. T. (Bo. Est.), 18 mo., Jan. 6, '79.
Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 22, '78.
Bromehead, Rev. W. C. (B. Est.), Nov. 4, 1878.
Clarke, Rev. D. G. (Mad.), 24 mos., March 31, 1880.
Duke, Rev. W. A. (Ben. Est.), 18 mos.
Easum, Rev. R. (Bo. Est.), 17 mo. 28 days, Nov. 18, '78.
English, Rev. George (Mad.), 24 mos., March 16, 1880.
Higgins, Rev. J. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Nov. 17, '79.
Hocking, Rev. J. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Horsburgh, Rev. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Jarbo, Rev. P. J. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
Johnston, Rev. C. F. H. (Bo. Estab.), 14mo., fm. Sept. 19, '79.
Maule, Rev. W. (Bo. Est.).
Midwinter, Rev. H. W. (Bo. Est.), 12 mos., Dec. 15, '79.
Moore, Rev. T. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R. (B. Est.), 24 mo., Oct. 31, '78.
Ramsey, Rev. A.
Scobell, Rev. J. F. (Bl.).
Stamper, Rev. J. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Stead, Rev. S. (Bo. Est.), 20 mo., March 20, '79.
Thomson, Rev. J. M. (B. Est.), 24 mo., March 4, '78
Walford, Rev. C. (Bo.), 20 mos., April 1, 1880.
Walker, Rev. A. (M. Est.), 24 mo., Feb. 4, 79
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